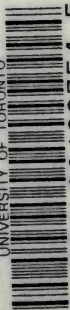
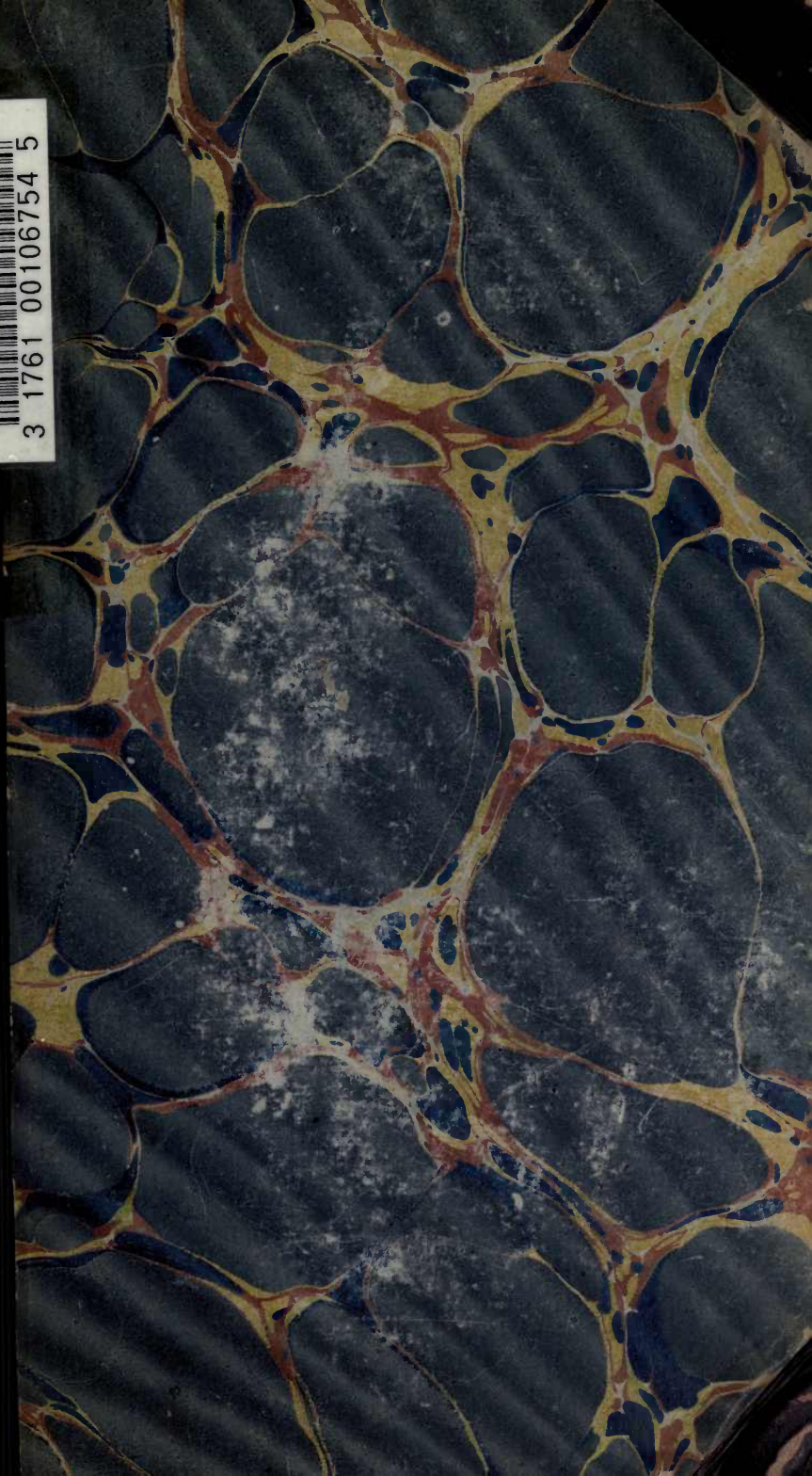
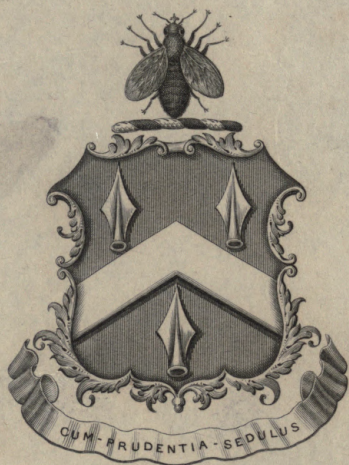


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*John Beatson.*















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NAVAL AND MILITARY

MEMOIRS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM

1727 TO 1783.

BY

ROBERT BEATSON, Esq. L.L.D.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

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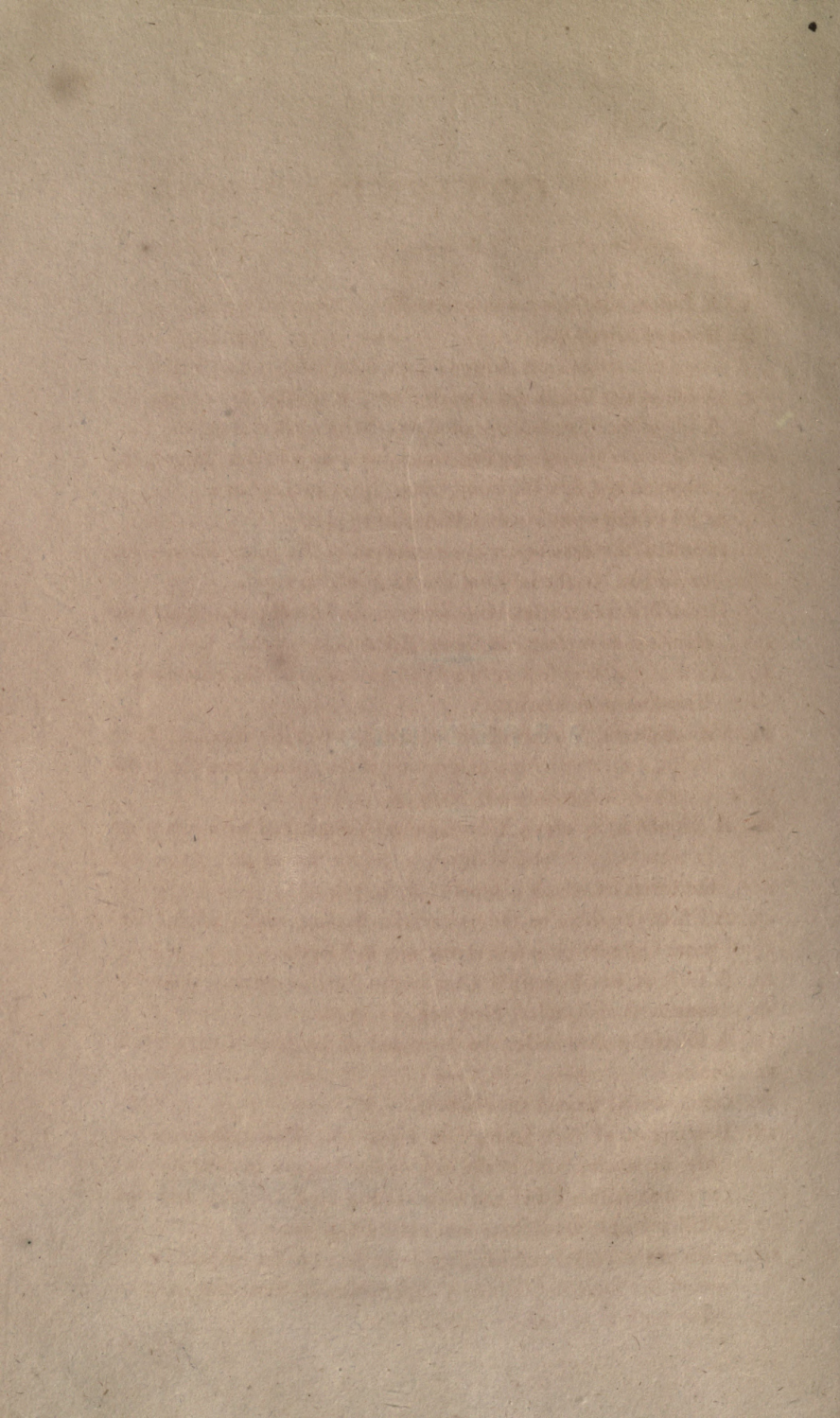
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# APPENDIX

TO

## VOLUMES FIRST AND SECOND.

Note 1. Ships put in Commission in January 1728.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kinsale,	40	280	Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Adventure,	40	280	Lord Muskerry.
Gosport,	40	280	Duncan Drake.
Southampton,	40	280	Edward Brooke.
Loo,	40	280	Thomas Waterhouse.
Dover,	40	280	Matthew Consett.
Sapphire,	40	280	John Smith.
Phoenix,	20	125	Arthur Jones.
Experiment,	20	125	Henry Reddish.
Otter, } Sloops {	10	60	John Barnsley.
Hawke, }	16	80	John Thomas.

Note 2. Ships put in Commission in June 1728.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	80	520	Richard Hughes.
Princess Amelia,	80	520	Richard Lestock.
Grafton,	70	440	Nicholas Haddock.
Nassau,	70	440	Robert Coleman.
Kent,	70	440	Con. Narborough.
Royal Oak,	70	440	Edward Falkingham.
Sunderland,	60	390	Hon. George Clinton.
Kingston,	60	365	Francis Danfie.
Dreadnought,	60	365	Christ. O'Brien.
York,	60	365	John Cockburn.
Guernsey,	50	280	John St. Loe.
Severn,	50	280	John Flemming.
Falkland,	50	280	Samuel Atkins.
Winchester,	50	280	James Lock.
Affiance,	50	280	Thomas Graves.

In August 1728, the Names of the following Ships belonging to his Majesty were changed, viz.

The Breda of 70 guns,	to the Prince Frederick.
Princess of 90 guns,	to the Princess Royal.
Vanguard of 90 guns,	to the Duke.

Humber of 80 guns,	to the Princess Amelia.
Ranelagh of 80 guns,	to the Princess Caroline.
Mary of 60 guns,	to the Princess Mary. And
Launceston of 40 guns,	to the Princess Louisa.

Note 3. Copy of the King's Letter to the King of Spain.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

June 21<sup>st</sup> 1721:

I have learned with great satisfaction, by the report of my Ambassador at your Court, that your Majesty is at last resolved to remove the obstacles that have, for some time, delayed the entire accomplishment of our Union. Since, from the confidence which your Majesty expresses toward me, I may look upon the treaties which have been in question between us as re-established; and that, accordingly, the instruments necessary for the carrying on the trade of my subjects, will be delivered out: I do no longer balance to assure your Majesty of my readiness to satisfy you, with regard to your demand touching the restitution of Gibraltar; promising you to make use of the first favourable opportunity to regulate this article, with the consent of my Parliament. And to give your Majesty a farther proof of my affection, I have ordered my Ambassador, as soon as the negotiation with which he has been charged shall be finished, to propose to your Majesty, new engagements to be entered into in concert, and jointly with France, suitable to the present conjuncture, not only for strengthening our Union, but also for securing the tranquillity of Europe: Your Majesty may be persuaded, that I, on my part, will shew all the facility imaginable, promising myself that you will do the same for the mutual benefit of our kingdoms; being most perfectly, Sir, my Brother, Your Majesty's Good Brother,  
*To the King of Spain,*  
*Monsieur, my Brother.*

GEORGE, R.

Note 4. List of the Fleet under the Command of Sir Charles Wager, assembled at Spithead 1729.

#### BRITISH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	80	520	{ Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Admiral. Capt. Falkingham.
Princess Amelia,	80	520	{ Sir George Walton Kt. Vice- Admiral of the White. Capt. Davis.
Burford,	70	440	Ogle.
Berwick,	70	440	Norbury.
Grafton,	70	440	Haddock.
Kent,	70	440	O'Brien.
Monmouth,	70	440	Purvis.
Nassau,	70	440	Coleman.

Royal



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<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal Oak,	70	440	Leftock.
Dreadnought,	60	365	Geddes.
Kingston,	60	365	Dunfie.
Lion,	60	365	Reddish.
Sunderland,	60	365	Man.
York,	60	365	St Loc.
Argyle,	50	280	Roberts.
Falkland,	50	280	Atkins.
Guernsey,	50	280	Cockburn.
Leopard,	50	280	Warren.
Portland,	50	280	Rowfier.
Winchester,	50	280	Lock.
Kinfale,	40	190	Hervey.
Enterprize,	40	190	Smith.
Adventure,	40	190	Lord Muskerry.
Solebay,	22	115	Sparks.
Thunder-bomb,	6	45	Trevor.
Pool,	} fire-ships {	8	Herbert.
Griffin,		8	Bennet.

## DUTCH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Leyden,	64	400	V. A. Sommeldyke.
Utrecht,	64	350	Capt. Schryven.
Naffau,	64	350	Grendat.
Statinburgh,	64	350	Vandergraff.
Ter Veer,	64	350	Wilschot.
Pollaren,	52	270	Reymft.
Twickloo,	52	270	Hooft.
Beckviel,	52	270	Grood.
Ramhorst,	52	270	Baarden.
Edam,	44	200	Vigh.
Noordwyk op Zoom,	44	200	Deule.
Gorcum,	44	200	Van Reed.

a Bomb-ketch and a Store-ship.

Note 5. A List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage and Number of Guns, November 1. 1730.

FIRST RATES, whose Complement of Men is from 780 to 680.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Royal Anne	100	1870	Royal Sovereign,	100	1883
Britannia,	100	1900	Victory,	100	1870
Royal George,	100	1801	Royal William,	100	1918
London,	100	1711			

SECOND RATES, whose Complement of Men is from 680 to 585.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Barfleur,	90	1565	Neptune,	90	1572
Blenheim,	90	1557	Prince,	90	1482
Duke,	90	1551	Princess Royal,	90	1470
Prince George,	90	1586	Ramillies,	90	1396
St George,	90	1567	Sandwich,	90	1573
Marlborough,	90	1567	Union,	90	1578
Namur,	90	1567			

THIRD RATES, whose Complement of Men is from 520 to 380.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Princess Amelia,	80	1353	Captain,	70	1131
Boyne,	80	1301	Elizabeth,	70	1104
Princess Caroline,	80	1350	Effex,	70	1190
Cambridge,	80	1236	Edinburgh,	70	1119
Chichester,	80	1278	Prince Frederick,	70	1119
Cornwall,	80	1370	Grafton,	70	1113
Cumberland,	80	1308	Hampton Court,	70	1137
Devonshire,	80	1305	Ipswich,	70	1142
Dorsetshire,	80	1283	Kent,	70	1130
Lancaster,	80	1366	Lenox,	70	1128
Newark,	80	1283	Monmouth,	70	1115
Norfolk,	80	1393	Nassau,	70	1104
Russell,	80	1350	Northumberland,	70	1133
Shrewsbury,	80	1314	Royal Oak,	70	1106
Somerfet,	80	1350	Orford,	70	1099
Torbay,	80	1296	Revenge,	70	1104
Berwick,	70	1147	Suffolk,	70	1129
Bedford,	70	1073	Stirling Castle,	70	1138
Burford,	70	1147	Yarmouth,	70	1111
Buckingham,	70	1128			

FOURTH RATES, whose Complement of Men is from 565 to 240.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Canterbury,	60	964	Montagu,	60	920
Centurion,	60	1001	Nottingham,	60	928
Deptford,	60	951	Pembroke,	60	951
Dunkirk,	60	951	Plymouth,	60	954
Dreadnought,	60	938	Rupert,	60	930
Defiance,	60	949	Rippon,	60	1023
Exeter,	60	949	Sunderland,	60	951
Kingston,	60	919	Swallow,	60	951
Lion,	60	914	Superb,	60	1023
Princess Mary,	60	914	Tilbury,	60	951
Medway,	60	914	Windfor,	60	951
			Warwick,		



# APPENDIX.

5

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Warwick,	60	951	Litchfield,	50	756
York,	60	987	Leopard,	50	762
Advice,	50	714	Newcastle,	50	756
Assistance,	50	750	Nonfuch,	50	687
St Alban's,	50	687	Norwich,	50	703
Antelope,	50	684	Oxford,	50	767
Argyle,	50	764	Portland,	50	772
Burlington,	50	756	Preston,	50	682
Bristol,	50	704	Panther,	50	716
Chatham,	50	756	Ruby,	50	707
Chester,	50	704	Romney,	50	756
Colchester,	50	756	Rocheſter,	50	719
Dartmouth,	50	712	Salisbury,	50	756
Dragon,	50	704	Severn,	50	683
Falkland,	50	776	Stafford,	50	756
Falmouth,	50	761	Sutherland,	50	676
Glouceſter,	50	756	Tiger,	50	712
Greenwich,	50	756	Weymouth,	50	714
Guernſey,	50	707	Woolwich,	50	760
Hampſhire,	50	690	Wincheſter,	50	711
Jerſey,	50	677	Worceſter,	50	719

FIFTH RATES, whoſe Complement of Men is from 200 to 135.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Angleſey,	40	601	Looe,	40	553
Adventure,	40	508	Lark,	40	598
Diamond,	40	595	Princeſs Louiſa,	40	603
Dover,	40	604	Lynn,	40	554
Enterprize,	40	531	Mary Galley,	40	595
Folkeſtone,	40	594	Pearl,	40	595
Feverſham,	40	595	Portſmouth,	40	595
Fowey,	40	528	Roebuck,	40	595
Gofport,	40	530	Sapphire,	40	534
Hafterings,	40	534	South Sea Caſtle,	40	553
Hector,	40	607	Torrington,	40	595
Kinfale,	40	607	Mermaid,	30	421
Ludlow Caſtle,	40	595			

SIXTH RATES, whoſe Complement of Men is from 140 to 110.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Tartar,	22	420	Flamborough,	20	377
Aldborough,	20	373	Fox,	20	375
Blandford,	20	375	Gibraltar,	20	375
Biddeford,	20	372	Greyhound,	20	371
Deal Caſtle,	20	375	Garland,	20	375
Durſley Galley,	20	372	Loweftoffe,	20	378
Dolphin,	20	375	Lyme,	20	376

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Phoenix,	20	375	Seaford,	20	375
Rose,	20	377	Sheerness,	20	375
Rye,	20	372	Winchelsea,	20	415
Scarborough,	20	376	Lively,	20	279
Seahorse,	20	375	Port-Mahon,	20	282
Shoreham,	20	379	Solebay,	20	272
Squirrel,	20	377	Success,	20	275

SLOOPS of WAR, whose Complement of Men is from 100 to 45.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Car.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Swivel.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Car.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Swivel.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Bonetta,	4	4		66	Shark,	10	4		124
Cruizer,	6	4		100	Spy,	6	4		103
Drake,	4	10		207	Swift,	6	4		93
Ferret,	4	4		67	Spence,	6	10		207
Happy,	10	16		114	Tryal,	8	6		142
Hawke,	6	4		100	Weazel,	6	4		102
Otter,	4	4		91					

## FIRE-SHIPS.

<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Bridgewater,	8	411	Griffin,	8	264	Pool,	8	382

## BOMB-KETCHES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Car.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Swivels.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	
Salamander,	6		8	283	} Carry 2 Mortars each.
Terrible,	6		8	263	
Thunder,	4			254	

## STORE-SHIP.

<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Success,	20	547

## YACHTS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tonn.</i>
Carolina,	10	195	Katherine,	8	161
Charlotte,	8	153	Mary,	8	160
Dublin,	12	148	William and Mary,	10	151
Fubbs,	8	151			

Note



# APPENDIX.

Note 6. List of the Fleet that went to Spain in 1731, under the command of Sir Charles Wager, to escort the Spanish Troops to Leghorn.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	680	{ Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Falkingham.
Norfolk,	80	320	
Cornwall,	80	520	{ Sir John Balchen, Kt. Rear-Adm. of the White. Capt. Roberts.
Princess Amelia,	80	520	
Hampton Court,	70	440	Lord Forbes.
Grafton,	70	440	Reddish.
Edinburgh,	70	440	Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Buckingham,	70	440	Haddock.
Royal Oak,	70	440	Ogle.
Captain,	70	440	Brown.
Suffolk,	70	440	Lestock.
Berwick,	70	440	Dent.
Kent,	70	440	Davis.
Canterbury,	60	365	Norbury.
Dreadnought,	60	365	O'Brien.
Exeter,	60	365	Hook.
York,	60	365	Geddes.
Princess Louisa,	60	365	Durell.
Portland,	50	280	Vanburgh.
Romney,	50	280	Cotterell.
Advice,	50	280	Rowzier.
Assistance,	50	280	Medley.
Kinfale,	40	200	Martin.
Diamond,	40	200	Graves.
Torrington,	40	200	Harvey.
<hr/>			Anson.
1580 9745			Fitch.

No. 7. List of Ships Commissioned in 1734.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
FIRST RATE.		
* Britannia,	110	Thomas Whitney.
SECOND RATES.		
* Blenheim,	90	
Namur,	90	
THIRD RATES.		
Princess Amelia,	80	
Cornwall,	80	

\* Devonshire

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Devonshire,	80	Hon. Charles Stuart.
* Dorsetshire,	80	Sir John Charleton.
Lancaster,	80	
Norfolk,	80	
Newark,	80	
Torbay,	80	
Somerſet,	80	Richard Leſtock.
* Bedford,	70	
* Burford,	70	Peter Vanburgh.
Berwick,	70	
Buckingham,	70	
Captain,	70	
Edinburgh,	70	
Grafton,	70	
Hampton Court,	70	
Ipfwich,	70	
Kent,	70	
Lenox,	70	
* Monmouth,	70	Hon. George Clinton.
* Northumberland,	70	James Gunman.
Royal Oak,	70	
Orford,	70	
Revenge,	70	
Suffolk,	70	
Stirling Caſtle,	70	R. Rowſier.
Yarmouth,	70	James Poole.
FOURTH RATES.		
* Centurion,	60	Sam. Atkins.
* Canterbury,	60	James Luck.
* Deptford,	60	Thomas Davers.
Dreadnought,	60	
* Deſiance,	60	Joſeph Fletcher.
Exeter,	60	John Yetts.
Kingſton,	60	
* Medway,	60	Sam. Braithwaite.
Montagu,	60	J. Hilderſley.
Nottingham,	60	Matt. Conſett.
* Pembroke,	60	Hon. Will. Hervey.
* Plymouth,	60	Iſaac Townſend.
Rupert,	60	
Sunderland,	60	
Swallow,	60	
Tilbury,	60	Thomas Williams.
* Warwick,	60	Edward Brooke.
Windfor,	60	William Smith.
York,	60	
Antelope,	50	
* Argyle,	50	Francis Drake.
		* Falkland,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Falkland,	50	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
Falmouth,	50	
* Litchfield,	50	Sir Yelverton Peyton.
* Leopard,	50	Peter Warren.
Newcastle,	50	
* Portland,	50	Peter Osborn.
Romney,	50	
Salisbury,	50	
FIFTH RATES.		
Diamond,	40	
* Kinfale,	40	Forester.
* Princess Louisa,	40	John Trevor.
Pearl,	40	
* Roebuck,	40	Crawford.
Torrington,	40	

## SIXTH RATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Aldborough,	20	Gibraltar,	20	Scarborough,	20
Blandford,	20	Greyhound,	20	Squirrel,	20
Biddeford,	20	Garland,	20	Seaford,	20
Deal Castle,	20	Lowestoffe,	20	Sheerness,	20
Dursley Galley,	20	Lyme,	20	Lively,	20
Dolphin,	20	Phoenix,	20	Winchelsea,	20
Experiment,	20	Rose,	20	Solebay,	20
Flamborough,	20	Rye,	20	Port-Mahon,	20
Fox,	20				

The ships marked thus \* were not then put in Commission, but were ordered to be docked and cleaned for sea-service.

Note 8. List of the Fleet sent to Lisbon to the assistance of the King of Portugal in 1735.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	100	{ Sir John Norris, Adm. of the Fleet. Capt. Thomas Whitney
Princess Amelia,	80	{ Sir John Balchen, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt.
Namur,	90	{ Richard Haddock, Rear-Adm. of the White. Capt.
Princess Caroline,	80	Gerlington.
Torbay,	80	Piercy.
Norfolk,	80	Sir J. Charleton.
Grafton,	70	Davers.
Captain,	70	Geddes.
Berwick,	70	Hon. G. Clinton.

Kent,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kent,	70	Capt. Davis.
Royal Oak,	70	Solgard.
Hampton Court,	70	Mighells.
Buckingham,	70	Brown.
Burford,	70	Vanburgh.
Orford,	70	Mann.
Dreadnought,	60	Medley.
York,	60	Williams.
Sunderland,	60	Martin.
Defiance,	60	Trevor.
Leopard,	50	Warren.
Swallow,	50	Graves.
Warwick,	50	Brook.
Deptford,	50	Cornwall.
Pembroke,	50	Hon. Thomas Hervey.
Litchfield,	50	Sir Y. Peyton.
Greyhound,	20	Ambrose.
Pool, } fireships, {	8	Wallis.
Griffin, }	8	Faulknor.

Note g. The King of Great Britain's Declaration of War against Spain, and the King of Spain's Declaration of War against Great Britain.

*His Britannic Majesty's Declaration of War against Spain, 1739.*

WHEREAS many unjust seizures have been made, and depredations carried on for several years in the West Indies, by Spanish Guarda Costas, and other ships, acting under the commission of the King of Spain or his governors, contrary to the treaties subsisting between us and the Crown of Spain, and to the law of nations, to the great prejudice of the lawful trade and commerce of our subjects; and great cruelties and barbarities have been exercised on the persons of divers of our subjects, whose vessels have been so seized, and the British Colours have been so insulted in the most ignominious manner: And whereas we have caused frequent complaints to be made to the King of Spain, of these violent and unjust proceedings, but no satisfaction or redress have been given for the same, notwithstanding the many promises made, and cédulas issued, signed by the said King, or by his order, for that purpose: And whereas the evils above mentioned have been principally occasioned by an unwarrantable claim and pretension, set up on the part of Spain, that the Guarda Costas, and other ships authorized by the King of Spain, may stop, detain, and search the ships and vessels of our subjects navigating in the American Seas, contrary to the liberty of navigation, to which our subjects have not only an equal right with those of the King of Spain, by the law of nations, but which is moreover expressly

ly



ly acknowledged and declared to belong to them by the most solemn treaties; and particularly by that concluded in the year 1670: And whereas the said groundless claim and pretension, and the unjust practice of stopping, detaining, and searching ships and vessels navigating in the seas of America, is not only of the most dangerous and destructive consequence to the lawful commerce of our subjects, but also tends to interrupt and obstruct the free intercourse and correspondence between our dominions in Europe and our colonies and plantations in America, and by means thereof to deprive us and our subjects of the benefit of those colonies and plantations, a consideration of the highest importance to us and our kingdoms; and a practice which must affect, in its consequence, all other Princes and States of Europe possessed of settlements in the West Indies, or whose subjects carry on any trade thither: And, whereas, besides the notorious grounds of complaint above mentioned, many other infractions have been made on the part of Spain of the several treaties and conventions subsisting between us and that Crown, and particularly of that concluded in the year 1667, as well by the exorbitant duties and impositions laid upon the trade and commerce of our subjects, as by the breach of ancient and established privileges, stipulated for them by the said treaties; for the redress of which grievances, the strongest instances have been, from time to time, made by our several ministers residing in Spain, without any effect: And whereas a convention for making reparation to our subjects for the losses sustained by them on account of the unjust seizures and depredations committed by the Spaniards in America, and in order to prevent for the future all the grievances and causes of complaint therein taken notice of, and to remove absolutely and for ever, every thing which might give occasion thereto, was concluded between us and the King of Spain, on the 14th day of January last N. S. by which convention it was stipulated, that a certain sum of money should be paid at London, within a term therein specified, as a balance admitted to be due on the part of Spain, to the Crown and subjects of Great Britain, which term expired on the 25th day of May last, and the payment of the said sum was not made according to the stipulation for that purpose; by which means the convention above mentioned was manifestly violated and broken by the King of Spain, and our subjects remained without any satisfaction or reparation for the many grievous losses sustained by them; and the methods agreed upon by the said convention, in order to the obtaining future security for the trade and navigation of our subjects, are, contrary to good faith, frustrated and defeated; in consequence of which we found ourselves obliged, for vindicating the honour of our Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction for our injured subjects, to order, that general reprisals should be granted against the said King of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and their ships, goods, and effects: And whereas the Court of Spain has been induced to colour the open violation of the convention aforesaid, by reasons and pretences which are void of all foundation, and at the same time, has not only published an order signed by the said King,

for

for seizing the ships, goods, and effects belonging to us and our subjects, wherever they shall be met with, but has caused seizures to be actually made of the goods and effects of our subjects residing in his dominions, and has also ordered our said subjects to depart out of the Spanish dominions within a short limited time, contrary to the express stipulations of the treaties between the two Crowns, even in case of a war actually declared : We have taken into our royal and most serious consideration, these injuries which have been offered to us and our subjects, and the manifest violation of the several treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, all which have been, in many particulars, eluded or evaded, by the unwarrantable behaviour of the Court of Spain and their officers, notwithstanding the repeated instances we have given of our desire to cultivate a good understanding with the King of Spain, and the essential proofs of our friendship and regard for him and his family, which we have demonstrated to all the world ; and being fully satisfied, that the honour of our Crown, the interest of our subjects, and that regard which ought to be had to the most solemn treaties, call upon us to make use of the power which God has given us, for vindicating our undoubted rights, and securing to our loving subjects the privileges of navigation and commerce to which they are justly intitled : We therefore, relying on the help of Almighty God, who knows the uprightness of our intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war against the said King of Spain ; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the said war, being assured of the ready concurrence and assistance of all our loving subjects in so just a cause, wherein the honour of our Crown, the maintenance of our solemn treaties, and the trade and navigation of our subjects, (which are so essential to the welfare and prosperity of this nation, and which we are determined at all times with our utmost power to preserve and support), are so greatly concerned : And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this war against the said King of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts ; and we do hereby command, as well our own subjects, as advertise all other persons of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said King of Spain ; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said King of Spain, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prizes.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the 19th day of October 1739, in the 13th year of our reign. God save the King.



*The King of Spain's Declaration of War against Great Britain.*

## The KING.

I. WHEREAS my forbearance can no longer dissemble with the irregular pretensions of England, her failure in faith to treaties, and the declaration of war proclaimed lately at London against this crown ; I, founding on my notorious rights, and swayed by what is dictated by a natural defence, am resolved likewise, that, in this court, against the British King, his kingdoms and subjects, the same shall be published and executed in the like manner in all my dominions by sea and land, laying on embargoes, and committing all sorts of hostilities against the subjects of the said nation ; and in consequence thereof entirely to exclude them from all sorts of commerce and trade in these kingdoms and other dominions belonging to this crown ; and that at the same time all English-born subjects that are not naturalized shall immediately withdraw ; only such as are in any mechanic office may remain. For which purpose I do command that this shall be complied with, and executed under the following dispositions and declarations.

II. That for the future the trade and commerce with all the English subjects shall be illicit and prohibited, and all their manufactures, merchandizes and produce, as likewise whatsoever they shall treat, negotiate, and transact in these kingdoms, in such manner as the prohibition of the said trade is to be understood, as I will and understand it, to be absolutely and really forbidding and hindering the importation of the said commodities, produce, goods, merchandizes, and manufactures of the said dominions ; pursuant to the prohibition which is made, and I do make, by these presents, to all the vassals and subjects of England : And I do order and command, that in none of my ports in these kingdoms shall be admitted any vessels with the goods, fabrics, or produce of the said dominions, and that no entrance shall be granted nor permittance given to introduce the same by land, in what manner or form soever ; and that all the said produce, goods, manufactures, and merchandizes in these kingdoms, shall be deemed illicit and prohibited, wheresoever they may come from, be found, or seized, in ships, vessels, exchanges, shops, or houses of merchants, and any other particular persons whatsoever, although they be subjects and vassals of me, or of the kingdoms, provinces, and states, with whom I am at peace, alliance, and in free commerce : With whom it is my royal resolution at the same time to preserve the peace, as also the freedom and liberty of trade, which according thereunto are to be preserved in these kingdoms, and the free admission of their ships and traffic in their several kinds, properly and privately belonging to their countries, provinces, and conquests, or manufactured in the same. And I likewise do declare those merchandizes, products, and manufactures, to be illicit and forbidden, which have been manufactured or made in my dominions, or in those of my friends and allies, but have been dyed or whitened by, or consigned to the English, and which have by them been made up, and have paid

paid the duties thereof; renewing, as I do renew by this present prohibition, as the same concerns the said dominions belonging to England, whatsoever is ordained by the laws, cedulas, and pragmatics, issued in that respect.

III. And in order to know and specify what are the produce, manufactures, and merchandize belonging to the said dominions of England, and what is illicit and prohibited, in case any one party grounds his defence thereon; I do order, that the judge before whom an information shall be laid, or the goods shall be seized by way of enquiry or any wise whatsoever, shall appoint a skilful person, according to the kind of goods that are seized; and the person in whose possession the same shall be found, and against whom any information is laid, shall appoint another; who, upon oath, (and under penalty of treason, which I decree against them if they do not well and faithfully perform their duty), shall declare what kind of merchandizes those are that are laid before them, and of what fabric or produce: and in case they are decided to be of the said dominions, they shall be forthwith declared forfeited; and in case those two should not agree, the judge shall nominate a third person, who shall declare in the same form, and under the same penalty; and in case the two referees do agree, execution shall be granted without any farther defence in the same cause. And to the end that they may be informed of those goods and merchandizes that are of the said manufactures, produce, and prohibited goods, to be proper, and especially belonging to the said English dominions, it is my will that judges shall be applied to, who shall hear and examine into the minutest articles thereunto belonging.

IV. And forthwith I declare all those merchandizes, produce, and manufactures of the said dominions, that shall be found in these kingdoms, in the possession of any one of my subjects, or of any inhabitant there, though he be of the kingdoms and estates of allies and friends, and in any vessels, carriages, or vehicles wheresoever they shall be found, to be forfeited in case of contravention; reserving in this respect to the vessels and ships of our friends and allies, those treaties of peace agreed with them. And I do give the third part of the said forfeiture to my exchequer, one other third part to the judge, and the other third to the informer; ordering both judge and informer to appear as soon as sentence of forfeiture is passed, and give a depository security to make restitution in case the sentence should be reversed. And further, besides the penalty as aforesaid, I inflict the pain of death, and the loss of all their goods, to be forfeited to my exchequer, on those that shall import, or give any help or assistance to the importation thereof into my kingdoms, the crime being regularly proved: and upon those with whom they are found, but who did not import the same, I do inflict the penalty of the loss of the said merchandizes; which, being illicit and prohibited, I apply in three parts in manner aforesaid. And further, upon regular proof, I do condemn the *mala fide* possessors of the said prohibited merchandizes, knowing them to be such, in the forfeiture of all their goods,



to be appropriated to my exchequer: which person, as it is to be understood, shall declare of whom he has received the same; yet in case he does not declare the same, he shall be deemed the chief importer, and subject to the said penalties; wherein shall be no mitigation, nor arbitration of any judge of what degree soever, nor of any tribunal, nor court of judicature, unless they have acquainted me therewith.

V. And I do order, that all the places, houses, and shops of merchants and traders, at least from four to four months, (without any fixed day being given) shall be visited, and all the goods found there shall be enquired into; and whatsoever shall be found to be illicit and prohibited, shall be declared as such, and forfeited, the writings being drawn in the usual form: and in case the possessor should deny the same to be of the said prohibited quality, they shall proceed to the proof and declaration, by naming such skilful persons as above mentioned, making the said enquiries by dint of office, without any necessity of a preceding defamation or information whatsoever; however so that they shall not have liberty to do the same in any private houses, that are not merchants, unless the same be notorious by information, or any other legal denunciations, importing, that goods and other commodities prohibited by this cedula, are concealed there. And in order to facilitate the said enquiry, and prove against whom it may concern, I do order that all merchants and traders of these kingdoms, natives as well as strangers, shall keep books of account and transactions in the Spanish language, wherein they shall set down and mention therein, whatever they buy, in order to declare and produce the same before those judges that shall demand the same, as often as it shall be required. And in respect thereunto, I do order that the 61st law, tit. 18. of the 6th book of the *Recapitulations*, and the penalties prescribed therein, be kept sacred; but without any aim to alter any the least thing mentioned in the said ordinance, as adjusted with those Kings, Princes, States, and Republics I am in peace with, and according to their alliances of a free trade; which rather are confirmed, and shall remain in their full force, as mentioned in the same ordinance.

VI. And that no person whatsoever, of what quality the same may be or hold, may be exempted from any penalty which such prejudicial crimes may require; I do order that none shall avail themselves, in so far as regards this, of any privilege or pre-eminence whatsoever, such as, being of any military orders, titular officers, or belonging to the inquisition, captains, soldiers, as well those of my guard, as any ordinary ones of my kingdoms, soldiery or artillery, my court-servants, registers, or any others that pretend to be exempted from the ordinary courts of justice: And that all that shall act in opposition to this ordinance, shall be punished by the penalties appointed for that purpose; and that no exemption nor privilege shall help them to any mitigation, nor in any wise whatsoever.

VII. And whereas, for the inviolable observance of what is ordained,

dained, commanded, and prohibited, in this present ordinance, it is necessary, for the execution thereof, to prohibit the countries and dominions of the King of England, all trade to these kingdoms; it is my will and pleasure to grant no permission nor licence to import any produce, merchandizes, and manufactures, nor any goods of the said dominions, into this country: and in case any is given, I do revoke, annul, and declare the same void; commanding my councils, viceroys, tribunals of justice, and magistrates, with whose advice such licences were formerly granted, that from henceforward they give no advice or consent to such licences; and I forbid all application to me for the same, what motive, cause, or reasons soever, for that purpose, they may have.

VIII. And considering it would not be just to prohibit the trade of those sorts of goods, which before the breaking out of the war, and in due time were imported from the English dominions; as also to give no encouragement to import others, which on pretence of their vent may follow; I do declare, that all the merchants that shall have in their possession, any goods, merchandizes, or produce of the said dominions, within fifteen days after the publication of this my ordinance, which is fixed for a peremptory term, shall declare and register the same in our court, before the minister whom I shall appoint to decide those controversies; and in other cities, towns, and places, before the judges which I shall likewise nominate; and in case there be no such appointed or nominated, before the ordinary court, to whom, in defect thereof, I give the same jurisdiction: And those that are not registered before the term of the said fifteen days shall be immediately condemned and proceeded against according to order. And for the consumption of those which shall be registered, and which shall be declared and marked, two months time shall be given; which being expired, the merchants and traders shall be obliged to deliver the said goods to the custom-houses; and in those places where there are none, to the public halls or court-houses: and that the same shall be sold by public auction, in the presence of the minister or ministers deputed for that purpose; and, in default of them, of the court; who shall deliver the produce thereof to the owners, without power to have any of the said prohibited goods brought again to their shops or warehouses, of what sort soever, according to the formalities heretofore practised.

And it is my pleasure, that all this be complied with, and inviolably executed. And to the end that nobody may plead any ignorance of what is contained in this ordinance, I do command that the same be published by my council of war in this court, and that they give the necessary orders for the execution thereof, according to custom in the like cases.

Done at Buen Retiro, on the 28th of November 1739.

I the KING.

Don Casimiro de Uztariz.



Note 10. A List of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Vernon, when he sailed from England in 1739.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Lenox,	70	480	Capt. Colvill Mayne.
Pearl,	40	240	Hon. Edward Legge.
Worcester,	60	400	Perry Mayne.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Edw. Falkingham.
Burford,	70	500	{ Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Thomas Watfon.
Kent,	70	480	
Strafford,	60	400	Thomas Durell.
Norwich,	50	300	Thomas Trevor.
Princess Louisa,	60	420	Richard Herbert.
			Thomas Waterhouse.
<hr/>			
450   3700			

Note 11. Vice-Admiral Vernon's Line of Battle, at the Attack of Porto-Bello 1739.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Hampton Court,	70	495	{ Commodore Brown. Capt. Dent.
Norwich,	50	300	
Worcester,	70	400	{ Herbert. P. Mane.
Burford,	70	500	
			{ Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Watfon,
Strafford,	60	400	
Princess Louisa	60	400	T. Trevor.
			T. Waterhouse.

## PORTO-BELLO.

The town stands in lat. 9. 33. N. lon. 79. 45. W. on the North side of the Isthmus of Darien, which running from east to west betwixt the north and south seas, joins the two continents of North and South America. It is seventy miles from Panama, which lies on the south side of the isthmus. Porto-Bello has a convenient bay, about a mile deep, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; it is near a mile broad at the mouth of the harbour. At the entrance on the north side of the bay close by a steep rock, stood a strong castle, called the Iron castle, mounting seventy eight great guns, with a battery beneath, parallel with the water, of twenty-two guns, the whole garrisoned by 300 men. On the opposite side of the bay, about a mile farther up, on an eminence, stood Gloria castle, consisting of two regular bastions toward the sea, mounting ninety guns, besides a line of eight guns pointing to the mouth of the harbour: the

whole garrisoned by 400 men. A little above this castle, near the other end of the town, on a sandy point running into the bay, stood Castle or Fort St. Jeronimo, a sort of quadrangular redoubt, strongly built, and mounting twenty pieces of cannon. Under the cannon of the two last-mentioned castles, all the ships in the harbour rode at anchor: and this defence, with artillery mounted on Iron castle, rendered the entrance of the harbour extremely difficult. At the bottom of the bay lies the town of Porto-Bello, built along the shore in the form of a crescent. Its length bears no proportion to its breadth, it being narrow, having two parallel streets intersected by a few cross ones, a parade in the middle of the town, surrounded with pretty good houses. Has two churches, a treasury, a custom-house, and an exchange. The number of houses may be about 500. The east side is low and swampy, and the sea at low water leaves the shore within the harbour, a great way, bare, from the houses; the bottom being a disagreeable blackish mud, extremely foetid and unwholesome, from the noxious vapours arising from it in this warm climate; for this reason the town is but thinly inhabited, except at the time of the fair, which alone raises the wealth of the place, it being the market through which is an annual circulation of all the wealth of Peru, and the manufactures of Europe. Here the galleons unlade most of their cargoes, and receive in return the gold and silver of the new world, which is conveyed across the isthmus, partly by land and partly by means of the river Chagre. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1688; but being afterwards more strongly fortified, it got the name of being impregnable.

*Articles of Capitulation, granted by Edward Vernon, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the West Indies, and Commodore Brown, to Don Francisco Martin de Retez, Governor of Porto-Bello; and Don Francisco de Abara, Commandant of the Guarda Costas at the same place. November 22. 1739. O. S.*

I. That the garrison be allowed to march out as desired, upon condition that the King of Great Britain's troops be put in possession of the Gloria castle before four o'clock this evening, and the garrison to march out by ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

That the inhabitants may either remove, or remain, under a promise of security for themselves and their effects.

II. The Spanish soldiers may have a guard, if they think it necessary.

III. That they may carry off two cannon mounted, with ten charges of powder for each, and their match lighted.

IV. The gates of Gloria castle must absolutely be in possession of the King our master's troops by four o'clock, and the Spanish garrison shall remain in all safety for their persons and effects, till the appointed time for their marching out, and to carry with them the provisions and ammunition necessary for their safety.



V. That the ships, with their apparel and arms, be absolutely delivered up to the use of his Britannic Majesty; but that all the officers, soldiers, and crews, shall have three days allowed them to retire, with their personal effects; only one officer being admitted on board each ship and vessel, to take possession for the King our master, and to see this article strictly complied with.

VI. That provided the articles above are strictly complied with, and that possession be given of Castle of St. Jeronimo, in the same manner as stipulated for the castle Gloria; then the clergy, the churches, and the town, shall be protected and preserved in all their immunities and properties.

And that all prisoners already taken, shall be set at liberty before our leaving the port.

Given under our hands on board his Majesty's ship Burford, in Porto-Bello harbour, this 22d day of November 1639. O. S.

E. VERNON.

CHA. BROWN.

Note 12. A List of the Fleet at the taking of Chagre in 1740.

Strafford,	60	{	Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral	
			of the Blue.	
			Capt. T. Trevor.	
Princess Louisa,	60		T. Waterhouse.	
Windfor,	60		Hon. Geo. Berkley.	
Falmouth,	50		W. Douglas.	
Norwich,	50		R. Herbert.	
Greenwich,	50		Cha. Wyndham.	
Succefs,	{	}	fireships {	10 Dan. Hore.
Eleanor,				10 Sir Robert Henley.
Alderney,	{	}	bomb- {	8 — Scot.
Terrible,				8 — Allen.
Cumberland,				8 Tho. Broderick.
Pompey,	{	}	tenders.	
Goodly,				

DESCRIPTION OF CHAGRE.

Chagre is a settlement of considerable importance to Spain, situated eighteen leagues west of Porto-Bello, at the mouth of a large river of the same name. The treasure of Peru and Chili is brought in two or three ships of war to Panama, whence it is conveyed across the isthmus, partly by land and partly by water, to Porto-Bello. At Panama it is put on mules backs, and in that manner carried eighteen Spanish leagues, through the towns of Chagre, Pequeni, and Boqueron; or first to Verta de Cruzes, eight leagues from Panama, and twenty-six from the mouth of the river Chagre, down which it is

conveyed in flat-bottomed boats in three days, if the water be high, else they may be from three to twelve days or more, as the river is full of shoals, and very shallow in summer. The castle of St. Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre, stood on a high hill, ascended by steps cut in the rock, but inaccessible on the south side: it had six bastions, two of which faced the sea: the walls were palli-fades filled with earth, but strong as if built with stone, and furrounded with a deep ditch. At the foot of the hill is the town, where was a small fort with eight guns, and near it two batteries of six guns each.

*Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of Chagre; agreed on between Edward Vernon, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. and Don Juan Carlos Gutierrez de Zavallos, captain of foot, and Castillans of the castle of St Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre.*

I. That, upon his Britannic Majesty's troops being put in possession of the fort of Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre, the said Castillans, and all his garrison, be at free liberty to march out without any molestation, and may retire into the village of Chagre, or where they please.

II. That the inhabitants of Chagre may remain in all safety in their own houses, under a promise of security to them and their houses.

III. That the Guarda Costa sloops be delivered up in the condition they are, and the custom-house.

IV. That the clergy and churches in Chagre shall be protected and preserved in all their immunities.

Given under my hand on board his Britannic Majesty's ship, *Strafford*, at anchor before the river Chagre, March 24. 1740.

E. VERNON.

Note 13. A List of His Majesty's Ships on the American Station, and which assisted General Oglethorpe in his attack of St Augustin.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Flamborough,	20	Capt. V. Pearce, Commodore.
Hector,	40	Sir Yelverton Peyton.
Squirrel,	20	P. Warren.
Phoenix,	20	C. Fanshaw.
Tartar,	20	Hon. Geo. Townshend.
Spence,	8	W. Laws.
Hawke,	8	
Wolf,	8	W. Dandridge.
South Carolina, schooner,		R. Tyrrell.

Note



Note 14. List of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear-Admiral Haddock, &c. 1739 and 1740.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Somerſet,	80	615	{ Nicholas Haddock, Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. J. Barnſley.
Lancaſter,	80	600	
Berwick,	70	485	Tyrw. Cailey.
Edinburgh,	70	480	If. Townſhend.
Ipfwich,	70	480	Alex. Geddes.
Kent,	70	480	Wm. Martin.
Lenox,	70	480	Tho. Durell.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Colvill Mayne.
Prince of Orange,	70	480	Ed. Falkingham.
Auguſta,	60	415	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Peter Lawrence.
Pembroke,	60	400	
Jerſey,	60	400	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
Dragon,	60	400	Edmund Williams.
Canterbury,	60	400	Curtis Barnet.
Plymouth,	60	400	Charles Cotterell.
Superb,	60	400	Sir Roger Butler.
Sunderland,	60	400	Hon. W. Hervey.
Advice,	50	300	Hon. John Byng.
Falkland,	50	300	Chr. Oates.
Glouceſter,	50	300	J. Oliphant.
Cheſter,	50	300	Hon. G. Clinton.
Oxford,	50	300	T. Cooper.
Eltham,	40	250	James Compton.
Kennington,	20	150	Lord Aug. Fitzroy.
Greyhound,	20	150	Nich. Robinſon.
Garland,	20	150	J. Ambroſe.
Aldborough,	20	150	Charles Watſon.
Solebay,	20	150	Geo. Pocock.
Dolphin,	20	150	Francis Luſhington.
Durſley galley,	20	150	Lord Aubrey Beauclerk.
			Tho. Smith.

## STORE-SHIP.

Deptford,	18	120	Watſon,
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Carried forward, 1578 | 10710

## APPENDIX.

## FIRE-SHIPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Brought forward,	1578	10710	
Anne galley,	8	55	Capt. Richard Hughes.
Mercury,	8	55	Lord G. Graham.
Duke,	8	55	Savage Mostyn.

## SLOOPS.

Salamander,	14	70	Capt. Henry Harrison.
Grampus,	14	70	Ed. Peyton.

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 1630 | 11015

Note 15. A List of the Fleet under the command of Sir John Norris in 1740, designed against Ferrol. The Princess Amelia to lead with the Starboard, and the Torbay with the Larboard Tacks on board.

	Princess Amelia,	80	Capt. J. Hemmington
	Falkland,	50	J. Oliphant.
	Lenox,	70	Colville Mayne.
Blaze, fire-ship.	Princess Caroline,	80	{ Philip Cavendish, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Griffin.
	Cambridge,	80	
	Lion,	60	T. Whorwood.
	Kent,	70	C. Cotterell.
	Deptford,	60	T. Durell.
Etna, fire-ship.	Orford,	70	Chr. Pocklington.
	Superb,	60	Lord A. Fitzroy.
			Hon. W. Harvey.
Fox, 20.	Boyne,*	80	{ Sir John Norris, Admiral and Commander in Chief. Capt. T. Graves.
Winchester,	Norfolk,	80	
Firebrand, fire-ship.	Chichester,	80	S. Faulknor.
Princess Royal, } store-ship, }	Weymouth,	60	R. Gerlington.
	Dunkirk,	60	C. Knowles.
	Jersey,	60	Ed. Baker.
	Prince of Orange,	70	Ed. Williams.
			W. Davis.
	Shrewsbury,	80	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. J. Townshend.
	Elizabeth,	70	
	Augusta,	60	Ed. Falkingham.
	Torbay,	80	T. Laurence.
			Chr. Parker.

\* His flag was at first hoisted on board the Victory; but she, being disabled in a storm, returned to refit.

Note



Note 16. List of the Fleet under the command of Sir John Norris, on his first cruize in 1741.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	} Sir J. Norris, Admiral. Capt. Faulknor.
Royal George,	100	
Royal Sovereign,	100	Ed. Falkingham.
St George,	90	} Ph. Cavendish, Adm. of the Blue. Capt. W. Dilkes.
Duke,	90	
Marlborough,	90	S. Mead.
Cambridge,	80	Alex. Geddes.
Bedford,	70	Jos. Lingen.
Buckingham,	70	Ja. Cornwall.
Nassau,	70	J. Towry.
Elizabeth,	70	H. Medley.
Lenox,	70	T. Durell.
Essex,	70	Ja. Compton.
Argyle,	50	R. Robinson.
Assistance,	50	H. Harrison.
Ruby,	50	Roger Martin.
Gosport,	44	Row. Frogmore.
Blaze,	} fire-ships, { 8	Will. Ellis.
Lightning,		Sol. Gideon.

Note 17. A List of the Fleet under Sir John Norris, second expedition in 1741.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	} Sir J. Norris. Capt. Faulknor.
St George,	90	
Royal George,	100	} Philip Cavendish. Capt. William Dilkes.
Royal Sovereign,	100	
Barfleur,	90	Ed. Falkingham.
Neptune,	90	R. Allen.
Sandwich,	90	Wm. Marsh.
Nassau,	70	J. Lovett.
Buckingham,	70	C. Brown.
Newcastle,	50	H. Medley.
Port-Mahon,	20	J. Towry.
Sutherland, store-ship.		Lord Forrester.
Blaze,	} fire-ships. {	Hon. H. Aylmer.
Scipio,		Sol. Gideon.
		W. Campbell.

Note 18. A description of Fort Louis, (see Note 58.)—Isle de Vache,—The city of Carthagena in New Spain,—with a List of the General Officers, and the land and sea forces sent against it in 1741.

*The Isle de Vache.*

Vache or Coro's Island is about three leagues from Port Louis, in the island of St Domingo. It is between five and six leagues long. Its soil is very good; and it has several tolerable harbours, some of which are capable of receiving large ships. There are plenty of wild cattle and hogs on the island.

*A description of Carthagena in New Spain.*

Carthagena is a large, rich, strong city, in South America, and capital of a province of the same name on the coast of Terra Firma; is a bishop's see, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world. Lat. 10. 27. N. Lon. 75. 22. W. To this harbour the galleons come annually, and in them are conveyed to Old Spain all the revenues of Terra Firma and New Grenada. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French, under M. de Pointis, in 1697, who found a great booty here. The city is in a great measure surrounded with water; it is divided into two unequal parts, the city of Carthagena, and its suburb called Ximani. The walls of the former are washed by the waves of the Bay of Mexico; but on account of some rocks and perpetual surf there is no approaching it on that side: the water on the outside of the harbour is seldom smooth, so that landing is at most times difficult. The only entrance to the harbour is upwards of two leagues to the westward of the city, between two narrow peninsulas, the one called Terra Bomba, the other called the Baradera; this entry is called Bocca Chica, or the little mouth, and is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. It was defended on the Terra Bomba side by a fort called St Louis, a regular square, with four bastions, mounted with eighty-two pieces of cannon, and three mortars, but the counterscarp and glacis were not completed: to this were added fort St Philip, mounted with seven guns, and fort St Jago of fifteen guns, and a small fort of four guns, called Battery de Chamba; these served as outworks to fort St Louis. On the other side of the harbour's mouth lies a fascine battery of fifteen guns, called the Baradera; and in a small bay at the back of that, another battery of four guns; and facing the entrance of the harbour, on a small flat island, stood fort St Joseph of twenty-one guns. From this fort, to fort St Louis, a strong boom, made of logs and cables, was laid across, fastened with three large anchors at each end; and just behind the boom were moored four ships of the line, on board of the largest of which Don Blas de Lefo the Spanish Admiral had his flag. As the mouth of the harbour was so narrow that only one ship could enter it at a time, these spread across the entrance so completely that no ship could possibly pass either abreast or astern of them. Beyond



yond this passage lies the great lake or outer harbour of Carthagera, several leagues in circumference, and land-locked on all sides. About mid-way to the town it grows narrower. And within less than a league of it, two points project into the lake from the inner harbour. On the northmost of these was a strong fort called Castillo Grande, being a regular square with four bastions, defended to the land by a wet ditch and glacis proper: the face of the curtain towards the sea was covered by a ravelin and a double line of heavy cannon. The number of guns in this fort was fifty-nine, though there were embrasures for sixty-one. On the opposite point was a horse-shoe battery of twelve guns, called Fort Mancinilla: in the middle, between these two forts, is a large shoal with only a few feet water on it, on each side of which were sunk large ships, in order to prevent the British ships from approaching the town. At the end of the inner harbour stands the city of Carthagera, on two flat sandy keys or islands, well fortified to the land, by the power of art, assisted by the lakes and morasses running round it. On the fortifications of the city are mounted one hundred and sixty guns, and on those of the suburbs, one hundred and forty. South of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the Ximani gate, stands fort St Lezar. It is situated on an eminence about fifty or sixty feet high, and is composed of a square of fifty feet, having three demi-bastions and two guns in each face, one in each flank, and three in each curtain. It completely commands the town; but there is a hill about four hundred yards from it, which overlooks it and commands it entirely, and from which it ought to have been attacked by heavy cannon and mortars.

*Land Forces sent against Carthagera.*

*General and Staff Officers.*

Major General Charles Lord Cathcart, Commander in Chief.

Brigadier-Generals, { Thomas Wentworth,  
John Guise,  
William Blakeney.

Colonel Alexander Spotiswood, Quarter-Master-General.

Colonel Edward Wolf, Adjutant-General.

Captains, { Anthony Harman, } Majors of Brigade.  
William Rufane,

	<i>Land-Forces.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Regiments of Foot.	{ 15 Harrifon.	1000
	{ 24 Wentworth.	1000
Marines.	{ Fleming,	1000
	{ Robinson,	1000
	{ Lowther,	1000
	{ Wynyard,	1000
	{ Douglas,	1000
	{ Moreton.	1000

Carried forward,

8,000

Brought

	<i>Men.</i>
Brought forward,	8000
Artillery, and detachments from other Regiments,	1000
The American Regiment,	2500
Negroes,	500
Total of the Land Forces,	12,000

## NAVAL FORCE.

The Princess Amelia to lead with the Starboard, and the Suffolk with the Larboard Tacks on board.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
	3	Princesses } Amelia }	Capt. Hemmington,	80	600
	4	Windfor,	Berkeley,	60	400
		York,	Cotes,	60	400
Experiment,	3	Norfolk,	Graves,	80	600
Sheerness, }		Ruffell, }	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, }	80	615
Vesuvius, }			{ Capt. M. Norris, }		
Terrible, bomb,		Shrewsbury,	Townsend,	80	600
Phaeton,	4	Rippon,	Jolly,	60	400
Goodley,		Litchfield,	Cleland,	50	300
		Jersey,	Lawrence,	60	400
		Tilbury,	Long,	60	400
Squirrel,	3	Orford,	Ld. A. Fitzroy,	70	480
Shoreham,	4	Princesses } Louisa, }	Stapleton,	60	400
Eleanor,		Worcester,	P. Mayne,	60	400
Seahorse,	3	Chichester,	R. Trevor,	80	400
Strombolo, }		Princesses }	{ Edward Vernon, }	80	620
Success, }		Caroline, }	{ Capt. T. Watson, }		
Vulcan,		Torbay,	Gascoigne,	80	620
Cumberland,	4	Strafford,	T. Trevor,	60	400
Alderney, bomb,		Weymouth,	Knowles,	60	400
Pompey,		Deptford,	Mostyn,	60	400
A brig-tender,	3	Burford,	Griffin,	70	480
	4	Defiance,	John Trevor,	60	400
		Dunkirk,	Cooper,	60	400
Astrea,		Lyon,	Cotterell,	60	400
Wolf,	3	Prince } Frederick, }	{ Lord A. } { Beauclerk, }	70	480
Etna, }		Boyne, }	{ R. Lestock, }	80	615
Firebrand, }			{ Capt. Colby, }		
Virgin Queen,		Hampton }	Dent,	70	480
		Court, }			
	4	Falmouth,	Douglas,	50	300
		Montagu,	Chambers,	60	400
	3	Suffolk,	Davers,	70	480

Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt.  
Rear-Admiral of the Blue.  
Ed. Vernon, Esq; Vice-Adm.  
of the Blue, and Com. in Chief.  
Commodore Richard Lestock.  
The



The following ships composed part of Sir C. Ogle's Fleet when he sailed from England, viz. the

Cumberland,	80 guns,	Capt. Steuart.
Buckingham,	70	Mitchell.
Prince of Orange,	70	Osborn.
Superb,	60	Hon. T. Hervey.

But in Lat. 17. 54. the three last ships were so disabled by a storm, that the Admiral sent the Buckingham to England, and the other two to Lisbon, under convoy of the Cumberland.

*A List of the Frigates, with their rates, and Captains names, together with such other ships of the line as followed the fleet to Cartagena.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Diamond,	40	240	
Anglesey,	40	240	Capt. Reddish.
Ludlow Castle,	40	240	Boys.
Experiment,	20	160	Renton.
Seahorse,	20	160	Limeburner.
Sheerness,	20	160	Maynard.
Shoreham,	20	160	Boscawen.
Squirrel,	20	160	Warren.
Aftrea,	12	100	
Cumberland,	10	100	Broderick.
Wolf,	10	100	
Eleanor,	10	100	Colby.

## FIRE-SHIPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Etna,	8	60	Capt. Fenwick.
Firebrand,	8	60	Barnard.
Phaeton,	8	60	Kennedy.
Strombolo,	8	60	Hay.
Vesuvius,	8	60	Gay.
Vulcan,	8	60	Pellet.
Succesfs,	8	60	Hore.

## BOMB-KETCHES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Terrible,	8	50	Capt. Allen.
Alderney,	8	50	Scot.

## HOSPITAL SHIPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	45	Capt. Tucker.
Scarborough,	45	Carter.

Total Seamen, 15,398.

*Ships that followed the fleet from Jamaica.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Augusta,	60	400	Capt. Denniston.
Norwich,	58	300	Herbert.

CUBA *Island.*

The island of Cuba is styled one of the greater Antilles, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, between 19 deg. 50 min. and 23 deg. 20 min. North latitude, and between 73 deg. 50 min. and 85 deg. 20 min. West longitude. It is about 660 miles long, but of unequal and disproportionate breadth, in some places not more than forty miles across, in others near 120. It is about sixty miles to the westward of the island of Hispaniola or St Domingo, and about seventy-five north of the island of Jamaica, and by its situation entirely commands the gulphs of Mexico and Florida, and the Windward passage; whence it is called, with great propriety, the key to the West Indies, and besides the Havanna, contains many excellent harbours. It was discovered by the famous Columbus in 1492, and by him called Ferdinandina, in honour of Ferdinand V. King of Spain, from whom he had his commission, but it soon recovered its original name of Cuba. In 1511, John Velasquez conquered it, and, in the course of a few years, entirely extirpated, by the most dreadful cruelties, all the inhabitants; by which means this fruitful island is very thinly inhabited. Perhaps the true reason which induced the Spaniards to put the innocent natives to death, was the covetous desire of possessing their wealth; for, first when the Spaniards established themselves here, the natives had ornaments of gold about their persons, which led the Spaniards to conjecture that there were mines of that metal in the island. If there are any such, they have either never been discovered, or else found too small to be worked with any advantage. What gold the natives had, was washed down by the torrents from the mountains, and found by them in the sand at the bottom of rivers. The only mines which the Spaniards have wrought, are those of copper, which furnishes their founderies of cannon with this metal. The only winter known here is the months of July and August, when the sun is almost vertical: then they have violent storms of wind, accompanied with heavy rains and dreadful peals of thunder and lightning, which tend greatly to mitigate the extreme heat of the climate. The fairest season is when the sun is at the greatest distance from them: it is then hottest in the morning; for towards noon the sea-breeze springs up, which blows pretty brisk until the evening. The trade-winds in those seas blow from the north-east. At full and change of the moon, from October to April, they have brisk winds at north and north-west, which, in December and January, often turn into storms, though this is called the fair season. As to soil, this island is said to have in general the best land of any island in America, and is capable of producing prodigious quantities of all the commodities furnished by that quarter of the world; particularly, ginger, long-pepper, and other spices; cassia, mastic, aloes, large cedars, and other odoriferous trees; oaks, pines, palm-trees, cotton-trees, with abundance of large vines, and excellent tobacco, besides plenty of pine apples, and all other tropical fruits. Here are also many large  
walks



walks of cocoa trees, and good sugar-works, some of which are worked with horses, and others by water-mills, and are said to make the best sugars in the West Indies, though in no great quantity, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. A ridge of mountains runs from one end of the island to the other, from whose sides run down many rivers, two of which are very considerable, and besides bestowing verdure and coolness as they pass, are stored with excellent fish; but these rivers are full of large alligators, as the seas which surround this island are of sharks. Adjacent to this island are great conveniences for making salt and catching fish. It also abounds with horses, mules, sheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than in any other part of America. The woods abound with parrots, and all other wild birds that are commonly found in this climate. All sorts of tame poultry and pigeons thrive extremely well; here too are found plenty of large tortoises. The black cattle that the Spaniards brought hither when they formed settlements on the island, have multiplied to an amazing degree, insomuch that large herds of them run wild in the woods, and are killed merely for their hides and tallow; the carcases, if good, and not too distant from any of the ports of the island, are cut in pieces and cured for the use of the shipping. Here are quarries of flint, and springs of a bituminous substance, which is used for ships instead of pitch. Tobacco may be considered as the staple commodity of Cuba, great quantities of which, both in leaf and snuff, are exported from the Havanna to all the Spanish colonies in America, besides what is shipped for the mother country. Another of its trading articles is Campeachy-wood, which merchants bring from that place in the flota, and convey to Spain with their other traffic. This island, together with the Spanish part of the island of Hispaniola and the island of Porto Rico, carries on a considerable commerce with the Spanish Main, with what they call their Barlevento fleet, consisting of six large ships, well armed, which annually make the tour of these islands, and then proceed to the ports on the Terra Firma with their traffick; their business is also to clear the seas of pirates and illicit traders. Register-ships from Old Spain arrive here occasionally.

No island is more capable of improvement than Cuba; but, as has been justly observed of it, there are at present more churches than farms, more priests than planters, and more lazy bigots than useful labourers; and to these misfortunes it is owing, that the largest and best island in the West Indies, where the luxuriance of the soil is such, that, besides yielding plenty of food for the inhabitants, its productions would prove the source of a most lucrative commerce, does not produce for exportation, even including its tallow, hides, tobacco, snuff, &c. &c. so much as the small island of Antigua: So great is the difference between sloth and industry, liberty and slavery. The island is divided into two governments or districts, viz. the Havanna, (a description of which see at No. 193. in the Appendix to the second volume of this work), and St Jago.

*St JAGO de CUBA.*

St Jago de Cuba, once the capital of the island, was built by Velasquez, the first conqueror; and lies in lat. 20. 15. N. lon. 76. 40. W. It is situated at the bottom of a spacious bay, about two leagues from the sea. The entrance into this bay is narrow for several miles, but within it are little islands forming a most commodious harbour and shelter from storms. It is extremely difficult of approach, the entrance being defended by a strong fort, several batteries, and in war-time has a strong boom laid across it. Since the Havanna became the seat of government, this city has declined very much. It is still the see of a bishop, with a cathedral, where the canons are residentiary, but the mitred chief resides at the Havanna, whither also is flown the flourishing commerce which this city formerly possessed. It is still a distinct government, and has jurisdiction over one half of the island. The city is fortified, but the works are fallen so much to decay, that the place would have been unable to make any stand against an army attacking it by regular approaches. On the same side of the island lies Cumberland bay.

## CUMBERLAND HARBOUR.

Cumberland Harbour lies about eleven leagues south west from the entrance of the harbour of St Jago, in lat. 20. 30. N. and lon. 76. 50. W. in the south-east part of the island of Cuba, and was formerly called Walthemham, until General Wentworth and Admiral Vernon changed its name, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. It is one of the best harbours in the West Indies, capable of containing any number of ships, and of sheltering from hurricanes; the country round it is of a fine rich soil, and abounds with cattle. The river falling into it, which our generals named Augusta, is a fine fresh water river, and navigable for more than three leagues. Between this and St Jago, the country is covered with thick impenetrable woods.

Nota 19. A List of the Fleet sent against St Jago de Cuba, and Cumberland Harbour.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Shoreham, }	Chester,	50	300	Capt. Long,
Alderney, }				
Strombolo,	Grafton,	70	480	Rycaut,
Phaeton, }	Boyne,	80	620	{ Ed. Vernon, Vice-Adm. of the White.
Bonetta, }				
Princess Royal,	Worcester,	60	400	Capt. T. Watson.
Pompey, }	Tilbury,	60	400	Cleland,
Triton, }				Dent,
				Experiment,



<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commander,</i>
Experiment,	Kent,	70	480	Capt. Mitchell,
Sheerneys, } Vesuvius, }	Cumberland,	80	615	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear- Admiral of the Red. Capt. M. Norris.
Scarborough,	Tiger,	50	300	Herbert,
	Montagu,	60	400	Chambers.

Note 20. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Haddock, in the Mediterranean, in 1741.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	90	{ N. Haddock. Capt. T. Graves.
Somerfet,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Lancaster,	80	Tyr. Cailey.
Ipswich,	70	Wm. Martin.
Pembroke,	70	Hon. W. Lee.
Warwick,	60	John Toller.
Plymouth,	60	Charles Watfon.
Dragon,	60	Curtis Barnet.
Salisbury,	50	Peter Osborne.
Oxford,	50	J. Russell.
Guernsey,	50	Hon. J. Forbes.
Dartmouth,	50	Temple West.
Panther,	50	Sol. Gideon.
Folkestone,	40	G. Balchen.
Feversham,	40	Nath. Watfon.
Roebuck,	40	J. Brett.
Mary Galley,	20	J. Durell.
Winchelsea,	20	Essex Holcomb.
Dursley Galley,	20	James Hodfoll.
Garland,	20	Henry Godsalve.
Xebeque,	8	G. Durell.
Duke,	8	Rue.
Anne Galley,	{ fire- ships. }	8 Rd. Hughes.
Mercury,		8 Moses Peadle.
Salamander, bomb,		8 M. de l'Angle.

*Copy of the letter which Captain Barnet of his Majesty's Ship the Dragon of 60 guns, wrote to Admiral Haddock, giving an account of his rencounter with the Chevalier de Caylus.*

*Dragon, Saturday 25th July 1741.*

At ten in the morning, being about twelve leagues to the westward of Cape Spartel, standing to the eastward, with the wind at N. by E. we saw three sail from the mast-head bearing E. N. E. to which we gave

gave chase. At 11 we saw them from the deck, their topails out of the water, and by our nearing them so fast, and the alteration in their bearing from us, we judged they were steering to the southward of the west. About twelve, finding we did not continue to near them, we concluded they had tacked; but it being then hazy, could not distinguish with our glasses which tack they were upon, till towards one o'clock, when we saw plainly that they were large ships steering for the Straights mouth, and by the cut of their sails knew they were not English. Between four and five in the afternoon we saw their hulls plain: two of them appeared to be large ships, and the other a frigate; and as we had certain advice that two large Spanish Register ships were ready at Cadiz, and would sail the first opportunity, we concluded they had heard that the Admiral was gone to Lagos for water, and thinking the coast clear, were making use of the fresh northerly wind, which had blown more than twenty-four hours, to get to the southward. Towards sun-set they hoisted French colours, and (as we thought), the smallest ship a pendant. We hoisted Dutch colours. They hauled down theirs at sun-set, and we did the same. We were then about a league from them, and two from Cape Spartel, with very little wind. I had only the Folkestone near me. The Feverham, having chased to the southward in the morning, was but just in sight, and the Mary Galley, sailing ill, was two leagues a stern. I called to Capt. Balchen, asked what he thought of them, and found that he and his officers were of the same opinion with me and mine as to all particulars, and we made no doubt but they were the two Register-ships, and a Spanish frigate; so we continued our chase. It was calm from eight till ten, when a breeze came up westerly, and about half an hour after eleven, we came up with that which we judged the largest ship, as Capt. Balchen did about the same time with the frigate. I asked what the ship was, and whence they came: they said, we are French from Martinico. I bid them bring to. They said, it was the King's ship, and they would not stop for any body. I told them, I was an English man of war, and must speak to them. They answered, they were going their course, and I might go that I liked best. I was by this time got very near, and told them if they were French men of war, I was very far from intending to offer any insult or indignity; that they had no reason to make any difficulties in the affair, being at peace with all Europe. But as we were at war with Spain, being a cruizer, it was my duty to be satisfied that they were not Spaniards; and therefore desired they would shorten sail that I might send my boat on board them. They told me the commandant was a-head and I might go to him. I said, that would take time, and I was afraid of being drawn into the Straights, therefore insisted on their letting my boat come on board them. They said, No; and bid me *be gone*. I then told them, I asked as a favour what I was in a condition to compel them to; and that if they obliged me to it, they were answerable for the consequences; and therefore, if they were French, I conjured them to prevent the mischief that might happen. But all my intreaties had no effect; their

answers



answers growing more pert as I appeared unwilling to use any thing but words to bring them to reason. So that at length I fired a shot a-head of the ship, and then told them, you have obliged me to go thus far, and now I tell you plainly, if you will not allow me to send my boat on board you, I will give you my broad-side. They bid me fire again at my peril. I then ordered two or three shot to be fired into them; which they returning, an engagement began.

Capt. Balchen, who had been all this time reasoning in the like manner with the Captain of the frigate, finding me engaged, began to fire on her, and kept a very smart one. The ship I engaged had been some time inclining to the southward. The frigate Capt. Balchen engaged was to the northward, which occasioned our being too far from each other. It was about twelve o'clock when we began, and after an hour's hot firing, the Commandant backed astern, and got on the Folklstone's larboard bow (while the frigate was on his starboard side), firing his after guns on the Folklstone, and those forward on me, which I durst not venture to return for fear of firing into the Folklstone. We continued in this situation near an hour, in which time I pretty nearly silenced the ship I was engaged with, she continuing to sheer from me, as the frigate did from the Folklstone.

The Commandant continued backing a-stern. I thought his fire would soon be too hot for the Folklstone, and therefore endeavoured to get between them; but all my after braces being shot, it was some time before I could bring the ship to the wind, and all that while was raked by the fire of the ship I had engaged, and that of the frigate. By this time Capt. Balchen's rigging was so much cut, that he had no sort of command of the ship, which came to wish her head to the southward, and the Commandant made sail before I could get near him, so I lay to for about half an hour to knot and splice, and then made sail after him, keeping within a gun-shot in order to renew my attack at day-break. Capt. Balchen followed me as soon as it was possible for him to put his rigging in any sort of order. The Feversham came up with him about four o'clock, and they were both within about two miles of me at day-break; when I found the ships we were pursuing had all their sails set, except studding sails, going before the wind, which however they soon after shortened, and then brought to, hoisted French colours, and fired a gun to leeward. Upon which I brought to, and sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Commandant, to assure him that I was very far from intending the least insult or indignity, and that all that had happened was to be attributed to the obstinacy of the Captain of the ship I engaged, who treated me with great contempt, and unpoliteness, and thereby gave me still more reason to doubt his being a Frenchman. He asked the officer, if the Captain of that ship did not tell me to go up to him, who said, Yes; but it was easy for him to have given me all the satisfaction I wanted; that the getting up to him, the Commandant, as there was little wind, required time; and I was afraid

of being drove into the Straits, which it was my duty to avoid. He said he made no doubt but that we were at war with them, from the manner of our attacking them; and then, before all his officers, desired mine to declare, on his honour, if there was war between England and France, who assured him we had neither orders nor intentions to commit hostilities against them.

The Commandant was the Chevalier Caylus in the *Borée* of 64 guns. The names of the other ships my officer forgot, but said they told him one of them was about 50, and the other 30 guns. That the Captain of the fifty gun ship was killed, and twenty-five men, but that they had received little damage; however, one of our boats crew says he saw ten dead men on board her, and her sails were very much shattered. I had four men killed and fourteen wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Amherst, who has lost part of the calf of his leg, but I hope in no danger. Capt. Balchen had seven men killed and eight wounded, but no officer hurt.

The *Folkestone's* lower masts are all condemned by survey. My mizen-topmast only is disabled. We both suffered in our rigging and sails; but the damage to the ships hulls is very inconsiderable.

Note 21. List of the Fleet with Admiral Vernon at Porto-Bello.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Boyne,	80	{ Ed. Vernon, Vice Admiral. Capt. Watson.
Cumberland,	80	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt. Rear-Ad- miral. Capt. M. Norris:
Kent,	70	Mitchell.
Orford,	70	P. Mayne.
Worcester,	60	Cleland.
Defiance,	60	Hore.
York,	60	Cotes.
Montagu,	60	Chambers.
St. Albans,	50	Knight.
Greenwich,	50	Allen.

#### *Description of the Isthmus of Panama.*

This isthmus which separates the great South sea from the Gulf of Mexico, is no more than eighteen Spanish leagues broad, from Porto-Bello to Panama. The treasure of Peru and Chili is brought in two or three ships of war, accompanied by merchant ships, to Panama, from whence it is sent to Porto-Bello on mules, through the towns Venta de Chagre, Pequini, and Boqueron. There is another route across the isthmus, and not so mountainous as the former, viz. from Panama to Venta de Cruzes, eight leagues, where the treasure is put on board flat boats, and fall down the river to Chagre, from whence



whence Cruzes is distant twenty-six Spanish leagues. This voyage is performed in three days, if the river be high; else they may be from three to twelve days or more, the river being full of shelves, and very shallow in summer. When this is the case, the treasure is sometimes carried through a level country to Rio Brazas, which falls into the river of Chagre, and there embarked. Sir Harry Morgan marched across the isthmus and took Panama by assault, burnt the city, carried off an immense booty to Cruzes, and there put it on board boats, and conveyed it down the river to the castle of Chagre, of which he was in possession.

*Description of the Bastimentos Islands.*

A cluster of islands near the coast of Mexico, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of the Bay of Nombre de Dios, in Lat. 9. 40. N. Lon. 78. 35. W. a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello. They form a large and safe harbour, and abound in excellent water.

*Description of the island of Rattan or Ruatan.*

It is situated in Lat. 17. 6. N. and Lon. 88. 12. W. in the Bay of Honduras, eight leagues from the Mosquito shore, and about two hundred W. and S. from the island of Jamaica. It is about thirty miles long, and thirteen broad where broadest: it contains about 259,000 acres. Its coast is of difficult approach, on account of a number of rocks and shoals. It has one very good harbour, called Port Royal, the entrance to which is so narrow that only one ship can come in at a time. The island is overgrown with wood, but very healthy and well watered. Here are some wild hogs and deer, with all the birds and reptiles found in this climate.

Note 22. List of the Fleet in the Mediteranean, when the command devolved on Commodore (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Lestock, 1742.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Neptune,	90	{ Rd. Lestock, Commodore. Capt. Ja. Young.
Barfleur,	90	W. Rowley.
Marlborough,	90	Tho. Graves.
Lancaster,	80	Tyr. Cailey.
Somerset,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Bedford,	70	Ja. Cornwall.
Essex,	70	N. Robinson.
Nassau,	70	H. Medley.
Hampton Court,	70	Digby Dent.
Royal Oak,	70	Ph. Vincent.
Ipswich,	70	William Martin.
Buckingham,	70	Robert Young.
Lenox,	70	Col. Mayne.
Pembroke,	60	Hon. F. H. Lee.
Warwick,	60	Essex Holcomb.
Dragon,	60	C. Watson.
	C 2	Plymouth

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Plymouth,	60	G. B. Rodney.
Rupert,	60	J. Ambrose.
Kingston,	50	Richard Norris.
Guernsey,	50	Hon. J. Forbes.
Dartmouth,	50	T. West.
Romney,	50	T. Smith.
Winchester,	50	Ja. Lloyd.
Salisbury,	50	P. Osborne.
Folkstone,	40	Geo. Balchen.
Winchelsea,	20	M. de l'Angle.
Durley Galley,	20	Rd. Hughes.
Ann-galley, fire-ship,	8	Ja. Hodfoll.
Salamander, } bombs, {	8	J. Wickham.
Carcase, }	8	Rd. Watkins.

Note 23. List of the Fleet in the Mediterranean when Admiral Matthews assumed the command, 1744.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	770	{ T. Matthews, V. Ad. of the Red. Capt. J. Ruffel.
Neptune,	90	780	{ Richard Leftock, Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. Geo. Stepney.
Barfleur,	90	750	W. Rowley.
Marlborough,	90	750	T. Graves.
Somerfet,	80	600	Geo. Slaughter.
Princess Caroline,	80	600	Henry Osborne.
Norfolk,	80	600	Hon. J. Forbes.
Ipswich,	70	480	William Martin.
Bedford,	70	480	Ja. Cornwall.
Essex,	70	480	Rich. Norris.
Royal Oak,	70	480	Edmund Williams.
Buckingham,	70	480	J. Towry.
Stirling Castle,	70	480	T. Cooper.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Jos. Lingen.
Kingston,	60	400	John Lovett.
Warwick,	60	400	Essex Holcomb.
Rupert,	60	400	J. Ambrose.
Dragon,	60	400	C. Watson.
Dunkirk,	60	400	C. W. Purvis.
Chatham,	50	350	Hon. G. Townshend.
Guernsey,	50	350	S. Cornish.
Rocheester,	50	350	Arthur Scott.
Panther,	50	350	Sol. Gideon.
Oxford,	50	350	Harry Powlett.
Dartmouth,	50	350	T. West.

Romney,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	350	T. Grenville.
Newcastle,	50	350	T. Fox.
Salisbury,	50	350	P. Osborne.
Winchester,	50	350	Ja. Lloyd.
Leopard,	50	550	Lord Forrester.
Feverham,	40	250	Richard Hughes.
Diamond,	40	250	Ja. Hodfoll.
Dursley galley,	20	130	M. de l'Angle.
Kennington,	20	130	Davis.
Winchelsea,	20	130	W. Marth.
Cruizer,	14	100	J. Stringer.
Xebeque,	8	45	Geo. Durell.
Garland's Prize,	8	45	Jos. Knight.
Carcase,	8	45	J. Bowdler.
Salamander, } bombs. {	8	45	J. Philipson.
Terrible, } bombs. {	8	45	Hon. Geo. Edgecumb.
Sutherland, hospital-sh.	18	100	J. Opie.
Ann galley, fire-ship.	8	45	Mackay.

Note 24. Ships sent under Commodore Martin to Naples.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Ipswich,	70	Feverham,	40
Panther,	50	Dursley-galley,	20
Oxford,	50	and three Bomb-ketches.	

*A description of the city of Naples.*

Naples is a famous city of Italy, situated in E. Lon. 14. 20. N. Lat. 40. 51. on the side of a hill, in a fine bay near sixty miles in circumference. It is regularly fortified in the modern style on the land-side, and its harbour is defended by several forts, none of them of any great strength. The city within the walls is reckoned seven miles in circumference, and including the suburbs, eighteen. It is supposed to contain 300,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the kingdom of Naples, is the see of an Archbishop, and has a university. A very great trade is carried on here, and the harbour can contain a great number of ships. The depth of water is so great, that a vessel of five hundred tons can lie close to the mole, at whose extremity is a light-house. The islands in the bay defend the harbour from the violence of the winds. The streets are large and straight, and paved with stone; the houses are all of stone, and built in the modern taste. As most of the principal nobility of the kingdom chuse to reside here, there are a great number of very superb palaces, most magnificently furnished: that of the King is very grand. Here are a number of churches and convents extremely magnificent in their structures, replete with fine paintings, and extremely well endowed.

In a Chapel in the Cathedral church is kept the blood of St Januarius, which in all great calamities, such as a violent eruption of mount Vesuvius, is brought forth, attended by a grand procession. When the blood liquifies, all fear of danger is over. The superstition of the lower order of people exceeds all belief: some years since, the blood of this saint proving a little refractory, the people were enraged, and the government were afraid of an insurrection: since that, orders have been given by the King, that the blood shall liquify immediately on being brought to the head of the saint, which is carefully kept in a silver case. The Emperor Charles V. built the castle of St Elmo on an eminence to command the city. The castle d'Oao and castle Nuovo stand close to the sea shore; near the last is the King's palace, and in the castle are the governor's house and the arsenal. At Naples they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of fine silks. The air is esteemed the purest in Italy; but from the contiguity to mount Vesuvius it is liable to earthquakes, from which it suffered severely in 1702, 1703, 1709, and 1744.

*St Tropes.*

St Tropes is a fortified sea-port town of France, situated on the Bay of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, from which it is distant twelve miles to the S. W. and fifty-eight E. of Marseilles. Lat. 43. 16. N. Lon. 6. 44. E.

*St Remo.*

St. Remo is a small sea port belonging to the republic of Genoa, from which it is distant sixty-five miles to the westward.

*Hieres Islands.*

Hieres islands are a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Provence, about twelve miles east from Toulon. Here is good anchorage: but the town of Hieres is much decayed, on account of its port being almost choaked up with sand banks.

Note 25. A List of the Squadron that attacked La Guira, under the command of Commodore Knowles.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Killed. Wounded.</i>	
Suffolk,	70	{ Charles Knowles, Commodore Capt. Ed. Pratten. }	30	80
Burford	70	Lushington.	25	50
Norwich,	50	Gregory.	1	11
Advice,	50	Elliot Smith.	7	15
Assistance,	50	Callis.	12	71
Eltham,	40	Watkins.	14	55
Lively,	20	Stewart.	7	24
Scarborough,	20	Leslie.		2
Otter,	14	Gage.		
Comet, bomb.	8	Tyrrell.		



*Damages sustained at La Guira.*

Suffolk.—97 shot through the hull,—19 between wind and water —1 through the main mast just above the upper deck,—1 through the main-topmast,—2 through the mizen mast, the mizen yard and mizen top-sail yard both shot in two;—14 guns dismounted, 6 of which rendered unserviceable;—the standing and running rigging much cut,—the ship set on fire twice by the red-hot shot,—and 30 men killed and 80 wounded.

Burford.—73 shot through the hull,—17 between wind and water on the starboard side, and two on the larboard side;—11 carriages damaged,—a red-hot shot blew up the arm chest,—the mizen mast shot through in four places,—the main mast in five,—the fore mast wounded on the fore side four inches, the boltspit shot through,—also the fore yard in the quarter booms,—spare topmast and yards cut all to pieces,—the Captain mortally wounded,—24 men killed, and 50 wounded.

Norwich.—7 shot through the hull, which damaged some planks,—1 shot through the fore mast two feet above the upper deck, and wounded on the starboard side ten inches in, on the larboard side six inches in,—the main stay, several shrouds, and the running rigging, pretty much cut,—and 1 man killed, and 11 wounded.

Advice.—10 shot through the hull, which damaged and tore the quarter deck,—the spare topmasts, topmast yard, mizen yard, and all the booms, cut and rendered unserviceable,—both standing and running rigging very much cut,—the long-boat and yawl stove, and sunk,—5 men and 2 surgeons mates killed, 15 wounded.

Assistance.—32 shot through the starboard, and 9 through the larboard side,—the main-mast shot two thirds through 16 feet above the deck, and one third through between decks,—the fore-mast wounded three inches in,—the mizen-mast shot through in several places,—the mizen top half carried away, the spare top-mast, top sail yard, and all the booms cut to pieces,—both standing and running rigging very much cut,—several guns dismounted,—and 12 men killed, and 71 wounded.

Eltham.—44 shot through the hull,—13 between wind and water,—the main-mast shot in five places,—1 shot through the mizen-top-mast, the mizen yard cut in two,—1 shot through the boltspit,—the booms and spare masts and yards cut all to pieces,—some guns dismounted, 3 of which rendered unserviceable,—14 men killed, and 55 wounded.

Lively.—several shot through the hull, three of which were under water,—the barge stove,—running and standing rigging much cut,—2 guns rendered unserviceable,—the Lieutenant and 6 men killed, and 24 wounded.

Scarborough.—2 or 3 shot through the hull,—the barge stove, the running and standing rigging much damaged, and 2 men wounded.

*La Guira*

La Guira, a sea-port town belonging to the King of Spain, in the province of Venezuela, and district of the Caraccas, situated in Lat.

10. 35. N. Lon. 66. 5. W. about forty miles east of Port Cavallo, and fifteen west of Cape Blanche. Its harbour is not a good one, but is one of the best on this coast, is pretty well fortified : and here the Spaniards carry on a considerable trade with the Dutch and British.

Note 26. List of the Squadron that attacked Port Cavallo under Commodore Knowles.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Suffolk,	70	{ Cha. Knowles, Commodore. Capt. Ed. Pratten.
Burford,	70	Richard Watkins.
Norwich,	50	Gregory, afterwards H. Stewart.
Assistance,	50	Callis.
Eltham,	40	Durell.
Scarborough,	20	Leslie.
Lively,	20	Gage.

*Description of Port Cavallo.*

Port Cavallo is a sea-port town belonging to the King of Spain, in South America, in the province of Venezuela and district of the Caraccas, situated in Lat. 10. 20. N. Lon. 64. 30. W. twenty-five miles north-east of St Jago de Leon, and thirty-one south-west of the town of Caraccas. Here is a good trade for a Spanish port, and it is pretty well fortified.

Note 27. List of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under Admirals Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, in 1743 and 1744.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	{ Tho. Matthews, Ad. of the Blue. Capt. John Russell.
Neptune,	90	{ R. Lestock, V. Ad. of the White. Capt. Geo. Stepney.
Barfleur,	90	{ W. Rowley, R. Ad. of the Red. Capt. M. de l'Angle.
Marlborough,	90	Ja. Cornwall.
Russell,	80	C. Long.
Somerset,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Torbay,	80	John Gascoigne.
Cambridge,	80	C. Drummond.
Dorsetshire,	80	Geo. Burriſh.
Norfolk,	80	Hon. J. Forbes.
Princess Caroline,	80	Henry Osborne.
Princessa,	74	Robert Pett.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Berkely.

Ipswich,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ipswich,	70	W. Martin.
Elizabeth,	70	Jof. Lingen.
Buckingham,	70	J. Towry.
Royal Oak,	70	Edm. Williams.
Essex,	70	Richard Norris.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townshend.
Berwick,	70	Edward Hawke.
Nassau,	70	Ja. Lloyd.
Stirling Castle,	70	T. Cooper.
Dunkirk,	60	C. W. Purvis.
Rupert,	60	J. Ambrose.
Dragon,	60	C. Watson.
Kingston,	60	J. Lovett.
Warwick,	60	Temple West.
Rocheſter,	50	Ar. Scott.
Nonſuch,	50	Essex Holcomb.
Dartmouth,	50	J. Bowdler.
Romney,	50	T. Grenville.
Oxford,	50	Harry Powlett.
Newcaſtle,	50	T. Fox.
Guernſey,	50	S. Corniſh.
Chatham,	50	Richard Hughes.
Salisbury,	50	P. Osborne.
Diamond,	40	Ja. Hodſoll.
Feversham,	40	G. Vanburgh.
Wincheſtea,	20	H. Marſh.
Durſley galley,	20	Alex. Lord Colvill.
Seaſord,	20	Thomas Pye.
Kennington,	20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumb.
Spence,	14	T. Mogg.
Enterprize,	8	T. Hemming.
Mercury,	} fire-ſhips, { 8	Mofes Peadle.
Ann galley,		Mackay.
Sutherland, hoſpital-ſhip,	18	John Bently.
Terrible, bomb,	8	

Note 28. A Liſt of the French Fleet commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, in January 1744.

*Fiſt Diviſion.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Superbe,	76	600	M. de Roquefeuille, Admiral.
Le Neptune,	74	600	M. de Carnilly, Chef d'Eſcadre.
Le Juſte,	74	600	M. de Neſmond.
Le Lys,	70	580	M. d'Eſpinay.

Carried forward, 294 | 2380

Brought

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Brought forward,	294	2380	
Le Fleuron,	64	560	M. des Roches.
L'Elizabeth,	64	560	M. de Fouilleuse.
Le St Louis,	60	500	M. de Soligni.
Le Triton,	56	500	M. de Guay.
Le Mercure,	54	480	M. de la Mothe.
La Venus,	26	200	M. d'Aché.

*Second Division.*

Le Dauphin Royal,	76	600	M. du Bareil.
Le St Michael,	64	560	M. de Tournelles.
Le Constant,	64	560	M. de Conflans.
Le Mars,	64	560	M. de Perrier.
La Parfaite,	46	400	M. de Maissonfort.
La Medée,	26	200	M. de Hocquart.

*The following Squadron joined the above from Rochfort.*

L'Eclatant,	74	600
L'Apollon,	54	480
Le Rubis,	54	480
La Gloire,	44	400
L'Argonaut,	44	400
La Dryade,	26	200
La Subtil,	26	200

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Total, 1280 | 10,820

Note 29. A List of the Fleet commanded by Sir John Norris, January 6. 1744.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	{ Admiral, Sir John Norris. Captains, { Henry Medley, Samuel Faulknor.
Royal Sovereign,	100	W. Davies.
Duke,	90	{ Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. Thomas Trevor.
Sandwich,	90	{ Rear-Adm. William Martin. Capt. Sir William Hewit.
St George,	90	Hon. John Byng.
Princess Royal,	90	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
* Princess Amelia,	80	John St Loe.
* Cornwall,	80	C. Holmes.
* Shrewsbury,	80	Sol. Gideon.
Suffolk,	70	S. Mostyn.
Northumberland,	70	T. Watfon.
Prince Frederick,	70	Curtis Barnet.

Captain,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Captain,	70	Capt. T. Griffin.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harrison.
* Worcester,	60	M. Mitchell.
* Deptford,	60	Ed. Pratten.
* Augusta,	60	Hon. J. Hamilton.
* Dreadnought,	60	Hon. Ed. Boscawen.
* Jersey,	60	Harry Norris.
* Medway,	60	Hon. Ed. Legge.
* Princess Mary,	60	T. Smith.
Sutherland,	50	George Pocock.
Hampshire,	50	Hon. George Murray.
Preston,	50	Earl of Northesk.
Chester,	50	Francis Geary.

## FRIGATES.

Dover,	44	F. Rogers.
Anglesea,	44	J. Brett.
Kinfale,	44	Ro. Young.
Sapphire,	44	C. Saunders.
Roebuck,	44	T. Sturton.
Eltham,	44	Ph. Durell.
Ruby,	44	Ed. Peyton.
Gibraltar,	20	Richard Chadwick.
Dolphin,	20	J. Philipson.
Aldborough,	24	J. Pitman.
Phoenix,	24	Thomas Broderick.
Sheerness,	24	Geo. B. Rodney.
* Drake,	14	Lord Thomas Bertie.
* Grampus,	14	Richard Collins.
* Grenada,	10	William Parry.
* Swallow,	10	A. Jelf.
* Martin,	10	Ja. Osborne.
* Deptford's Prize,	14	F. Coe.
* Fly,	8	O. Thompson.
* Scipio,	8	T. Innes.
* Ætna,	8	Eliot Eliot.
* Terror,	8	Ja. Bradley.
* Lightning, } bombs, {	8	Laughlin Leslie.
Portsmouth, store-ship	20	Fr. Wm. Drake.

The ships marked thus \*, joined Sir John Norris in the Downs from the Medway and Thames.

Note

Note 30. Declaration of War by France against Great Britain, and Great Britain's Declaration of War against France.

*Translation of the French King's ordinance, declaring war against England, dated March 15. 1744.*

By the KING.

THE King, from the beginning of the troubles that arose after the death of the Emperor Charles VI. omitted nothing to convince the world, that his Majesty desired nothing with more ardour than to see them forthwith appeased by a just accommodation between the parties at war. The conduct which his Majesty has since held, has sufficiently shewn that he persisted constantly in the same disposition; and having been pleased not to form for himself any pretension that might give the least obstacle to the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe, he did not think himself obliged to take part in the war, otherwise than by furnishing to his allies the succours which he found himself engaged to give them. Views so disinterested, would soon have restored pence, if the Court of London had had as equitable and moderate sentiments, and if she had consulted the good and advantage of the English nation only. But the King of England, Elector of Hanover, had very opposite intentions; and it was not long before it was perceived, that they tended to nothing but the kindling of a general war. Not satisfied with diverting the Court of Vienna from all thoughts of reconciliation, and nourishing her animosity by the most violent counsels, he made it his whole endeavour to irritate France, by causing her commerce by sea to be disturbed in all parts, in contempt of the law of nations, and of the most solemn treaties. The convention of Hanover, of the month of October 1741, seemed however to be of a nature to calm his Majesty's apprehensions as to the continuation of such like excesses; the King of England, during the stay he made in his German dominions, seemed to hearken to the complaints that were made to him concerning them, and to feel the justice of them. He gave his Royal word that he would cause them to cease, and formally engaged not to trouble the allies of the King in the pursuit of their rights. But scarce was he got back to London, but he forgot all his promises; and as soon as he was sure that the King's army was entirely quitting Westphalia, he declared, by his ministers, that the convention subsisted no longer, and that he held himself disengaged from it. Then he looked upon himself to be under no obligation of keeping any measures whatever, being a personal enemy to France; he had from that time no other views than to raise up enemies against her every where; this object became the principal point of the instructions to his ministers at all the courts in Europe; the piracies of the English men of war increased with cruelty and barbarity; the ports of the kingdom were no longer a protection against their insults: in fine, the English squadrons have dared to undertake to come and block up the  
port



port of Toulon, stopping all ships, making themselves masters of their whole cargoes, carrying off likewise the recruits and ammunition that his Majesty was sending to his places. So many repeated injuries and outrages tired out at last his Majesty's patience; he could not bear them any longer without being wanting to the protection which he owes to his subjects, to what he owes to his allies, and to what he owes to himself, to his honour, and to his glory. Such are the true motives which do not any longer suffer his Majesty to remain within the bounds of the moderation which he had prescribed to himself, and which force him to declare war, as he declares it by these presents, by sea and by land, against the King of England, Elector of Hanover. His Majesty orders and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the King of England, Elector of Hanover: strictly forbids them to have hereafter with them any communication, commerce, or intelligence, upon pain of death; and, consequently, his Majesty has from this time revoked, and does revoke, all permissions, passports, safe-guards, and safe-conducts, which may have been granted by him, or by his Lieutenant-Generals, and other officers, contrary to these presents; and has declared, and does declare them null and of no effect and value, forbidding all persons whatsoever, to pay any regard to them. His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Marshals of France, his Governors, and Lieutenant-Generals of his provinces, and armies, Major-Generals, Colonels of horse and foot, French and strangers, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they cause the contents of these presents to be executed, as far as it relates to each of them, in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions: for such is his Majesty's pleasure, who wills and commands, that these presents be published and posted up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all his ports and harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance thereof. Done at Versailles, the 15th of March 1744.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(and lower) AMELOT.

*Declaration of War against the French King.*

GEORGE R.

The troubles which broke out in Germany, on account of the succession of the late Emperor Charles VI. having been begun and carried on by the instigation, assistance, and support of the French King, with a view to overturn the balance of power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous influence of that Crown, in direct violation of the solemn guarantee of the pragmattick sanction, given by him in the year 1738, in consideration of the cession of Lorrain; and we having on our part executed our engagements for maintaining the pragmattick sanction, with that good faith which is inseparable from

us;

us; and having opposed the attempts made against the dominions of the queen of Hungary: we are not surpris'd that our conduct in this respect, should have drawn upon us the resentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious views, in a great measure, disappointed by the assistance we have furnished to our ally, unjustly attacked by him; or that he should alledge it as a principal reason for declaring war against us.

From the time that we found ourselves obliged, for the maintenance of the just rights of our subjects, to enter into a war with Spain; instead of observing a strict neutrality, which we might have promised ourselves on the part of the French King, from whom we were even founded by treaty to have demanded assistance, he has given encouragement and support to our enemies, by conniving at his subjects acting as privateers under Spanish commissions, both in Europe and America; and by sending, in the year 1740, a strong squadron into the American seas, in order to prevent us from prosecuting the just war which we were carrying on against Spain in those parts: and we have the most authentic proof, that an order was given to the commander of the French squadron, not only to act in a hostile manner against our ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert measures with our enemies, for attacking one of our principal dominions in America; a duplicate of that order, dated the 7th of October 1740, having fallen into the hands of the commander in chief of our squadron in the West Indies. This injurious proceeding was greatly aggravated, by the French minister at our court having declared, on occasion of sending the said squadron, that the French King was very far from having any design or intention of breaking with us.

The same offensive conduct was continued, on the part of the French King, towards us, by his squadron in the Mediterranean, in the year 1741, joining with and protecting the ships of our enemies, in fight of our fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

These unwarrantable proceedings; the notorious breach of treaties, by repairing the fortifications, and erecting new works at Dunkirk; the open hostilities lately committed against our fleet in the Mediterranean; the affront and indignity offered to us, by the reception of the son of the pretender to our crown, in the French dominions; the embarkation actually made at Dunkirk, of a considerable body of troops, notoriously designed for an invasion of this kingdom, in favour of the pretender to our crown; and the sending a squadron of French ships of war into the channel, to support the same embarkation and invasion, will be lasting monuments of the little regard had by the French court for the most solemn engagements, when the observance of them is inconsistent with interest, ambition, or resentment.

We cannot omit taking notice of the unjust insinuations contained in the French King's declaration of war against us, with respect to the convention made at Hanover in October 1731. That convention, regarding our electorate only, had no relation to our conduct as King



of Britain. The allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious ; our proceedings in that respect, have been perfectly consistent with that good faith which we have always made the rule of our actions.

It is unnecessary to mention the objections made to the behaviour of our ministers in foreign courts ; since it is notorious, that the principal view and object of the negotiations of the French ministers in the several courts of Europe, have been either to stir up intestine commotions in the countries where they resided, or to create differences and misunderstandings between them and their respective allies.

The charge of piracy, cruelty, and barbarity, against our ships of war, is equally unjust and unbecoming ; and we have all such proceedings so much in abhorrence, that, if any practices of that nature had been made appear to us, we should have taken effectual care to put a stop to them, and to have punished the offenders in the severest manner.

We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up arms, and entirely relying on the help of Almighty God, who knows the uprightness of our intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war against the French King ; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the same by sea and land ; being assured of the ready concurrence and assistance of all our loving subjects, in so just a cause : And we do hereby will and require our Generals and Commanders of our forces, our Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our several counties, Governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this war against the said French King, his vassals, and subjects, and to oppose their attempts ; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same ; whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the subjects of the French King : And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French King ; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom divers of the subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal intention to be, that all the French subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and estates.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 29th of March, 1744, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

God save the King.

Note 31. A List of the Fleet belonging to the States General, sent to the assistance of Great Britain against a French invasion, 1744.

<i>Admiralties.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Meuse,	{ Dort,	54	270	Hooft.
	{ Delft,	54	270	Welefsteyn.
	{ Gorcum,	44	225	Vander Myle.
	{ Out Teylingen,	44	225	Vander Gon.
Amsterdam,	{ Haerlem,	76	450	Grave, Rear-Admiral.
	{ Damiaté,	64	325	Schryver.
	{ Lawenhord,	44	270	Reynst.
	{ Edam,	54	270	Frenfel.
	{ Assendelft,	54	270	Boudaan.
	{ Brederole,	54	270	Vander Wayen.
	{ Middleburg,	44	225	D. Peterfon.
	{ Gouderaars,	44	225	Vander Poort.
Middleburg,	{	64	325	
	{	64	325	
	{	64	325	
Frise,	{ Friso,	60	325	Prigner.
	{ Vrifelande,	54	270	Van Ingen.
North Holland,	{ Medembligh,	54	270	Hooting.
	{	54	270	Vander Ster.
	{	44	225	Van Zaen.
		<hr/>		
		1076	5680	

Note 32. A List of the Squadron sent to the East Indies, commanded by Commodore Barnet; with a description of the Cape de Verd Islands, and Port Praya.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Deptford,	60	415	{ Curtis Barnet, Commodore.
Medway,	60	400	{ Capt. J. Philipson.
Preston,	50	300	Ed. Peyton.
Diamond,	20	120	Earl of Northesk.
			John Moore.
		<hr/>	
		190	1235

*A Description of the Cape de Verd Islands.*

These islands are named from a Cape on the continent of Africa, near the river Gambia, to which they lie opposite, at the distance of three hundred miles, situated between 23 and 26 deg. of W. Lon.  
and



and 14 and 18 N. Lat. They were discovered in 1460 by the Portuguese, to whom they continue subject. They are about twenty in number, but only eleven or twelve of them are inhabited, viz. St Jago, Bravo, Fuego, May or Mayo, Bonavista, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, and St. Antonio, the rest being barren rocks. The air, generally speaking, is very hot, and in some of them unwholesome. They are inhabited by Europeans, or their descendants, and negroes. St Jago, where the Viceroy resides, is the largest, being near one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; it is mountainous, but very fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, oranges, cocoa-nuts, and all other tropical fruits, and some wine. St Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town, which is inland. About seven miles east from the capital is Port Praya, where there is good anchorage. Here ships bound to the East Indies and Guinea, from England, Holland, and France, frequently touch, to take in water and refreshments; here is a small town or village; and on an eminence a fort, but not of sufficient strength to protect the shipping in the bay.

At the island of Mayo, immense quantities of salt are made; and they export a number of asses for the West Indies.

The island of Fuego is a volcano.

Note 33. Description of the islands of St Martin and St Bartholomew, and a List of the Fleet on the Leeward-Island station.

*St Martin's Island.*

St Martin's island is one of the Caribbees, lying on the N. W. 5 leagues of St Bartholomew, and one league and a half S. W. of Anguilla. It is forty-two miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river. It has several salt-pits; and its productions are the same as the other West India islands. Lat. 18. 4. N. Lon. 63. 0. W. The French and Dutch possess it jointly.

*St Bartholomew.*

St Bartholomew is one of the Caribbees, twenty-five miles N. of St Christopher's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony thither in 1648. It is about twenty-six miles in circumference, and has a good harbour, which proves of great utility to whoever is master of the island in time of war. Lat. 17. 56. N. Lon. 63. 10. W.

*List of the Fleet under the command of Commodore Peter Warren, at the Leeward Islands, 1744.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	60	Peter Warren, Commodore.
* Suffolk,	70	Capt. Ed. Pratten.
Pembroke,	60	Geo. Balchen.
Falkland,	50	T. Grenville.
Sutherland,	50	Geo. Pocock.
Torrington,	40	Rd. Edwards.
Launceston,	40	War. Calmady.
VOL. III.	D	Woolwich,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Woolwich,	40	T. Fincher.
Eltham,	40	Ph. Durell.
Centaur,	20	Rd. Tyrrell.
* Lyme,	20	Ja. Burcher.
Otter,	14	A. Smith.
Fame,	12	John Campbell.
Hind,	16	Tho. Innes.
Bien Aimé	18	Clark Gayton.
Ludlow Castle, hulk.		T. Blofs.

\* Conveyed the trade to England; the Lyme foundered on the voyage, and all on board perished.

No. 34. List of the combined Fleets of France and Spain, and Great Britain, with their lines of battle, February 11. 1744.

## BRITISH.

The Revenge to lead with the Starboard, and the Stirling Castle with the Larboard tacks on board.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Nonfuch,	Revenge,	70	480	Hon. G. Berkeley
* Dartmouth,	Elizabeth,	70	480	Jof. Lingen.
Romney,	Buckingham,	70	480	J. Towry.
Oxford,	Russell,	80	600	R. Long.
Feverfham,	Neptune,	90	770	Richard Lestock, V.- Ad. of the White. Geo. Stepney.
Winchelsea,	Torbay,	80	600	
Mercury fire-ship,	Cambridge,	80	600	
	Dunkirk,	60	400	C. W. Purvis.
	* Burford,	70	480	Richard Watkins,
	Royal Oak,	70	480	Edmund Williams.
	Rupert,	60	400	J. Ambrose.
Spence, sloop,	Effex,	70	480	Rich. Norris.
Enterprife, <i>barco</i> <i>longo</i>	Dorsetshire,	80	600	Geo. Burrish.
Ann galley, fire- ship,				
	Marlborough,	90	750	James Cornewall.
Sutherland hospi- tal ship,	Namur,	90	780	Tho. Matthews, Ad- of the Blue. J. Russell.
	Norfolk,	80	600	Hon. J. Forbes.
	Princessa,	70	650	Robert Pett.
	Somerfet,	80	600	Geo. Slaughter.
	Dragon,	60	400	Cha. Watfon.
	Bedford,	70	480	Hon. G. Townshend.
	Kingfton,	60	400	J. Lovett.

Berwick,



<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Newcastle,	Berwick,	70	480	Ed. Hawke.
	Princess Caroline,	80	600	Hen. Osborne.
Guernsey,	Barfleur,	90	765	William Rowley, R.- Ad. of the Red. Merrick de l'Angle.
* Chatham,	Boyne,	80	600	Row. Frogmore.
Salisbury,	Chichester,	80	600	T. Dilk.
Diamond,	Nassau,	70	480	Ja. Lloyd.
Dursley Galley,	Warwick,	60	400	Temple West.
* Seaford,	Stirling Castle,	70	480	Thomas Cooper.

The Ships marked thus \*, were not in the action.

*The Frigates were commanded as follows :*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Nonfuch,	50	Capt. Edm. Strange.
* Dartmouth,	50	J. Bowdler.
Romney,	50	H. Godsalve.
Oxford,	50	H. Paulet.
* Newcastle,	50	T. Fox.
Guernsey,	50	S. Cornish.
Chatham,	50	R. Hughes.
Salisbury,	50	P. Osborne.
Feverham,	40	Rich. Watkins.
Diamond,	40	Ja. Hodfoll.
Winchelsea,	20	W. Marth.
Dursley galley,	20	G. Vanburgh.
* Seaford,	20	T. Pye.
* Kennington,	20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Spence,	20	T. Mogg.
Mercury,	8	M. Peadle.
Ann galley, } fire-ships, {	8	Mackay.
Enterprise, <i>barco longo</i> ,		T. Hemming.
Sutherland hospital-ship,	18	Lord Colvill.

### COMBINED FLEET.

The Isabella to lead with the Starboard, and the Borée with the Larboard Tacks on board.

### SPANISH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Isabella,	80	900	Don Ignatio Dutabil.
El Sobiero,	60	600	Don Juan Baley Castro.
St Ferdinand,	64	650	Conde de Vega Florida.
El Brillante,	60	600	Don Blas de la Barrida.
El Alcion,	58	600	Don Joseph Rentiria.
	D 2		Et

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
	El Hercules,	64	650	Don Cosmo Alvario.
Le Voluge, 20	El Royal Philip,	114	1350	{ Don J. J. Navarro, Ad. Don N. Geraldine.
and a fire-ship.	El Constant,	70	750	Don August. Eturiago.
	El Poder,	60	600	Don Roderigo Errutia.
	El Neptuno,	60	600	Don Henrico Olivares.
	El America,	60	600	Don Anibal Pettruche.
	El Orient,	60	600	{ Don Piacom. Man. de Vilena.

## FRENCH.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
	Le Solide,	64	650	M. de Chateauneuf.
	Le Diamant,	50	550	M. de Marrilart.
La Fleur, 20	Le St Esprit,	74	800	M. de Puisfon.
Le Zephyr, 20	Le Terrible,	74	850	M. de Court, Admiral.
and 2 fire-ships.	Le Tigre,	50	550	M. de Saurin.
	Le Ferme,	74	800	M. de Deforquart.
	Le Serieux,	64	650	M. de Chaylus.
	Le Furieux,	60	600	M. de Gravier.
	L'Eole,	64	650	M. d' Albert.
	L' Aquilon,	48	500	M. de Vaudrueil.
	L' Alcion,	54	500	M. de Laracoa.
	Le Trident,	64	650	M. de Caylus.
L'Atalante 20	L' Esperance,	74	820	{ M. de Gabaret, Com- modore.
and 1 fire-ship.	Le Duc d'Orleans	74	800	M. d' Orves.
	Le Toulouse,	60	600	M. de Draffive.
	Le Borée,	64	650	M. de Damaquart.

Note 35. List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, that escorted the Trade and Store-ships to Lisbon, in Spring 1744.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St George,	90	{ Vice-Ad. Sir Cha. Hardy. Capt. Hon. J. Byng.
Sandwich,	90	{ Rear-Ad. Martin. Capt. Roger Martin.
Victory,	100	S. Faulknor.
Duke,	90	Thomas Trevor.
Princess Royal.	90	Hon. F. H. Lee.
Princess Amelia,	80	John St Loe.
Cornwall,	80	Cha. Holmes.
Shrewsbury,	80	Sol. Gideon.
Northumberland,	70	Tho. Watfon.
Monmouth,	70	Henry Harrison.

Captain,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Captain,	70	Thomas Griffin.
Princess Mary,	60	Thomas Smith.
Dreadnought,	60	Hon. Ed. Boscawen.
Torrington,	40	Richard Edwards.
Grenada,	14	William Parry.
Grampus,	14	Richard Collins.

Note 36. List of the Squadron in the British Channel, under the Command of Vice-Admiral William Martin, in Summer 1744.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Edinburgh,	70	{ Vice-Ad. William Martin. Capt. Thomas Cotes.
Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.
Prince Frederick,	70	Harry Norris.
Hampton Court,	70	S. Mostyn.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harrison.
Captain,	70	T. Griffin.
Princess Louisa,	60	W. Boys.
Canterbury,	60	D. Hore.
Defiance,	60	Lord Forrester.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.
Chester,	50	F. Geary.

Note 37. A List of the British and Dutch Fleets, sent out under the Command of Admiral Balchen, to the coasts of Spain and Portugal in Autumn 1744.

## BRITISH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	110	{ Admiral Sir John Balchen. Capt. Sam. Faulknor.
Duke,	90	{ James Steuart Vice-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Thomas Trevor.
St George,	90	{ William Martin, Vice-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. Roger Martin.
Princess Amelia,	80	Edward Spragge.
Hampton Court,	70	S. Mostyn.
Captain,	70	T. Griffin.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harrison.
Prince Frederick,	70	Harry Norris.
Suffolk,	70	Ed. Pratten.
Augusta,	60	Hon. J. Hamilton.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princefs Mary,	60	T. Smith.
Exeter,	60	T. Broderick.
Falkland,	50	Thomas Grenville.
Ætna, } fire-ships, {	8	David Brodie.
Scipio, }	8	Hon. Arch. Stewart.
Fly, sloop,	14	

## DUTCH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Haerlem,	70	Admiral Baccarest.
Dordrecht,	64	Vice Admiral l'Hooft.
Damiaté,	64	Schryver.
Lawenhorst,	54	Rear-Admiral Reynst.
Edam,	54	Capt. Trenfel.
Affendelft,	54	Boudaan.
Delft,	54	Wellesteyn.
and two frigates.		

Note 38. Copies of two Letters to Commodore Barnet in the East Indies, viz. one from the Earl of Winchelsea, First Lord of the Admiralty, the other from Captain (afterwards Lord) Anson.

*Lord Winchelsea's Letter.*

SIR,

September 24th 1744.

By Captain Elliot of the Lively Sloop you will receive your orders, which I hope and believe will be very agreeable to you, and in which I do not doubt from your conduct we may hope to meet with the desired success.

He will bring you some Journals which I have procured, and which he will deliver to you when he joins you: I think there are three books of Journals; as they may be of use to him in the prosecution of his voyage to you, I have allowed him the use of them on his passage. He will bring you also a parcel marked No 2. and another marked No 3; those can be of no use to him, and therefore he will deliver them sealed to you for your use in the prosecution of the orders you will by him receive from the Board. I need add nothing further than to assure you that I am glad you have the command, because the public will be well served, and I believe it will turn out much to your credit and advantage. Sir, with great truth and esteem, your most faithful servant,

WINCHELSEA.

*Captain (afterwards Lord) Anson's Letter.*

Dear Sir,

September 14th 1744.

It gave me great pleasure, on my arrival in England, to hear your destination was what I would wish to a friend I esteem as much as I do you.



you. My good fortune in taking the ship from Acapulco, put me upon thinking that the same service might be performed by part of your Squadron; and mentioning it to Mr. Hume, he searched all the India ships journals, to find if the monsoon would serve to carry you up to Cape Spirito Santo in time; for the Galleon always arrives off that Cape between the 10th of June and the end of July. All the India people being convinced that you might get to your station in time, I have furnished all the papers that I think can be of use to you, which you will receive from the Lords of the Admiralty. One of the Charts which lays the Cape down in 12. 40. N. Lat. you will find a good one. You must not come nearer the Cape than to see it from your mast head, as you are intended to cruize for the ships outer bound; for if you should be discovered from the Cape, it will certainly stop her from proceeding on her voyage.

The land called Cape Engano, is not the Cape called by that name at the north end of Luconia, but some head-land on the island of Catanduanes, or near it, as you will find by the copies of three of the Galleons journals bound out, which will direct you where to take a proper station to intercept her. If you should find the winds contrary, so that you cannot get up to the grand Ladroon in time, the passage is clear between the north end of Luconia and the island called the Babiones; but I should advise your getting upon the coast of China, and making the grand Ladroon, because I don't know how you may find the currents set off Cape Bajador. If it is possible, don't let the people at Batavia suspect your design of cruizing off the Philippine Islands, for there is such a connection between them and the Spaniards, that they will endeavour to give them the earliest notice possible of your intention. I know you will have many friends here that will send you the current news, therefore shall save you the repetition of it; and heartily wish you your health, with all kinds of success and prosperity, being your sincere and faithful friend,

G. ANSON.

Note 39. A List of the Sea and Land Forces at the Siege of Louisburg in 1745, with a Description of the place.

*Fleet that reduced Louisburg.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>When they joined.</i>
Superb,	60	{ Peter Warren, Commo- dore. Capt. T. Sommers, Ph. Durell. Warwick Calmady. James Douglass,	{ Arrived from the West Indies, April 23.
Eltham,	40		
Launceston,	40		
Mermaid,	40		
D 4			Princess

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>When they joined.</i>	
Princess Mary,	60	Richard Edwards.	} Ar. from {	May 22.
Hector,	40	Frederick Cornewall.		May 23.
Chester,	50	Francis Geary.	ditto	June 10.
Canterbury,	60	Daniel Hore.	} ditto,	ditto 12.
Sunderland,	60	John Brett.		
Lark,	40	J. Cruickshanks.		

*Land Forces under General Pepperell.*

Troops raised in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay,	3250
New Hampshire,	304
Connecticut,	516
Marines and Seamen from the different ships of war,	800
Total,	4870

CAPE BRETON.

Cape Breton, called by the French L'Isle Royale, is situated between 45 and 47 degrees of N. lat. and forms the western coast of the entry of the gulph of St Lawrence, as the island of Newfoundland does that on the eastern, the distance between them being sixteen leagues. The strait which separates it from Acadia or New Scotland, is about five leagues long and one broad, and is called the Gut of Canso, or Pass of Fronsac. Its length from N. E. to S. W. is not quite fifty leagues, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. not more than thirty-three. Its figure is very irregular, being so intersected with lakes and rivers, that the two principal parts of it are only joined by an isthmus eight hundred paces broad, which separates the bottom of Port Thoulouse from several lakes, called by the general name of Labrador. These lakes fall into the sea by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the island Verderonni, or de la Bourladerie, which is seven leagues in length.

The climate of Cape Breton is much like that of Quebec; and though fogs are much more frequent in the former, there are, however, few complaints of its unwholesomeness. The land is generally unfertile, yet produces trees of all kinds; such as oaks of a prodigious size, pines for masts, with all sorts of timber for building. The most common are, the oak, cedar, ash, maple, plane-tree, and poplar. Fruits, especially apples, legumes, or pulse, wheat, with all other sorts of useful grain; hemp, flax, though in less quantity, are, however, equal in goodness to those produced in Canada. It has been remarked, that the mountains are capable of culture, even to their tops; that the good lands lie open to the south, and are covered from the north and north-west winds by the mountains which lie towards the gulph of the river St. Lawrence.

All sorts of domestic animals, horses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, deer, and poultry, find abundance of provender. Hunting and fish-

ing



ing are alone able to maintain the inhabitants for a considerable part of the year. There are also several rich mines of excellent coal in the mountains, thick seams of which appear on their sides: it is easily worked, and great quantities of it are carried to Louisburg and other places. In the Gulf of Canso there is also found plaster like that dug up near Paris. It is affirmed that no part of the world affords greater plenty of cod-fish, with more conveniences of all sorts for curing them. This island was formerly well stocked with game, but it has lately become very scarce, especially the elk. The partridge is of the size of a pheasant, resembling it also very much in the colour of its feathers. Lastly, no place can be better situated for the fishing of the sea-wolf, porpoise, and whale, which are found in great plenty in these seas. There are several good harbours in the island, but the chief of them is

## LOUISBURG,

Which lies in lat. 45. deg. 55 m. N. and 59—50 W. from the meridian of London. It stands in the south-west part of the island. This city is of a middling size, the houses being of wood, on a foundation of stone to the height of about six feet from the ground; and in some, the whole ground-floor is of stone, and the upper stories of wood. It is walled, and very well fortified in the modern manner; and within the place, and near the centre of the fortifications, in the Bastion Royal, is a strong building, with a moat on the side toward the town. This is called the citadel, though it neither has artillery, nor is capable of receiving any; the entrance to it indeed is over a draw-bridge, on one side of which is a corps de garde, and advanced centinels on the other. Within this fort are the governor's house, the barracks for the garrison, an arsenal, the powder magazine, and excellent casemates. The parish-church, or rather chapel, likewise stands within this citadel; and without it is another, belonging to the hospital of St Jean de Dieu, a spacious though ancient structure, all of stone. The harbour is so extensive, that the whole British navy may ride in it with safety; but its entrance is very narrow, being confined by Goat island, whereon stands a pretty large fort; and on the opposite side is a light-house of considerable height. The coast on this side, within, forms a point, which advances towards the shore, till it faces the mouth of the harbour; opposite to which is the royal battery, which defends the entrance of the harbour. From this battery, the coast, winding inwards, forms a capacious bay, which is an excellent careening place for ships of any burden, having a considerable depth of water, and being in a great measure land-locked; for which reason the country vessels lie up here in winter. In summer, they all come to an anchor before the town, at about a quarter of a league's distance; though the smaller vessels may come within a cable's length of the shore, where they lie quiet from all winds, except the east, which blows right into the harbour's mouth, and causes an agitation, but without any danger to the ships at anchor.

Between

Between the royal-battery point and that of the light-house, but nearer to the former, lie some sands, always above water; but the harbour is every where else so clear, that ships going out or coming in may very safely tack, even when the wind is not fair. In winter, however, this harbour is altogether impracticable, being so entirely frozen, that it may be walked over. That season begins here at the end of November, and continues till May or June. Sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense, as in the year 1745, when great part of the harbour was frozen over by the middle of October.

The inhabitants of Louisburg, at that time the only town in the island, consisted of French families, some Europeans, others Creoles, of the place itself, and from Placentia in Newfoundland, from whence they removed hither on the ceding of that island to the Crown of Great Britain. The chief, if not the only trade of the inhabitants, is the cod-fishery, from which a vast profit accrued to them, not only on account of the abundance of this fish, but because the neighbouring seas afford the best of any about Newfoundland. Their wealth consists in their store-houses, some of which are within the town, and others scattered along the shore; and in the number of their fishing barks, of which some of the most wealthy have each of them forty or fifty daily employed in this valuable fishery, carrying three or four men a-piece, who receive a settled salary, but are, at the same time, obliged to deliver a certain number of standard fish; which it is not difficult to perform, as they may load their boats twice a-day in the very mouth of the harbour. Hence it comes to pass, that the cod store-houses seldom fail of being full against the time that ships resort hither from France, laden with provisions and other goods, with which the inhabitants provide themselves, in exchange for the fish, or consign them to be sold in France. Ships likewise from the French colonies of St Domingo, and Martinico, bring sugar, tobacco, coffee, rum, &c. and return laden with cod; and any surplus after Louisburg is served, finds a vent in Canada, where the return is made in beavers skins, and other fine furs. This was a most beneficial port to France; for by means of it they not only carried on a very profitable trade with the mother country, but an extensive commerce with the Roman Catholic part of Europe. This fishery being the sole employment of the inhabitants of this colony during the summer months, the country is but very little cultivated; and in winter, the whole surface is covered with snow three or four feet deep, which does not dissolve till the summer is considerably advanced.

Besides the considerable commerce which the French had at this port, they fitted out such a number of privateers, that the trade of our American colonies, (particularly New England), was so much interrupted, that an offer was made by the province of Massachusetts's bay, to raise forces and attack it; and the ministry approved the scheme.



Note 40. List of the Squadron on the Jamaica Station, under Vice Admiral Davers, who was sent out to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle in 1745.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	80	{ Thomas Davers, Vice-Admiral. Capt. Richard Chadwick.
Prince of Orange,	60	Miles Stapylton.
Rippon,	60	James Rentone.
Plymouth,	60	Rigby Dent.
Strafford,	60	Hon. Edward Legge.
Falmouth,	50	J. Simcoe.
Assistance,	50	S. Callis.
Adventure,	44	Cor. Mitchell.
Enterprize,	44	C. Holmes.
Seahorse,	24	C. Colby.
Experiment,	24	H. Dennis.
Biddeford,	24	C. Powlett.
Rippon's Prize,	20	S. Graves.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clarke.
Merlin,	14	D. Brodie.
Basilisk, } bombs, {	8	Ed. Falkingham.
Blait, }	8	M. Shuldham.
Mercury hulk,		P. Toms.

Note 41. A List of His Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Vice-Admiral Townsend in 1745.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dorsetshire,	80	{ Vice Adm. Isaac Townsend. Capt. P. Lawrence.
Lenox,	70	Edmund Toll.
Princessa,	77	Joseph Lingen.
Ipswich,	70	Robert Maynard.
Dreadnought,	60	T. Broderick.
Worcester,	60	T. Andrews.
Kingston,	60	Robert Hughes.
Pembroke,	60	George Balchen.
Hampshire,	50	L. Daniel.
Argyle,	50	Fr. Holburne.
Severn,	50	W. Lisle.
Woolwich,	50	J. Cockburn.
Gibraltar,	20	Con. Norbury.
Centaur,	20	Richard Tyrell.
Otter,	14	Abel Smith.
Fame,	12	James Campbell.
Hind,	16	Thomas Innes.
Bien Aimé, store-ship,		Clark Gayton.
Ludlow Castle, hulk,		Thomas Blofs.

Note 42. List of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Rowley, before Rear-Admiral Townsend was detached with a Squadron to the Leeward Islands in the beginning of 1745, together with Descriptions of the Cities of Genoa and Bastia, the Ports of Savona and Final, and Vado-Bay in Italy.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Neptune,	90	{ Vice-Adm. William Rowley. Capt. Arthur Gardiner.
Ruffell,	80	{ Vice-Adm. Henry Medley. Capt. M. Buckle.
* Dorsetshire,	80	{ Rear-Adm. Isaac Townsend. Capt. Edmund Toll.
Marlborough,	90	Richard Watkins.
Princess Caroline,	80	J. Lovett.
Norfolk,	80	T. Pye.
Torbay,	80	C. W. Purvis.
Cambridge,	80	L. Leslie.
Boyne,	80	J. Lloyd.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townshend.
Essex,	70	Richard Hughes.
Nassau,	70	Essex Holcomb.
Royal Oak,	70	C. Long.
Elizabeth,	70	Rich. Jasper.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Murray.
* Princessa,	74	Jos. Lingen.
Stirling Castle,	70	T. Cooper.
Berwick,	70	Edward Hawke.
Burford,	70	Edmund Strange.
* Ipswich,	70	Robert Maynard.
* Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.
Dragon,	60	C. Watson.
Rupert,	60	Edmund Horne.
* Kingston,	60	R. Hughes.
Dunkirk,	60	Ja. Young.
* Worcester,	60	Mat. Mitchell.
Jersey,	60	C. Hardy.
* Argyle,	50	Francis Holburne.
Guernsey,	50	S. Cornish.
Dartmouth,	50	J. Crookshanks.
Chatham,	50	A. Smith.
Nonfuch,	50	Ja. Hodfoll.
Antelope,	50	Ar. Scott.
Leopard,	50	Lord Colvill.
* Hampshire,	50	Geo. R. Vanburgh.
Faversham,	44	L. Daniel.

Diamond,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Diamond,	44	G. Robinson.
Roebuck,	44	T. Sturton.
Liverpool,	44	George Durell.
Torrington,	44	J. Hardy.
Kennington,	20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Lowestoffe,	20	J. Bowdler.
Seaford,	20	J. Wilfon.
Phoenix,	20	Hugh Forbes.
Spence,	8	
Dragon's Prize,	8	S. Maſter.
Poſtillion,	12	T. Andrews.
Enterprize, <i>barco longo.</i>	8	William Meldrum.
Terrible,	8	J. Loving.
Carcaſe,	8	J. Weller.
Firedrake,	8	S. Maſhall.
Lightning,	8	Rich. Knight.
Nazareth,		T. Knowler.
Duke,		M. Barton.
Trelawny, ſtore-ſhip,		
Rochefter, hoſpital ſhip.		

\* Thoſe marked thus \* went to the Weſt Indies with Rear-Admiral Townſend.

#### *A deſcription of the City of Genoa.*

Genoa is one of the fineſt cities in Italy, and capital of the republic bearing its name, the ancient Liguria. It is ſituated in Lat. 44. 23. N. Lon. 8. 41. E. being 225 miles N. W. of Rome, and 62. S. E. of Turin. The city is very ancient, large, and magnificent, being ſix miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre on the ſide of a ſteep hill, ſloping towards the ſea, from whence, by its great number of grand churches, convents, palaces, and public edifices, it makes an uncommon, grand, and beautiful appearance, the houſes being ſix or ſeven ſtories high. The city is extremely populous; and a great trade is carried on here in velvets, ſilks, and the like. Here is a very fine harbour, capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips, for whoſe ſecurity againſt the wind and waves, they have built a mole five hundred and ſixty paces in length and thirteen in breadth; it is fifteen feet above the level of the water; on this mole there is a lighthouse of great height; the harbour can be ſhut by a chain or boom, to prevent veſſels either from entering or going out of the port. Conſidering its ſituation, Genoa is extremely well fortified, and well ſupplied with water. Louis XIV. King of France, bombarded this city in 1684; and the Auſtrians took it in 1746; but their inſolence and oppreſſion driving the inhabitants to deſpair, they roſe on the gariſon, maſſacred a great number of them, and expelled the reſt. It is called Genoa the Proud; and of old, Ligurian faith was not held in any great eſteem.

*Deſcription*

*Description of the Port of Savona.*

Savona is a large, handsome, fortified town in the republic of Genoa, situated in Lat. 44. 18. N. Lon. 8. 20. E. on the Mediterranean. The Genoese, fearing that the trade carried on here would be hurtful to Genoa, ruined its harbour, so that it can now only admit of small vessels. The country about it is well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is distant from Genoa twenty miles to the S. W. and twelve N. E. from Final.

*Description of the Port of Final.*

Final is subject to and lies in the republic of Genoa, Lat. 44. 14. N. Lon. 8. 0. E. thirty miles S. W. of Genoa. It was sold to the Genoese in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI. It has a pretty good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel and other fortifications.

*Vado-Bay.*

A Bay on the coast of Genoa in Italy, in which the British fleet frequently anchored and watered during the late war. It is situated three miles W. of Savona, and twenty-four S. W. of Genoa.

*Description of the City and Port of Bastia.*

Bastia is the principal sea-port in the island of Corsica, has a good harbour, defended by a castle and other works. It lies in Lat. 42. 36. N. Lon. 9. 30. E. The Genoese were in possession of it; but the malcontents, assisted by the British, drove them out of it in 1745.

Note 43. List of M. la Bourdonnais's Fleet in the East Indies, 1746.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
	<i>bored for.</i>		<i>mounted.</i>	
L'Achille,	74	70	700	M. la Bourdonnais.
* Le Duc d'Orleans,	56	36	450	
Le Bourbon,	56	34	400	
Le Neptune,	54	34	400	
* Le Phoenix,	54	34	400	
Le St Louis,	44	30	400	
* Le Lys,	40	28	300	
Infulaire,	30	26	250	
<hr/>				
Total,	398	292	3300	

\* Foundered in the gale of the 2d October.

*Reinforcement*



*Reinforcement which joined M. la Bourdonnais in 1746.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Centaur,	74	700	M. de Bouvet.
Mars,	56	423	
Brilliant,	50	400	
		<hr/>	
		180	1520

Note 44. List of the Fleet under Commodore Peyton, in the East Indies, 1746; and Description of the City of Madras.

*List of the Fleet under Commodore Peyton.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Medway,	60	400	} Ed. Peyton, Commodore. Capt. Rosewell.
Preston,	50	300	
Winchester,	50	300	Geo. Earl of Northesk.
Harwich,	50	300	Lord Thomas Bertie.
Medway's Prize,	40	240	Philip Carteret.
Lively,	20	120	Thomas Griffin.
		<hr/>	Nath. Stevens.
		270	1660

*Madras, or Fort St George,*

Is a town and fort in Asia, on the coast of Coromandel, situated in Lon. 80. 34. E. Lat. 13. 5. N. sixty three miles north of Pondicherry. It is called by the natives Chilipatam. This is the chief settlement which the British have on this coast, and was granted them by the Great Mogul more than one hundred years ago. The territory, according to the first grant, extended about two leagues along the shore, and about one mile inland. The town and fort front the sea; it has no harbour; the surf is very great, so that landing is always dangerous, and frequently impossible. The place is badly supplied with fresh water, owing to a salt-water river or pond at the back of the town, so that water is either brought from a distance or preserved in cisterns. The town consists of three divisions; that to the south extends about four hundred yards in length from N. to S. and about one hundred yards in breadth; this was the principal part of the town; here all the Europeans resided: the governor and the rest of the Company's servants were all accommodated with elegant houses. Here the Company had their warehouses; also an English and a Roman-Catholic church. This division was surrounded by a rampart, having four bastions; but this fortification was of very poor construction, and there were no out-works to this division, which was known by the name of Fort St George, and was called, by way of distinction,

in

in India, the White Town. On the north of this, and contiguous, was another division, much larger, and worse fortified, in which were many good habitations belonging to the Armenian and the richest Indian merchants who resided in the Company's territory: this was called the Black Town. The third division was to the north of this last, and was a large suburb, where all the native inhabitants resided. Besides the town, the Company had some villages upon their territory inhabited by natives. The trade from England to the coast of Coromandel, together with that which it carried on by the merchants of various nations, from one part of India to another, has raised Madras to a degree of opulence inferior only to Goa and Batavia. On the Company's territory here, were at least two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, of which the greatest part were natives of India of various casts and religions: amongst these were three or four thousand Indian Christians, who call themselves Portuguese, and pretend to be descended of that nation. In 1746 the British subjects in this settlement did not exceed three hundred and fifty men, of those two hundred were soldiers who composed the garrison, and neither they nor their officers had ever seen any service; with such it was not to be expected that the place could hold out for any time; for no reliance could be had on the black people, who considered themselves as neutrals, and would retire on the approach of danger. It is dangerous for ships to be at anchor before Madras during the Northern monsoons; for in India, the year is divided into two seasons. From the month of October to March, the winds blow from the north; and during the rest of the year, from the southern points of the compass. These seasons are called by the mariners monsoons; the change from one to the other is generally preceded by an interval of twenty days, in which calms, or light uncertain winds prevail. The setting in of the Northern monsoon generally falls out some time in the month of October, as that of the Southern does in the month of April. On the coast of Coromandel the Northern monsoon sometimes sets in with violent tempests or hurricanes; and if the monsoon sets in with moderation, it is often productive of tempestuous weather at different intervals, until the middle of December, so that it is held dangerous for any vessels to remain on the coast after the 15th of October, or to return to it sooner than the end of December.

Note 41. A List of his Majesty's Fleet at the Leeward-Islands in 1746, before Vice-Admiral Townsend sailed for North America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dorsetshire,	80	{ Vice-Admiral Townsend. Capt. Edm. Toll.
* <i>Princessa,</i>	74	J. Cockburn.
* <i>Ipswich,</i>	70	R. Maynard.

\* These two ships met with a violent gale of wind on their voyage to Louisburg, were in great distress, and obliged to bear away for England.



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Pembroke,	60	Capt. T. Fincher.
Dreadnought,	60	T. Broderick.
Woolwich,	50	Joseph Lingen.
Severn,	50	W. Lifle.
Argyle,	50	Fr. Holburne.
Sutherland,	50	Geo. Pocock.
Gosport,	44	Pat. O'Hara.
Centaur,	20	Rd. Tyrrel,
Richmond,	20	W. Harman.
Bien Aimé,	18	Richard Tarrish.
Ludlow-Castle, hulk,		Thomas Blofs.

Note 46. A List of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica in 1746.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	80	Capt. Richard Chadwick.
Lenox,	70	Peter Lawrence.
Worcester,	60	Thomas Andrews.
Plymouth,	60	Digby Dent.
Strafford,	60	Corn. Mitchell *.
Falmouth,	50	Hen. Dennis.
Enterprise,	44	Charles Holmes.
Seahorse,	24	Edward Rich.
Milford,	44	J. Simcoe.
Biddeford,	24	C. Powlett.
Rippon's prize,	20	S. Graves.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clark.
Merlin,	10	D. Brodie.
Alderney, hulk,		Peter Toms.
Warwick,	60	R. Erskine.

\* On the death of Vice-Admiral Davers, the command devolved on Captain Mitchell, until the arrival of Commodore Knowles in the Warwick from North America.

*List of the Fleet detached under the command of Commodore Mitchell.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Strafford,	60	Capt. Cornelius Mitchell.
Lenox,	64	Peter Lawrence.
Plymouth,	60	Digby Dent.
Worcester,	60	Tho. Andrews.
Milford,	44	Edward Rich.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clark.

*French Fleet under M. de Conflans in the West Indies.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Terrible,	74	M. de Conflans.
Content,	64	
Arc en Ciel,	54	
Zephyr,	44	

Note 47. List of the French Fleet in North America, under le Duc D'Anville, in 1746.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Northumberland,	70	580	Duc d'Anville.
Le Trident,	64	500	M. Tourmell, Vice-Admiral.
* L' Ardent,	64	500	M. du Perrier.
† Le Mars,	64	500	M. de Colombe.
Le Leopard,	64	500	M. de Sergue.
L' Alcide,	64	500	M. de Crenay.
‡ Le Casibon,	60	480	M. de Noailles.
Le Tigre,	56	400	M. du Quesne.
Le Mercurie,	56	400	M. de l'Allure.
Le Diamont,	50	360	M. de Mafiac.
Le Borée,	50	360	M. de Blenac.
La Megare,	30	200	M. de Kyfan.
L'Argonaute,	26	200	M. de Questain.
Le Prince d'Orange,	26	200	M. de Fougert.
<hr/>			
	756	5680	

*Accidents which befel the above Fleet before they returned to France.*

\* Chased ashore, and destroyed by the Exeter near Quiberon.

† Taken by the Nottingham.

‡ Burnt at Chebuctu,

|| Taken by the Namur.

Note 48. A List of his Majesty's Fleet at Louisburg, under the command of Vice-Admiral Isaac Townsend, in 1746.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Pembroke,	60	{ Vice Adm, Townsend. Capt. T. Fincher.
Vigilant,	64	
Canterbury,	60	D. Hore.
Chester,	50	Ph. Durell.
Norwich,	50	Smith.
Hampshire,	50	L. Daniel.
Fowey,	40	Pol. Taylor.



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kinsale,	40	Capt. R. Young.
Dover,	40	W. Shirley.
Torrington,	40	Richard Edwards.
Shirley,	20	J. Rous.
Albany,	14	S. Colby.
N. B. The crews of the above were about 3550 men.		

Note 49. A List of his Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean in 1746 and 1747, under the command of Vice-Admiral Medley, and Rear-Admiral Byng; with a Description of the River Var, the Port of Antibes, the Islands of St Margarite and St. Honorate, &c.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ruffel,	80	{ Vice-Adm. Henry Medley. Capt. M. Buckle.
Poyne,	80	
Norfolk,	80	Thomas Latham.
Princess Caroline,	80	Thomas Pye.
Bedford,	80	John Lovett.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townshend.
Burford,	70	Edmund Strange.
Essex.	70	Richard Hughes.
Nassau,	70	Essex Holcombe.
Royal Oak,	70	James Hodfoll.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Murray.
Stirling Castle,	70	John Fawler.
Princessa,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Dunkirk,	60	James Young.
Jersey,	60	C. Hardy.
Rupert,	60	Edmund Horne.
Superb,	60	{ Rear-Adm. Hon. J. Byng; Capt. Thorpe Fowke.
Antelope,	50	
Chatham,	50	J. Bowdler.
Colchester,	50	A. Smith.
Dartmouth,	50	L. O'Brien.
Guernsey,	50	James Hamilton.
Leopard,	50	S. Cornish,
Litchfield,	50	Lord Colvill.
Nonfuch,	50	George Stepney.
Diamond,	44	Cotton Dent.
Feverham,	44	R. Robinson.
Liverpool,	44	Arthur Gardiner.
Roebuck,	44	Geo. Durell.
Lowestoffe,	20	J. Weller.
Phoenix,	20	Charles Proby.
		Hugh Forbes.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Seaford,	20	Capt. J. Wilson.
Spence,	8	J. Donkely.
Carcase,	6	J. Jermy.
Terrible,	6	William Martin.
Enterprize	} <i>barco</i>	William Cooper.
Guernsey's Prize,		Joseph Veale.
Postilion, xebeque,	} <i>longós</i>	Matthew Barton.
Cruizer, settee,		John Wynne.
Conqueror,	} <i>fire-ships,</i> {	David Edwards.
Duke,		R. Coleman.
Deptford, store-ship,	24	Amb. Secombe.
Prince Royal, hospital-ship.		Edward Barber.

*Description of the Var.*

The Var is a river in France, has its source in the county of Nice ; it soon after enters Provence, passes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Broc ; and falls into the Mediterranean sea three miles west of Nice. It is a rapid stream, having high banks, but it is too small to admit of its being navigated.

*A Description of the Port of Antibes and St Margarite, &c.*

Antibes is a frontier city of France, in the province of Provence, situated on the Mediterranean sea, in Lat. 43. 35. N. Lon. 7. 13. E. nine miles west of Nice, and ten south-east of Grace. It has a good harbour and a considerable trade. The place is well fortified, and has a strong citadel, famous for its height and difficulty of access. Three leagues to the westward lie the islands of St Margarite and St. Honorate. The former makes part of the borough of Cannes, and has three forts, viz. Fortine, Arragon, and Royal ; the last is situated on a rock close to the sea, and is very strong. The island is about a league in circumference, and is only a quarter of a league distant from the island of St. Honorate, where is a large tower which might contain four hundred people, and said to be cannon-proof.

CANNES.

Cannes is a small sea port town of Provence, situated on the Mediterranean ; is fortified with a castle ; and lies nine miles west of Antibes.



Note 50. List of the General and Staff-Officers, and Land and Sea-Forces, on the Expedition to Port l'Orient in 1746, with a Description of the place.

Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Hon. James St Clair.

Brigadier Generals, { Richard Offarrell.  
William Graham.  
Edward Richbell.

Quarter-Master-General, Colonel James Abercrombie.

Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieut-Colonel Henry Erskine.

Chief Engineer, Director-General, and Commander of the Artillery, Thomas Armstrong.

Engineers, Capt. John Armstrong.  
Justly Watfon.

Regiments, { 1st, or Royal, 1st Battalion.  
15th, Harrifon's.  
28th, Bragg's.  
30th, Frampton's.  
39th, Richbell's.  
42d, Lord John Murray's.

200 men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Captain John Chalmers.

*A List of the Fleet under Admiral Lestock, on the Expedition to Port l'Orient.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princessa,	74	{ Richard Lestock, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Cockburn.
Edinburgh,	70	Thomas Cotes, Commodore. Capt. James Peers.
Devonshire,	66	J. Pritchard.
Exeter,	60	Thomas Leke.
Superb,	60	Thorpe Fowke.
Tilbury,	60	Robert Harland.
York,	60	Tim. Nucella.
Ruby,	50	Jos. Knight.
Hastings,	44	Hon. Archibald Stuart.
Pool,	44	Ormond Thomson.
Sapphire,	44	Samuel Masterfon.
Fly,	8	Patrick Baird.
Tavistock,	10	Geo. Mackenzie.
Morton, bomb,	6	Charles Upton.
Vulcan, } fire-ships, {	6	William Pettigrew.
Scipio, }	6	Warren Belitha.

*Description of Port L'Orient, &c.*

For the better understanding of this place, it is necessary to observe, that l'Orient is situated on the river Blavet or Hennebon, in the province of Brittany, about two miles higher up the river than Port Louis. Port Louis is situated at the mouth of the river, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Vervins, in 1598, and Louis XIII. rebuilt it, and fortified it with a citadel, and gave it the name it now bears. His successor paid great attention to it, and greatly enlarged and strengthened its fortifications. It lies in Lat. 47. deg. 43 min. N. and Lon. 3 deg. 18 min. W. Its port is defended from the violence of the Western Ocean by several rocky islands, which are also fortified. Here is a great trade, and a royal dock-yard, where several ships of war have been built. This place may be considered as a citadel or outwork to the harbour of l'Orient, as no ships can go up to that place, but what must pass close to the town of Port Louis. On the point of land where the small river Scroff falls into the Blavet the town l'Orient is situated. It is a new erection since 1720, and is a very considerable place, owing to its being granted to the French East-India Company. Here they have dock-yards for building their ships, with magazines and arsenals necessary for fitting them out, together with storehouses for receiving the cargoes brought from India, as well as for containing the merchandize they mean to export. The place is built in the most regular manner, and well fortified. Its works would require a strong garrison to defend them properly.

Note 51. A List of his Majesty's Ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Griffin, in the East Indies, in 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Mary,	60	{ Rear-Adm. Griffin. Capt. J. Amherst.
Medway,	60	H. Rosewell.
Exeter,	60	Harry Powlett.
York,	60	Tim. Nucella.
Winchester,	50	Lord Thomas Bertie.
Harwich,	50	Ph. Carteret.
Preston,	50	William Holmes.
Eltham,	40	Richard Tiddeman.
Pearl,	40	William Boys.
Medway's Prize,	40	T. Griffin.
Lively,	20	Nathaniel Stevens.

Note



Note 52. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, at Jamaica, in 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Plymouth,	60	Capt. Dig. Dent.	Canterbury,	60	Capt. D. Brodie.
Cornwall,	80	Pol. Taylor.	Milford,	44	Ed. Clarke.
Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.	Enterprize,	44	Cha. Holmes.
Elizabeth,	70	Ja. Renton.	Biddeford,	20	Cha. Powlett.
Worcester,	60	T. Andrews.	Merlin,	14	

Note 53. List of the Fleet at the Leeward Islands, under Commodore Legge, in 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Captain,	70	{ Hon. Edw. Legge, Commodore.
		{ Capt. Hugh Palliser.
Dreadnought,	60	Thomas Broderick.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.
Dragon,	60	T. Frankland.
Sutherland.	50	George Pocock*.
Gosport,	44	Patrick O'Hara.
Mary Galley,	44	Robert Swanton.
Ludlow Castle,	44	Hugh Pigot.
Centaur,	20	Richard Tyrell.
Rye,	20	Charles Wray.
Richmond,	20	James Sayer.
Saxon,	14	
Porcupine,	16	Hon. Aug. Hervey.

\* On the death of Commodore Legge, the command devolved on Captain (afterwards Sir George) Pocock.

Note 54. A List of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Anson and Rear-Admiral Warren, May 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince George,	190	{ George Anson, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
		{ Capt. John Bentley.
Devonshire,	66	{ Peter Warren, Rear-Admiral of the White.
		{ Capt. Temple West.
Namur,	74	Hon. Ed. Boscawen.
Monmouth,	64	Henry Harrison.
Prince Frederick,	64	Harry Norris.
Yarmouth,	64	Piercy Brett.
	E 4	Princess

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Louisa,	60	Capt. Charles Watfon.
Nottingham,	60	Philip Saumarez.
Defiance,	60	Thomas Grenville.
Pembroke,	60	Thomas Fincher.
Windfor,	60	Thomas Hanway.
Centurion,	60	Peter Denis.
Falkland,	50	Blom. Barradell.
Bristol,	50	Hon. William Montagu.
Ambuscade,	40	John Montagu.
Falcon, sloop,	10	Richard Gwynne.
Vulcan, fire-ship,		Ja. Pettigrew.

Note 55. List of the Fleet under the command of Commo-  
dore Fox, 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kent,	74	Thomas Fox.
Hampton Court,	64	Savage Mostyn.
Eagle,	60	Geo. Bridges Rodney.
Lion,	60	Arthur Scott.
Chester,	50	Philip Durell.
Hector,	44	T. Stanhope.
Pluto,	} fire-ships,	
Dolphin,		

Note 56. List of the Fleet under the command of Rear-Ad-  
miral Hawke, 1747.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Devonshire,	66	Rear-Admiral Edward Hawke.
Kent,	64	Capt. John Moore.
Edinburgh,	70	Thomas Fox.
Yarmouth,	64	Tho. Cotes.
Monmouth,	64	Charles Saunders.
Princess Louisa,	60	Henry Harrison.
Windfor,	60	Charles Watfon.
Lion,	60	Thomas Hanway.
Tilbury,	60	Arthur Scott.
Nottingham,	60	Robert Harland.
Defiance,	60	Philip Saumarez.
Eagle,	60	John Bentley.
Gloucester,	50	George Bridges Rodney.
Portland,	50	Philip Durell.
		Charles Steyens.

Note



Note 57. A List of the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Boscawen, in the East Indies, in 1748; together with Descriptions of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, Diego Rays, and the City of Pondicherry.

*A List of the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Boscawen, in the East Indies, in 1748.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Namur,	74	{ Hon. Ed. Boscawen, Rear-Ad- miral of the Blue. Capt. S. Marshall.
* Vigilant,	64	
Exeter,	60	William Lisle.
York,	60	Harry Powlett.
* Deptford,	60	Tim. Nucella.
* Pembroke,	60	T. Lake.
* Ruby,	50	T. Fincher.
* Chester,	50	Jos. Knight.
Harwich,	50	Richard Spry.
Preston,	50	Ph. Carteret.
Lively,	20	William Adams.
* Deal Castle,	24	N. Stevens.
* Swallow,	16	J. Lloyd.
* Basilisk, bomb,	8	J. Rowzier.
* Apollo, hospital-ship,	20	William Preston.
		Robert Wilfon.

The ships marked thus \*, came from England along with Admiral Boscawen.

*Description of the Island of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Diego Rays.*

The Portuguese, in their first navigations to India, discovered these three islands. They are situated about four hundred miles to the eastward of the island of Madagascar, between the 19th and 20th degree of S. latitude. The first of these we shall mention is the most important, lies between the other two, and was called by the first discoverers Cerne, probably from a supposition that it was the Cerne of the ancients. The Dutch were the first who settled in it, and made it a station for their ships coming from India to obtain refreshment at. They called it Mauritius; but they abandoning it, the French took possession of it in 1712, and named it the Isle de France. This name has obtained among themselves, but the Europeans in general continue to call it Mauritius. It lies in Lat. 20. 15. S. Lon. 6. 15. E. The Portuguese found on these islands neither men, nor any four-footed animals, excepting land tortoises, but great quantities of birds, such as parroquets, doves, and sea-fowls; and the sea abounds with a variety of fish, and great numbers of turtle.

The

The inconveniences arising from the want of a port at the Island of Bourbon induced the French to take possession of this island, it having two very good harbours, which the French have spared no expence to fortify. That on the north-west is called Port-Louis; that on the south-east side of the island is called Port Bourbon. The trade-wind from the south-east in these latitudes, blows all the year round, excepting for a few days at the summer solstice, when it is interrupted by hard gales and hurricanes from the north. The ease with which this wind enables ships to enter the port of Bourbon, caused the French, when they first took possession of this spot, to esteem it the best port in the island: but experience pointing out to them, that the same wind often rendering the passage out of the harbour so difficult, that a ship was sometimes obliged to wait a considerable time before the weather admitted of her putting to sea, this harbour is in a great measure abandoned, and the principal town and seat of government is now fixed at Port Louis, which is nearly in the middle of the north side of the island, and its entrance is through a channel formed by two shoals, which advance about two miles into the sea. When a ship arrives opposite to this channel, the south-east wind hinders her from entering the port under sail, and she must either warp in with cables, or be towed in with boats. The necessity of this operation, joined to the extreme narrowness of the channel, which does not admit of two ships abreast of each other entering at the same time, is one of the best defences the harbour has against an attack by sea; for from these obstacles, an enemy would find it a matter of the greatest difficulty to force the port; and, in addition to this natural strength, they have built two forts, and as many batteries, which are mounted with heavy cannon, and entirely command the approach to the harbour, should ships presume to force an entry under sail. This port is capable of containing one hundred sail of ships, and is well provided with every requisite for repairing, and even building of ships. This port has proved of the greatest advantage to France in the several wars which have been carried on between Great Britain and her; and has proved of great utility to the French East-India Company's commerce; for here their ships and crews were sure to meet with all necessary refreshment after a long voyage. The port of Bourbon is also fortified; and an army landed here would find it an extreme difficult task to pass the mountains to the different parts of the island. There are several places between the north-east extremity and Port Louis where boats may land; but all these are defended by batteries; and the country behind them is a continued thicket: The rest of the coast is inaccessible. In the north-eastern quarter is a plain extending about ten miles from east to west, and in some places five miles inland from the northern coast. All the rest of the island is full of high and steep mountains, lying so near to one another, and the intervals between them so narrow, that, instead of vallies, they rather resemble the beds of torrents; and these are choaked with huge fragments of rocks which have fallen from the steep sides of the impending mountains. On the summits of the mountains ice is frequently to be found,



found, and they are covered with forests of ebony and other large trees. The ground they shade produces herbage, shrubs, and plants of various sorts, from the common grass to the strongest thorn, and that in such profusion, that they form a thicket so closely interwoven, that no progress can be made, but by means of a hatchet. Notwithstanding these difficulties, plantations have been formed on these mountains, and very considerable progress has been made in the plains; but the productions, although mostly of the same kind, are not only in less quantity, but of an inferior quality to those produced at Bourbon island. Here no coffee is raised; but by the indefatigable industry of M. de la Bourdonnais, sugar, indigo, pepper, and cotton, (which are not at Bourbon), are cultivated here with success. Since the departure of that most excellent governor, the plantations have been neglected, and are fallen off: but if a proper spirit of activity was raised among the inhabitants, they might soon be made to resume their flourishing appearance. Trial is now making here to cultivate the real cinnamon, from plants obtained at the island of Ceylon. The success of this experiment is much doubted; and, if the plants do not perish, it is probable they will soon degenerate, from the great difference of the soil and climate. Mines of iron have been discovered in the mountains near the great plain in the north-east part of the island; and these mountains affording in great abundance the necessary fuel, forges have been erected; but the iron produced is of a very inferior quality, it being brittle, and only fit for making cannon-balls and bomb-shells. Black cattle, sheep, and goats are preserved with difficulty: the first generally die before they have been a year in the island, and this occasions frequent importations of them from Madagascar and other parts. Common domestic poultry breed in great plenty: these, with fish and turtle, furnish a great part of the food of the European inhabitants. These have not increased much by marriage, by far the greatest part being natives of France. The unfortunate Caffre slaves are subject to great mortalities from the small-pox and other epidemical distempers.

The approach to the island is extremely dangerous, it being surrounded with ledges of rocks, and many of them covered by the sea. The shore abounds with coral, madrepores, a kind of sea-cane, and shells. This island is said to contain sixty rivers: some are considerable streams, and most of them have their sources from lakes, of which there are several in the middle part of the island. These rivers afford plenty of various kinds of fish, particularly lubies and eels. The latter are of an enormous size, some having been found that were six feet long, and six inches in circumference, and so extremely voracious, that it is dangerous to bathe in those parts of the river where they lie, as they will seize a man without fear, and have strength sufficient to keep him under water till he is drowned. Here is a great variety of birds, and bats as large as a young kitten: the inhabitants esteem them a delicate morsel. The air is both hot and moist. The place abounds with insects, which are very troublesome, but there are no serpents. It has been discovered, that off Port Louis the south-east

east wind generally blows with least strength about sun-rise; and it also happens, on four or five days, at intervals, in the course of a month, that early in the morning the wind ceases in the northern part of the island for an hour or two, when a breeze rises, although but faintly, from the north-west; during which, a ship, stationed at the entrance of the channel to avail herself of this breeze, may enter the harbour and attack the forts.

#### BOURBON ISLAND.

Bourbon Island, which is the largest and westernmost, was discovered by the Portuguese, and called Mascarenhas, being the person's name who discovered it. It lies in the Indian Ocean, in S. Lat. 22. 2. E. Lon. 54. 10. forty leagues to the westward of Mauritius, and three hundred miles east of Madagascar. The French East India Company took possession of this island in 1680, and called it Bourbon, and have kept it ever since. It is nearly circular, being about sixty miles in length from N. to S. and forty-five in breadth from E. to W. It is flat near the sea-coast, but in the middle is full of mountains, interspersed with vallies; and many rivers issue from those mountains, which water the island plentifully. The northern part of the island is the only part capable of cultivation, the southern part being wholly barren, and is called the burnt land, from a volcano in the neighbourhood, whose lava has covered all this part of the island; this volcano burns slowly, and without noise. The island produces some valuable wood, particularly ebony of a great size. The mountains are very high, and ice is frequently found on their tops; the valleys are very narrow. The north part of the island, which is the only part inhabited, is divided into three districts, St Denis, St Paul, and St Susan; here the inhabitants have their houses; farming and grubbing the land, is their chief employment; it is made to produce corn, rice, millet, and all manner of roots. The mould of the flat country is but two feet deep, for you then meet with the rock; and for this reason, the inhabitants are obliged to lay it up every three years. But this mould, which is remarkable, is deeper on the hills, and those who can afford to grub it there, find a great benefit. The only foreign trade the inhabitants have, is sending a large ship every year to Pondicherry, and the supplying the French East India ships with all manner of provisions. The air is esteemed wholesome, and provisions of all sorts are in greater plenty here than at Mauritius. The number of white and negro inhabitants may be about four thousand in all, of which one thousand is capable of bearing arms. Here is kept a garrison, a governor, register, and a magazine-keeper for the Company: these reside at St Denis, the principal town, where there is a fort. However superior in some respects this island may be to Mauritius, it is greatly inferior in having no harbour, and only two roads, that of St Denis and St Paul. Here ships may ride at most times pretty safely; but in the hurricane season, they have no shelter, and must either put to sea, or be dashed against the shore. The hurricanes are extremely violent, but seldom blow except between December



ember and the end of April, and then generally about the full or new moon. In this interval, therefore, the ships never approach the island within less than four or five days of these phases; a precaution which, though it is sometimes successful, is not infallible. This island, besides producing a great number of European fruits, likewise produces a number of those found in India, such as the mango, china orange, and peach, which come to great perfection; but the principal object of the agriculture of the inhabitants, and which has rendered the island of great importance in their commerce, is the cultivation of the coffee-tree, of which they brought the plants from Beit-ul-Fakih in Arabia; and these have thriven so well that the island now produces two thousand tons of coffee yearly. The cultivation of this tree, as well as most other services of toil, are performed by Caffre slaves brought from Africa or the island of Madagascar: notwithstanding they have horses which might be trained to most of the work required; it is true, the horses are small, but they are remarkable for their hardiness. They have also raised some black cattle, and great quantities of goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry, but not so as to make them a great article of commerce, by supplying provision for their shipping. This neglect perhaps arises from the facility and cheapness with which they can bring cattle and other provisions from the western side of the island of Madagascar.

*The Island of Diego Rays or Roderique.*

The island of Diego Rays, or Roderique, lies about one hundred miles east of Mauritius, and is about twenty-seven miles long. It is full of rocks, which harbour great numbers of land tortoises of a very large size, which are esteemed excellent food. The French used to send a serjeant's command from the other islands, who are employed in catching these animals for the use of the inhabitants of the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon; and this is the only use which is made of this island. The south-east trade wind obliges all ships bound to these islands to approach them from the east. The passage from Diego Rays to Mauritius is performed in two days, and from Mauritius to Bourbon in one; but it requires near a month to go from Bourbon either to Mauritius or Diego Rays. From April to October the voyage from Mauritius to the coast of Coromandel is easily performed in a month. These islands being out of the track of common intelligence, a large armament sent in detail from Europe, may rendezvous at Port Louis in Mauritius, and from thence proceed to India, before any intelligence could be received there either of its strength or destination; hence it is evident, that in case of a war with France, Mauritius ought to be the first place attacked, in order to render our possessions in India more secure, and its fall would probably bring after it that of the island of Bourbon.

*A Description of the City of Pondicherry.*

Pondicherry is the chief settlement the French have in India: to this all their other settlements are subordinate. It is situated on the eastern side of the peninsula of Indostan, on the coast of Coromandel,  
in

in Lat. 11. 42. N. Lon. 79. 58. E. sixty miles south of fort St George or Madras. Here the French East India Company's seat of government is fixed, and the President and Council of their East India Company, their Captain-General, and all the courts and officers appertaining to them. These are lodged in houses that resemble palaces; the Company's magazines and ware-houses are also very elegant structures. The city is built in the most regular manner, about seventy yards from the sea. Its extent within the walls is little more than a mile from north to south, and about eleven hundred yards from east to west. It is fortified on three sides to the land, with a wall and rampart, flanked by eleven bastions, and two half bastions at the north and south extremities nearest the sea: these works are surrounded by a ditch, and an imperfect glacis is thrown up in many places before it. The side of the city next the sea is defended by many low batteries, capable of mounting one hundred pieces of cannon, and within the town was built a citadel, but too small to make a long defence. The greatest part of the ground lying round the town is inclosed, at the distance of a mile from the walls, by a hedge of large aloes and other thorny plants, peculiar to this country, intermixed with great numbers of cocoa-nut and palm-trees, which altogether forms a fence impenetrable to cavalry, and of very difficult passage to infantry. This inclosure begins at the north close to the sea-shore, and continues five miles and a half, describing a large segment of a semicircle, until it joins the river of Ariancopang to the south, at about a mile and a half from the sea-shore, and in this part the course of the river served to complete the line of defence. There are five roads leading from the city into the adjacent country, and at each of the openings in the hedge is built a redoubt, mounted with cannon. It is probable, that the hedge, at the same time that it was intended to be a defence against sudden incursions, marked the limits of the territory granted by the Prince of the country to the French, when they established themselves at Pondicherry in 1674, and hence it obtained the name of the bound hedge. There is no harbour at Pondicherry, but a very good road. Large ships cannot come within a mile of the town, on account of the shallowness of the water; and the traffic to and from this place is embarked and landed in boats of a construction peculiar to this coast, calculated to withstand the violence of the surf, with which this coast is always assailed. Their trade here is very great, and consists in cotton-cloths, silks, pepper, saltpetre, &c. The French general, Lally, having destroyed the town and settlement of St David's after he became master of it, in retaliation Colonel Coote served Pondicherry in like manner in 1761. This the Abbe Raynal laments in strong terms. In describing the town he says, This town, which rose from such small beginnings, in time became a great, powerful, and famous city. The streets, which are all straight, and most of them broad, were lined with two rows of trees which kept them cool even in the heat of the day. The most remarkable public edifices are a mosque, two pagodas, two churches, and the governor's house, which is reckoned to be the most magnificent



nificent building in the east. They had erected a small citadel in the year 1704, but it is of no use, since they have been allowed to build houses all around it. To supply the loss of this defence, three sides of the town have been fortified with a rampart, a ditch, bastions, and a glacis, which was unfinished in some places. The road was defended by batteries judiciously placed.

The town, which was full a league in circumference, contained 70,000 inhabitants, of which 4000 were Europeans, Mistees, or Topasses. There were at most 10,000 Mahomedans, the rest were Indians, 15,000 of which were Christians, and the others of seventeen or eighteen different casts or tribes. Three villages dependent on the town, might contain 10,000 souls.

Note 58. List of the Fleet at the Attack of Port Louis in the Island of Hispaniola, with a Description of that place.

*List of the Fleet at the attack of Port Louis, March 8. 1748.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	80	600	{ Charles Knowles, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Chadwick.
Plymouth,	60	400	
Elizabeth	70	480	Digby Dent.
Canterbury,	60	400	Pol. Taylor.
Strafford,	60	400	David Brodie.
Warwick,	60	400	James Renton.
Worcester,	60	400	Thomas Innes.
Oxford,	50	300	Thomas Andrews.
Weafel,			Edmund Toll.
Merlin,	{ floops,		

*A Description of Port Louis, in the Island of Hispaniola.*

Hispaniola is one of the greater Antilles, and next in size to the island of Cuba. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The natives called it Hayti or Bohio, but he changed it to Hispaniola; although it is now more commonly known by the name of St Domingo, from a city so called, and which is the capital of the Island. It is separated only by a narrow channel, from the island of Port Rico; is near four hundred miles long from east to west, and one hundred and twenty in breadth from north to south; lies in N. Lat. from 37. to 20. and W. Lon. from 67. 35. to 74. 15. It produces all the tropical fruits in great abundance; raises great quantities of sugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, ginger, coffee, tobacco, &c. When the Spaniards took possession of this island, it had near 3,000,000 of inhabitants: these they butchered in cold blood in the course of a few years. Now there are computed to be 30,000 whites, and 100,000 people of colour

colour on the island. Hispaniola is divided pretty nearly between the French and Spaniards, the former possessing the western, and the latter the eastern half of the island. It contains many excellent sea-ports, and has a great trade. On the south side of the island, and near its western extremity, lies Port Louis: it is situated about three or four leagues from the Isle de Vache: it is built on a small island, forming a harbour about three quarters of a mile distant from Hispaniola, where the vessels lie in deep water, and well sheltered. It affords great security to a number of privateers, who commit great depredations on the British trade. The island being destitute of fresh water, the town and garrison are obliged to be supplied at a great expence from the island of Hispaniola. Here is a strong fort mounting some very heavy cannon and mortars. The town is small, and but little trade carried on here. A few years ago, viz. in 1737, it was almost destroyed by a hurricane, but from its utility in time of war, was completely repaired when Rear-Admiral Knowles appeared before it.

*Articles of Capitulation on which Port Louis surrendered.*

I. That the Governor surrender instantly the fort up to the Admiral, and no military officer or soldier in it serve against his Britannic Majesty or his allies, for one year and one day from the date hereof.

II. That the garrison march out with their arms, colours flying, and drums beating, (but no cannon or mortars, or any ammunition whatsoever).

III. That all the officers shall be allowed to carry away such baggage as upon honour is their own, but subject to be inspected, if demanded; and that all negroes and mulattoes that are absolutely their servants or property, the Admiral will compliment them with; but all other negroes and mulattoes that are in the fort, shall be delivered up as right of capture, together with the fort, and all the cannon, munitions, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

IV. Upon these conditions the Admiral agrees, that this evening the garrison may march out as before mentioned; at the same time, the keys of the castle shall be delivered up to the officer whom he sends to take possession, and the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall march in as the others march out.

V. That for what lenity the Admiral is disposed to shew the town and inhabitants, the conditions shall be settled between Gov. Chateauvigné and him to-morrow.

Dated on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Canterbury, in Port Louis, this 8th day of March 1747-8.



Note 59. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, and the Spanish Fleet under Admiral Reggio, in the West Indies, in 1748.

*Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, when he fought Admiral Reggio, October 1. 1748.*

Cornwall,	80	600	{ Charles Knowles, Rear-Adm. Capt. Pol. Taylor.
Lenox, 70 guns, but only 56 mounted, }	56	400	
Tilbury,	60	400	Charles Holmes.
Strafford,	60	400	Charles Powlett.
Warwick,	60	400	David Brodie.
Canterbury,	60	400	Thomas Innes.
Oxford,	50	300	Ed. Clarke.
			Edmund Toll.
	426	2900	

*Spanish Squadron.*

<i>Ships:</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders:</i>
Africa,	74	710	Don Andre Reggio, Vice-Ad.
Invincible,	74	700	Rear-Ad. Spinola.
Conquestadore,	64	610	Don de St Justo.
Dragon,	64	610	De la Pas.
New Spain,	64	610	Barrella.
Royal Family,	64	610	Forrestal.
Galga,	36	300	Garrecocha.
	440	4150	

Note 60. List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Hawke, in 1748.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kent,	70	{ Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Rear- Adm. of the White. Capt. Francis Holburne.
Culloden,	74	
Nottingham,	60	
Augusta,	60	Francis Geary.
Anson,	60	R. Harland.
Centurion,	60	Hugh Bonfoy.
Portland,	50	Hon. A Keppel.
Tavistock,	50	P. Dennis.
Gloucester,	50	Charles Stevens.
		Justinian Nutt,
		Philip Durell.

Note 61. List of the Ships dispatched under the command of Commodore Cotes, to join the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hawke; and of the Spanish Fleet which he met.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Edinburgh,	70	Capt. T. Cotes.
Eagle,	60	Geo. B. Rodney.
Princess Louisa,	60	Charles Watfon.
Windfor,	60	T. Hanway.
Inverness,	24	Geo. Mackenzie.

*A List of the Spanish Ships which Captain Cotes fell in with.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
El Sobiero,	74	El Oriente,	64	El Rosario,	64
El Leon,	74	El Brillante,	64	El Xavier,	54
El Colorado,	74	La Pastora,	64	La Galgo.	54

Note 62. List of the French Fleet at the conclusion of the War in 1748.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Tonnant,	80	Achille,	74	Bourbon,	56
Margravine,	80	Centaur,	74	Mars,	56
Intrepide,	74	Northumberland, Brit.	70	Heureux,	56
Esperance,	74	Lys,	70	Tigre,	56
Duc d'Orleans,	74	Solide,	64	Arc-en-Ciel,	56
St Esprit,	74	Leopold,	64	Neptune,	54
Ferme,	74	Content,	64	Carillon,	54
Superbe,	74	Toulouse,	64	Brillant,	50
Juste,	74	St. Louis,	64	Lacrime,	53
Dauphine,	74	Constance,	60	Triton,	50
				Aquillon,	50

#### FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Argonaut,	46	Atalante,	30	Flore,	20
Anglesey, Brit.	44	Volage,	26		
Zephire,	30	Venus,	26		

Note



Note 63. A List of the British Ships of War, taken, destroyed, or lost, during the War, from 1739 to 1749.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	
1740.	Wolf,	14	lost.
1741.	Wager,	20	lost in the South Sea.
	Otter,	14	lost.
	Trial,	8	sunk in the South Sea.
1742.	Tilbury,	60	{ burnt in the West Indies by accident.
	Gloucester,	58	
	Tiger,	50	wrecked in the West Indies.
	Drake,	14	{ lost.
	Grampus,	14	
	Saltsb,	14	
	Duke,	12	
			burnt at St Tropes.
1743.	Loo,	40	lost in America.
	Rye,	20	lost.
	Astrea, store-ship,	18	burnt by accident at Piscatawa.
1744.	Victory,	100	lost in the British Channel.
	Northumberland,	70	taken by three French ships of war.
	Orford,	70	wrecked in the Gulph of Mexico.
	Weymouth,	60	ditto, at the Leeward islands.
	Colchester,	50	wrecked on the coast of England.
	St Albans,	50	{ wrecked in the great storm at Jamaica.
	Greenwich,	50	
	Solebay,	20	taken by the French, <i>retaken</i> .
	Seaford,	20	taken by the French.
	Swallow,	16	{ lost.
	Grampus,	16	
	Bonetta,	14	{ wrecked at Jamaica.
	Lark, hulk,	8	
	Mercury, fire-ship,	8	{ lost.
	Thunder, bomb-ketch,	8	
	Hornet,	64	taken by the French, <i>retaken</i> .
1745.	Anglesey,	44	taken by the French.
	Fox,	20	lost near Dunbar.
	Lyme,	20	{ foundered coming from the West Indies.
	Mercury,	14	taken.
	Mediator,	10	sunk.
	Wolf,	14	taken, <i>retaken</i> .
	Fame,	14	foundered.
	Sapphire's Prize,	14	lost.
	Blast, bomb-ketch,	8	taken by the French.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
1745.	Hazard,	12 taken by the Rebels, <i>retaken</i> .
1746.	Severn,	50 taken by the French, <i>retaken</i> .
	Louisburg, fire-ship,	8 ditto.
	Saltaſh,	14 loſt.
	Lightning, bomb-ketch,	8 ditto.
1747.	Maidſtone,	40 wrecked on the coaſt of France.
	Fowey,	20 ditto, in the Gulf of Florida.
1749.	Namur,	74 } wrecked in the Eaſt Indies.
	Pembroke,	60 }
	Apollo, hoſpital-ſhip,	18 }

Note 64. A Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from 1739 to 1749.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
1739.	Aſtrea,	18 { taken at Porto-Bello.
	Triumph,	18 {
	Princeſſa,	70 taken by the Kent, Lenox, and Orford.
1741.	Guipulcoa,	74 loſt off Santa Martha.
	Hermione,	54 { ſuppoſed to have foundered.
	St Eveſtſon,	44 { broke up in the river Plata.
		20 { a Patache, ditto at St Catharine's,
	Gallicia,	70 taken.
	San Carlos,	70 {
	Africa,	70 { burnt or funk. } at the ſiege of Carthagena.
	Conqueſtadore,	70 {
	St Philip,	70 {
	Dragon,	64 {
		24 taken by the Worceſter.

Seven galleons burnt or funk at Carthagena.

1742.	Fuerte,	60 { wrecked on the Cayos iſlands, endeavouring to make priſoners the crew of the Tiger, a Britiſh ſhip of war loſt there.
	St Iſidore,	70 { burnt in Ajaccio bay, in the iſland of Corſica, by the Ipſwich.
	N.S. de Cabadongo,	60 { the Acapulco ſhip taken by the Centurion.
	Invincible,	70 burnt at the Havannah.

Five Royal gallies burnt at St. Tropes, by Captain Callis of the Duke fire-ſhip.



<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	
1743.	Poder,	60	{ taken by the Berwick, in the Mediterranean.
1744.	Conde de Chincan,	24	
1746.	Forte de Nantz,	32	ditto, West Indies, by the Rippon.
1747.	Gloriosa,	70	taken.
1747.	Gloriosa,	70	taken by the Ruffell.
1748.	Conquestadore,	64	{ taken by Admiral Knowles in the West Indies.
	Africa,	70	

Note 65. A List of the French Ships of War, taken, destroyed, or lost, from 1744 to 1749.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	
1744.	Medée.	26	taken by the Dreadnought and Grampus sloop.
	Elephant,	24	ditto, Chester and Sunderland.
1745.	Fleurion,	70	burnt by accident at Brest.
	Mars,	64	taken by the Nottingham.
	Medway's } Prize,	40	taken by Com. Barnet in the East Indies.
	Panther,	26	ditto, Admiral Martin's Squadron.
	Vigilant,	64	taken by Com. Warren, off Louisburg.
1746.	Causibon,	60	{ burnt at Chebucta, in Nova Scotia, by accident.
	Parfait,	54	
	Subtil,	26	ditto, ditto, by accident, ditto.
	Flora,	24	taken by the Portland.
	Flora,	24	ditto, Greyhound privateer.
	Ardent,	64	drove ashore near Quiberon bay by the Exeter
	Mercury,	54	taken by the Namur.
	Augusta,	50	ditto, Portland.
	Ferme,	50	ditto, Pembroke.
	La Fine,	30	wrecked in the harbour of Montrose.
	Ambuscade,	40	taken by the Defiance.
1747.	Invincible,	74	{ taken by Admirals Anson and Warren, May 1747.
	Serieux,	66	
	Diamond,	56	
	Rubis,	52	
	Jafon,	51	
	Gloire,	44	{ taken by Admiral Hawke, October 1747.
	Monarch,	74	
	Terrible,	74	
	Neptune,	70	
	Trident,	64	
	Fougeux,	64	{ burnt by Admiral Warren's Squadron.
	Severn,	50	
	Etoile,	46	
	Renommée,	32	taken by the Dover.
	Castor,	26	ditto, Hampshire.
1748.	Magnanime,	74	ditto, Nottingham and Portland.

Note 66. A short Description of the Places mentioned in Lord Anson's Voyage round the World.

1. Manila, see Note 185.

2. Madeira is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the Portuguese, is situated in a fine climate, Lat. 32. 27. N. Lon. from London from 18. to 19. min. W. It is one continued hill, extending from E. to W.; the S. declivity is covered with vineyards, intermixed with merchants country-seats. The soil is very fertile, and the wine produced here in great quantities, is highly esteemed, and keeps best in the hottest climates. Funchal, the capital town, lies on the S. side of the island, at the bottom of a large bay, which is the only place where boats can land. It is defended towards the sea by a high wall, with a battery of cannon, and by a castle on the Loo, which is a rock in the water, at a small distance from the shore.

3. St Catharine's, is an island belonging to the Portuguese, lying in S. Lat. 27. 35. W. Lon. 49. 45. is nine leagues long, and only two over at the broadest place. The land is of a considerable height. Although obscured under the continent of Brazil, it is easily distinguished by the many small isles lying at each end, and scattered along the E. side of it. The soil is luxuriant, producing fruits spontaneously, and vegetables of all climates; other provisions are less excellent of their kinds. The air is damp and unhealthful.

4. St Julian, a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the South Seas.

5. Cape Horn, at the extremity of Terra del Fuego; situated in 55. 58. S. Lat. and 67. 26. W. Lon.

6. The island Nuestra Senora de Socoro, lies in about 77. deg. W. Lon. and 45. deg. S. Lat.; it is a small uninhabited island; but so well situated for the ships entering the South Seas, that Commodore Anson ordered his Captains to rendezvous here.

7. Baldivia, a sea-port town of the province of Chili in South America. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 32. 38. S. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili; it stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the South Sea.

8. Chiloe, an island of America, on the coast of Chili, in the South Sea, about 150 miles long, and 21 broad. The principal town is Castro, built by the Spaniards in 1600, and is now the only place possessed by them; it is situated near the centre of the island, in Lon. 75. 5. W. 42 deg. 20. min. S. Lat. There are a great number of small islands about Chiloe, which all take their names from it.

9. St Jago, a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, Lon. 71. 5. W. Lat. 34. 10. S. is a bishop's see and royal audience. It is seated in a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W.

10. Valparaiso, a town of South America in Chili, Lon. 72. 14. W. Lat.



Lat. 33. 3. S. has a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley on the coast of the South Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain.

11. Juan Fernandes, is situated about 48 deg. W. Lon. 34. 45. S. Lat. a small island uninhabited, lying 330 miles from the continent of Chili, is healthful and pleasant, the valleys are fruitful and capable of great improvement. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotsman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken up by an English privateer in 1709.

12. Calloa, a sea-port town in South America in Peru, Lon. 76. 53. W. Lat. 12. 2. S. It has a large harbour, and a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima: it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746.

13. Païta, a sea-port town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, Lon. 81. 19. W. Lat. 5. 12 S. has an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the Buccaneers.

14. Panama, a rich and handsome city of South America, Lon. 80. 15. W. Lat. 8. 48. N. capital of an audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is primate of Terra Firma. It is surrounded with a stone-wall, and other fortifications; and the public buildings are very handsome.

All the merchandize of Chili and Peru is brought here, particularly the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island three miles from this place, the water being too shallow to admit of their coming nearer. It is the seat of a governor, and stands on a bay of the same name.

15. Acapulco, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the South Sea. Lon. 102. 20. W. Lat. 17. 22. N. Its harbour is superior to any on the coast, being so spacious, that several hundred ships may ride in it. They send every year a rich ship to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East Indies.

This city has high mountains on the east side, is very hot, unhealthy, and destitute of fresh water. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain. Except at the time of the mart, while the Manila ship is in the port, the town has but few inhabitants.

16. Macao, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. Lon. 113. 51. E. Lat. 22. 13. N. The Portuguese have been very long in possession of the harbour. Formerly they had a great trade here; but now the Chinese prevail, and they are so jealous of the Portuguese government, that they will supply them but with one day's provisions at a time. They have here a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarine, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. The houses are built in the same manner as in Europe.

17. Canton, a large, populous, wealthy city, and sea-port town of

the province of Quantong in China. Lon. 113. 7. E. Lat. 23. 8. N. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, deep enough for vessels to come up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. It consists of three towns, divided by a very high wall, and is about as large as Paris.

The streets are long and strait, the houses only a ground floor built with earth, and covered with tiles. There are also bazars or covered market-places, full of shops. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city.

The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside.

18. Spiritu Sancto, a head-land or cape in the island of Samar, one of the Philippine islands, and is remarkable for being the first land made by the annual galleon, on her voyage from Acapulco to Manila.—See Note 185.

#### Note 67. A Description of the Island of Tobago.

Tobago lies in N. Lat. 11. 35. and W. Long. 59. is the southernmost of all the Caribbees belonging to Britain, being one hundred and twenty miles south of Barbadoes, and only twenty from the great island of Trinidad. It is about twelve leagues in length, four in breadth; and thirty in circumference. King Charles I. in the year 1628, gave a grant of it to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; but we do not hear that any settlement was attempted, far less made, in consequence of this grant. During the time of the civil wars the Dutch took possession of it, and began to plant, and clear the woods, and were in a fair way of thriving, when the Spaniards from the island of Trinidad, and the savages from St Vincent's, fell upon them, and cut them off to a man. After which it continued a desert till the year 1664, when Charles II. gave a grant of it to the Duke of Courland, who, with some Dutch adventurers, settled here again, who, for the first fourteen years, were exceeding successful, and had made it a very flourishing island; but in the year 1678 they were totally expelled by the French, and their plantations entirely ruined; and though it was restored by the treaty of Nimeguen, yet the Dutch never after made any attempts to settle it. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, it was declared neutral; but the French in a year after meant to settle it, from which they at last were obliged to desist.

It produces every thing that the rest of the sugar islands do, and likewise furnishes the following articles, which are peculiar to itself, viz. an excellent kind of sassafras, a species of mace and nutmegs, and gum copal in great quantities. It has this peculiar happiness, that it is supposed to lie out of the tract of those hurricanes, which are so much dreaded in the West Indies, and where their effects have been so fatal, but have never been once felt here. Courland Bay is its principal harbour.



Note 68. A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Majesty's Ship the Chesterfield on the coast of Africa.

Although the following extraordinary affair does not come within the rules which we have prescribed to ourselves in narrating such things as relate to war only; yet as it is in some measure connected with the Navy, we think that we cannot, with propriety, pass it by in silence. His Majesty's ship Chesterfield, of forty guns, commanded by Captain O'Brien Dudley, being stationed on the coast of Africa, was, in the month of October 1748, at anchor off Cape Coast castle, when Captain Dudley and some others being on shore, the ship was seized by Samuel Couchman the first lieutenant, and some others of the crew whom he excited to mutiny, and assumed the command of the ship on the 10th of October 1748. Mr. Couchman and his associates were brought to a court-martial at Portsmouth on the 26th of June 1749, Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. being President, Captain Thomas Pye, Charles Stevens, John Bentley, Samuel Osborne, Hugh Bonfoy, Thomas Stanhope, Justinian Nutt, John Montagu, Robert Harland, and John Campbell, members: When it appeared by the evidence of Mr Gastrien the boatswain, Mr Gilham the mate, and the cockswain of the barge, That on the 10th of October 1748, Captain Dudley being then on shore at Cape Coast castle, sent off his barge to Mr Couchman, ordering him to send the cutter on shore, with the boatswain of the ship, to see the tents struck on shore, and to bring every thing belonging to the ship on board that night. But Couchman directly ordered the barge to be hoisted in, and the boatswain to turn all hands to the quarter-deck, where Mr Couchman coming from his cabin with a drawn sword, said, "*Here I am, G—d d—mn me, I will stand by you while I have a drop of blood in my body.*" He was accompanied by John Morgan the lieutenant of Marines, Thomas Knight the carpenter, his mate John Place, (a principal actor), and about thirty seamen with cutlasses. They then gave three huzzas, and threw their hats overboard, d—ing old hats, they would soon get new. Mr Couchman then sent for the boatswain, to know if he would stand by him, and go with him. He replied "No," and said, "For God's sake, Sir, be ruled by reason, and consider what you are about." Mr Couchman then threatened to put him in irons if he did not join with him; but the boatswain boldly told him, he never would in such piratical designs. He was then ordered into custody, and two centinels put over him. Mr Couchman then sent for Mr Gilham the mate of the ship, and made the same speech to him, who desired to know where he was bound, and upon what account? He replied, "to take, burn, and sink, and settle a colony in the East Indies." There were five or six more put in custody with the boatswain in the same place, but were confined only five or six hours: for in the middle of the night after their confinement, Mr Couchman sent for them into the great cabin, and desired them to sit down and drink punch, and then dismissed them. The next day the boatswain was invited to dinner with

with the new commander, who began to rail against Captain Dudley, and asked him and one of the mates, What they thought of the affair? The boatswain replied, he thought it *rank piracy*. On which Couchman said, "What I have done, I cannot now go from; I was "forced to it by the ship's company." The boatswain then told him, that would be no sanction for running away with the King's ship. The carpenter and lieutenant then proposed their signing a paper, to which the boatswain replied, he never would, and would sooner suffer death. The mate said the same. When the boatswain came out of the great cabin, he went to the gunner's cabin, who was then sick, and unable to come out of it; but was of great use, by his prudent advice and assistance; for after the boatswain had told him that Couchman's party had taken possession of all the arms, he said he could furnish him with twenty pistols. By this time Mr Frazer and Mr Gilham, mates of the ship, and Yeoman, the cockswain of the barge, were come to them, when the boatswain communicated his design of recovering the ship that very night. To this they all agreed with the greatest resolution. It began then to be very dark, and about ten o'clock at night, when the boatswain went to sound the ship's company, and on the forecassle, there were about thirty men. He then, in a prudent manner, disclosed the secret, and soon convinced them both of the facility and necessity of putting his scheme immediately in practice. Accordingly, the first step was, to get up all the irons and bilboes on the forecassle. He then sent for the twenty pistols, which were all loaded. He next ordered three men upon the grand magazine, and two to that abaft, and the remainder, who had no pistols, to stay by the bilboes, and secure as many prisoners as he should send. This disposition being made, he went directly down on the deck, where he divided his small company into two parties; and one going down the main, and the other the fore hatchway, they soon secured eleven or twelve of the ringleaders, and sent them up to the forecassle without the least noise. The two parties then joined, and went directly to the great cabin, where they secured Couchman, and the lieutenant of marines, with the carpenter, whom they confined in different parts of the ship. Thus was the ship rescued by the intrepidity and prudence of a few honest men, after she had been about thirty hours in the possession of a poor unhappy man, who appeared utterly unfit for so daring an enterprize.

By the sentence of the Court, the following persons suffered death.  
 Mr. Couchman, first Lieutenant. } Shot on board the Chesterfield, at  
 John Morgan, Lieut. of Marines. } Portsmouth, July 14.

Thomas Knight, Carpenter.  
 John Place, Carpenter's mate.  
 John Read, Quarter-master.  
 Thomas Scott, Seaman.  
 Thomas Ferryman, Steward.

} Hanged.

Six more were sentenced to be hanged, but were pardoned by his Majesty.



Note 69. List of the Fleet sent out to the Coast of Africa under Capt. Buckle, in 1751.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Assistance,	50	Capt. Matthew Buckle.
St Alban's,	60	Hon. John Byron.
Sphinx,	20	Ed. Wheeler.

The French squadron on the coast of Africa in 1751, consisted of one ship of 74 guns, one of 64, and one of 30.

Note 70. A List of the Ships put in Commission, March 1755, with the Names of the Captains.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	Capt. Roger Martin.
Barfleur,	90	Lord Harry Powlett.
St George,	90	John Storr.
Prince,	90	Charles Saunders.
Ramillies,	90	Francis Holburne.
Prince George,	90	George Bridges Rodney.
Torbay,	74	Charles Coleby.
Culloden,	74	Henry Ward.
Monarch,	74	Henry Harrison.
Terrible,	74	Philip Durell.
Buckingham,	70	Michael Everitt.
Yarmouth,	70	Harry Norris.
Nassau,	70	George Cockburne.
Somerset,	70	Francis Geary.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. John Byron.
Captain,	70	Charles Catford.
Grafton,	70	Charles Holmes.
Elizabeth,	70	John Montagu.
Ipswich,	70	Richard Tyrell.
Chichester,	70	John Brett.
Northumberland,	70	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Orford,	66	George Earl of Northesk.
Lancaster,	66	Hon. John Hamilton.
Fougeux,	64	John Douglas.
Mars,	64	John Amherst.
Edinburgh,	64	Thomas Stanhope.
Dunkirk,	60	Hon. Richard Howe.
Augusta,	60	John Saltern Willet.
Anson,	60	Robert Man.
Nottingham,	60	Samuel Marshall.
Kingston,	60	William Parry.
Weymouth,	60	Thomas Hanway.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Medway,	60	Peter Denis.
Defiance,	60	Thomas Andrews.

Litchfield,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Litchfield,	50	Charles Stevens.
Winchester,	50	Edward Le Cras.
Newcastle,	50	William Holburne.
Ambuscade,	40	Joshua Rowley.
Blandford,	20	Richard Watkins.
Lyme,	20	Samuel Faulknor.
Winchelsea,	20	Francis Samuel Drake.
Arundel,	20	John Lloyd.

The following Ships were ordered to be fitted out with all possible dispatch, and soon after commissioned as follows:

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal Sovereign,	100	Capt. William Boys.
Swiftsure,	70	Hon. Augustus Keppel.
Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke.
Stirling Castle,	64	Samuel Cornish.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jervis Henry Porter.
Effex,	64	John Campbell.
Hampton Court,	64	Thomas Broderick.
Monmouth,	64	Washington Shirley.
Greenwich,	50	Robert Roddam.
Rocheester,	50	Robert Duff.
Falmouth,	50	William Brett.

Note 71. Supplies voted for the Year 1755.

	£.	s.	d.
To the extraordinary expence—of the office of ordnance for land-service, - -	32,250	8	8
—of the land-forces and other services incurred in 1754, - - - - -	60,254	8	0
Towards paying off the debt of the navy, -	700,000	0	0
For 12,000 seamen at L. 4 per man per month, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea-service,	624,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, - - -	280,288	14	1
For 18,000 land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, - - -	628,315	7	11
For the forces, &c. in America, Minorca, and Gibraltar, - - -	236,421	18	6½
For two regiments of foot to be raised in North America, - - - - -	40,350	15	0
For the officers to go on an expedition under General Braddock, - - -	7,338	2	6
For the hospital-officers in said expedition, -	1,779	7	6
For the office of ordnance for land service, -	119,316	10	0
For the reduced officers of the land-service and marines, - - -	47,000	0	0

Carried forward, L. 2,767,315 12 2½



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,767,315	12	2½
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horse and horse-guards lately reduced,	-	3,735	9 7
For the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital,	59,791	12	1
For half-pay officers widows, married before De- cember 25. 1716,	-	2,562	0 0
Towards the support of Greenwich hospital,	10,000	0	0
For maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia,	40,418	7	8
For keeping in repair the road from Carlisle to Newcastle,	-	6,000	0 0
For buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of his Ma- jesty's navy,	-	100,000	0 0
For augmenting the forces by sea and land, &c.	1,000,000	0	0
For defraying the expences of the colony of Georgia, from June 24th 1754, to June 24th 1755,	-	2,957	10 0
For building and supporting the British forts in Africa,	-	10,000	0 0
For building a fort at Annamaboe,	-	6,000	0 0
To make good engagements, pursuant to treaty with the King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony,	32,000	0	0
To make good the like engagements with the Elector of Bavaria,	20,000	0	0
For a reward to Thomas Stephens, for discovering his method of making pot-ash, and introducing that manufacture into America,	-	3,000	0 0
Total,	L. 4,073,779	11	6½

Note 72. List of the Fleet sent to North America in 1755.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Torbay,	74	718	{ Hon. Edward Boscawen, Vice- Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Charles Colby.
Monarch,	74	715	{ Savage Mostyn, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Ab. North.
Northumberland,	70	520	Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	Hon. J. Byron.
Somerset,	64	520	Francis Geary.
Mars,	64	500	J. Amherst.
Fougeux,	64	500	Richard Spry.
Anson,	60	420	Robert Man.
Dunkirk,	60	420	Hon. Richard Howe.
Defiance,	60	420	Thomas Andrews.
			Litchfield,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Litchfield,	50	350	M. Barton.
Gibraltar,	20	160	J. Holwell.
Hornet,	12	100	S. Salt.
<hr/>			
	742	5866	

Note 73. A List of the Reinforcement sent to Vice-Admiral Boscawen's Fleet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Terrible,	74	715	Francis Holburne, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. William Holburne.
Yarmouth,	70	520	
Grafton,	70	520	H. Norris.
Chichester,	70	520	C. Holmes.
Edinburgh,	64	520	J. Brett.
Augusta,	60	420	T. Stanhope.
Arundell,	20	160	W. S. Willet.
<hr/>			
	428	3375	William Lloyd.

Note 74. Description of Fort Beau-sejour.

Beau-sejour is a fort built on his Majesty's territory in the province of Nova Scotia in North America in 1749, by the Chevalier de la Corne, situated at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy, on the isthmus between that Bay and the Bay or Gulph of St Lawrence.

Colonel Monckton besieged it in June 1755, when it surrendered on the following terms:

The commanders, officers, staff-officers, and others in the service of the French King, and the rest of the garrison of Beau-sejour, shall march out with their arms and baggage, and drums beating.

The garrison shall be sent directly to Louisburg, at the expence of the King of Great Britain.

The garrison shall be provided with sufficient provisions for their passage to Louisburg.

With regard to the Acadians, as they have been forced to take arms on pain of death, they shall be pardoned the part they have taken on this occasion.

Lastly, The garrison shall not bear arms in America for the space of six months.

The terms above mentioned are granted, upon condition, that the fort shall be delivered up to the British troops at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

Note



Note 75. List of the Fleet under Admirals Hawke and West, sent out with a design to intercept M. de Guay and his Fleet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St George	90	Sir Ed. Hawke, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White.
		Capt. John Storr.
Buckingham,	70	Temple West, Rear-Admiral of the Red.
		Capt. Michael Everitt.
Prince,	90	Charles Saunders.
Barfleur,	90	Lord Harry Powlett.
Prince George,	90	Geo. Bridges Rodney.
Culloden,	74	Henry Ward.
Captain,	64	Charles Catford.
Lancaster,	66	Hon. John Hamilton.
Revenge,	64	Frederick Cornwall.
Orford,	66	Charles Stevens.
Prince Frederick,	64	J. H. Porter.
Nassau,	64	George Cockburn.
Ipswich,	64	Richard Tyrell.
Monmouth,	64	Henry Harrison.
Elizabeth,	64	John Montagu.
Essex,	64	Robert Harland.
Medway,	64	Peter Denis.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Weymouth,	60	Thomas Hanway.
Newcastle,	50	John Lloyd.
Colchester.	50	Arthur Gardiner.
Ambuscade.	40	Joseph Rowley.
Lyme,	24	Edward Vernon.

Note 76. A complete List of the British Navy as it stood in 1756.

FIRST RATES.		SECOND RATES.
100 Guns.	90 Guns.	
* Royal Anne	* Blenheim	Ramillies
Britannia	Duke	* Princess Royal
Royal George	Namur	Marlbrough
* Royal Sovereign	St George	Union
† Royal William	Prince	Barfleur.

† Cut down to a Ship of 84 Guns.

THIRD

## THIRD RATES.

## 80 Guns.

\* Boyne  
 Princess Amelia  
 \* Princess Caroline  
 Cambridge  
 \* Cornwall  
 Prince George  
 Newark  
 \* Norfolk  
 \* Ruffel

## 74 Guns.

Culloden  
 Invincible  
 Monarch  
 Terrible  
 Torbay  
 Magnanime

## 70 Guns.

Bedford  
 Berwick  
 Buckingham  
 Burford  
 Captain  
 Chichester  
 Edinburgh  
 Elizabeth  
 Essex  
 Prince Frederick  
 Grafton  
 Hampton Court  
 † Kent  
 \* Lenox  
 Monmouth  
 Nassau  
 Northumberland  
 \* Royal Oak  
 Orford  
 \* Princessa  
 Revenge  
 || Stirling Castle  
 \* Suffolk  
 Somerset  
 Vanguard  
 Yarmouth  
 Swiftsure

## 66 Guns.

Cumberland  
 Devonshire  
 Lancaster

## 64 Guns.

Fougeux  
 Ipswich  
 Intrepid  
 Trident  
 \* Vigilant

## FOURTH RATES,

## 60 Guns.

St Albans  
 Anson  
 Augusta  
 \* Canterbury  
 Defiance  
 \* Dragon  
 Dreadnought  
 Dunkirk  
 Eagle  
 \* Exeter  
 Jersey  
 Kingston  
 Lion  
 Medway  
 Princess Louisa  
 Princess Mary  
 Prince of Orange  
 \* Montagu  
 Nottingham  
 Pembroke  
 \* Plymouth  
 \* Rupert  
 \* Rippon  
 \* Strafford  
 Sunderland  
 \* Superbe  
 Tilbury  
 † Tiger  
 Windsor  
 Weymouth  
 Worcester  
 York  
 Warwick  
 50 Guns.  
 Advice  
 Assistance

## Antelope

Bristol  
 Centurion  
 \* Chatham  
 Colchester  
 Chester  
 Deptford  
 Falkland  
 † Falmouth  
 Greenwich  
 \* Gloucester

Guernsey  
 Hampshire  
 Harwich  
 Isis  
 Litchfield  
 \* Leopard  
 Newcastle  
 \* Nonfuch  
 Norwich  
 \* Oxford  
 Portland  
 Preston  
 \* Panther  
 \* Ruby  
 Rochester  
 † Salisbury  
 \* Severn  
 Sutherland  
 \* Tavistock  
 Winchester

## FIFTH RATES.

## 44 and 40 Guns.

† Adventure  
 America, unfit for service  
 \* Anglesea  
 Ambuscade  
 Chesterfield  
 Crown  
 \* Diamond  
 Dover  
 \* Eltham  
 Prince Edward  
 Expedition  
 Enterprize  
 Gosport  
 \* Glory  
 \* Prince



* Prince Henry	Glasgow	Dispatch
Humber	* Grand Turk	Falcon
Hastings	Hind	Ferret
* Hector	* Inverness	Fly
Jafon	Kennington	Fortune
Kinfale	Leostoffe, 28	Grampus
Launceston	Lively	Happy
Ludlow Castle	* Lys	Hazard
† Lark	Lyme, 28	Hornet
Liverpool	* Margate	Hound
Looe	Mercury	Jamaica
Lynn	Mermaid	King's fisher
* Mary galley	Nightingale	Otter
* Pearl	Phoenix	Peggy
Penzance	Port-Mahon	Peregrine
* Pool	Queenborough	Porcupine
Rainbow	Renown, 32	Ranger
Roebuck	Rose	Raven
Romney, <i>sold</i>	Rye	Saltaff
† Sapphire	Seahorse	Savage
South-Sea Castle	Shoreham	Scorpion
Thetis	Squirrel	Shark
Torrington	Seaford	Speedwell
Woolwich	Sheerness	Swallow
SIXTH RATES.	Syren	Swan
20 and 24 Guns.	* Sphynx	Swift
Amazon, 26	Surprise	Trial
Aldborough	Succefs	Viper
Arundel	Scarborough	Vulture
* Bellona	Solebay, 28	Wasp
Biddeford	Tartar, 28	Weazel
* Boston	Triton	Wolf
Bridgewater	Unicorn, 28	YACHTS.
Blandford	Winchelsea	Royal Caroline
* Centaur	Wager	Catherine
Deal Castle	BOMBS.	Dorset
* Dursley galley	Firedrake	Fubbs
Dolphin	Furnace	Mary
Experiment	Granada	William and Mary
Flamborough	SLOOPs.	Bolton
Fowey	Alderney	Chatham
* Fox	Albany	Drake
Gibraltar	Badger	Portsmouth
Greyhound	Baltimore	Queenborough
Garland	Cruizer	

\* Not employed all last War, and many of them broke up and sold.

† Cut down to 32 guns.

‡ Worn out in the East Indies, and obliged to be left in the country.

|| Worn out, and left at the Havanna.

*French Navy.*

84 Guns.	Superbe	Triton
Duc de Bourgogne	Temeraire	Vaillant
Formidable	Thésée	Modeste
Foudroyant	Zodiaque	Vengeur
Ocean	70 Guns.	60 Guns.
Soleil Royal	Hardi	Leopard
Tonnant	Dauphin Royal	Le Corbillon
	Northumberland	St Michel
74 Guns.	64 Guns.	Eole
Centaur	Achille	Argonaut
Conquerant	Actif	50 Guns.
Courageux	Belliqueux	Alcion
Couronne	Bienfaisant	Aigle
Defenseur	Bizarre	Amphion
Diademe	Erilliant	Apollon
Entreprenant	Capricieux	Aquilon
Florissant	Celebre	Arc-en-Ciel
Glorieux	Content	Hippotame
Guerrier	Dragon	Fier
Hector	Eveillé	Oriflamme
Heros	Fantafque	Tigre
Herissant	Lion	
Invincible	Orphée	RECAPITULATION.
Intrepide	Opiniatre	
Juste	Hercule	6 ships of 84 guns.
Magnifique	Illustre	29 74
Minotaur	Inflexible	3 70
Palmier	Prothée	29 64
Protecteur	Raisnable	5 60
Prudent	Sage	
Redoutable	Solitaire	72 Total ships of the
Robust	Sphinx	line.
Sceptre	St Louis	
Souverain	Terrible	10 of fifty guns.

## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Saphyr	44	Aigrette	32	Concorde	32
Hebe	40	Atalante	32	Fleur-de-Lys	32
Loire	44	Amethiste	32	Licorne	32
Junon	46	Bellone	32	Sauvage	32
Danae	38	Brune	32	Sirene	32
Hermione	36	Arethuse	32	Surprise	32
Diana	32	Comete	32	Oiseau	32
				Vestale	



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Vestale	32	Opale	24	SLOOPS.	
Blonde	32	Thetis	24	Oracle	16
Parfait	36	Pomone	24	Escarboucle	16
Echo	26	Omphale	24	Biche	16
Rose	26	Topaze	24	Chevre	16
Zephyr	26	Galathée	22	Tourterelle	16
Emeraude	26	Mutine	24	Ecureuil	12
Felicité	26	Minerve	24	Penelope	12
Fidele	26	Guirlande	24	Levrette	12
Gracieuse	26	Terpsichore	26	Anemone	12
Nymphé	26	Friponne	26	Amaranthe	12
Valeur	26	Pleyade	26	Hyacinthe	12
Heroine	24	Malicieuse	24	Cigogne	12

Note 77. The following Supplies were granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1756.

To make good the deficiency of the half-subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged on the payment of several annuities, by the Acts 6. Anne, and 6. Geo. 1. to satisfy all annuities charged thereupon to Jan. 6th, 1756.	--	--	L. 71,281	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To make good the deficiency of grants for 1755,			3,038	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land-service,	--	--	146,721	15	2
For the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred in the year 1755,	--	--	75,835	7	3
Upon account of supporting the colony of Nova Scotia in 1754,	--	--	687	2	7
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy,	--	--	300,000	0	0
For 50,000 seamen, including 9138 marines, and the ordnance for sea-service,	--	--	2,600,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers,	--	--	219,021	3	0
Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships,	--	--	200,000	0	0
For 34,263 land-forces, including 3759 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey,	--	--	930,603	6	9
For maintaining the forces and garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence,	--	--	298,534	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service,	--	--	152,435	5	6

Carried forward, L. 4,998,048 5 6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward,	4,998,058	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot, - - - - -	91,919	10	0
For defraying the charge of eleven troops of light dragoons, - - - - -	49,628	11	3
For the charge of the Royal American regiment of foot to be raised in North America, - - - - -	81,178	16	0
For the charge of two regiments of foot ordered from Ireland to North America, and of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East Indies, - - - - -	79,915	6	0
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, - - - - -	38,000	0	0
For pensions to half-pay officers widows married before December 25th 1756, - - - - -	2,484	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horse and horse-guards lately reduced, and the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, - - - - -	3,539	5	10
For the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, upon account, - - - - -	10,000	0	0
For the support of Greenwich hospital, upon account, - - - - -	10,000	0	0
For building the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, at Haslar, near Gosport, - - - - -	20,000	0	0
To the Foundling hospital, towards enabling them to receive all children under a certain age, - - - - -	10,000	0	0
For supporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia, upon account, - - - - -	55,032	19	0
For supporting the colony of Georgia, from June 24th 1755, to June 24th 1756, upon account, - - - - -	3,557	10	0
For maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, - - - - -	10,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the Empress of Russia, pursuant to treaty, - - - - -	100,000	0	0
— with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty, - - - - -	54,140	12	6
— with the Elector of Bavaria, pursuant to treaty, - - - - -	10,000	0	0
— with the King of Prussia, pursuant to treaty, - - - - -	20,000	0	0
Towards defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 23d 1756, to Dec. 24th 1756, both inclusive; together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty, - - - - -	163,357	9	9
Carried forward,	L. 5,854,768	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	85,54,768	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Towards defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital; the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, from May 11th, 1756, to Dec. 24th, 1756, both inclusive,	121,447	2	6
To defray the expences which have been or may be incurred by his Majesty, in giving assistance to the distressed people of Portugal,	100,000	0	0
Upon account, to be distributed in such proportions as his Majesty shall think fit, to the colonies of New England, New York, and Jersey, in America, as a free gift and reward for past services, and an encouragement to them to continue to exert themselves with vigour in defence of his Majesty's just rights and possessions,	115,000	0	0
To be given to Sir William Johnson, as a reward for his services,	5,000	0	0
To John Roberts, late governor of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa, for his extraordinary charges in supporting and defending the British forts and settlements there, against the hostilities of the Dutch, and encroachments of the French, in 1750	6,032	7	1
For paying to some Spanish merchants the value of their effects seized on board the Spanish polacre Anna Maria and St Felix (by Admiral Knowles's squadron) upon their assigning to trustees for the public their right to these effects,	13,869	7	10
Towards enabling the commissioners of Westminster bridge to purchase houses and grounds for widening the streets leading from Charing-cross to Westminster-hall and Westminster-bridge,	10,000	0	0
For erecting a monument in St Peter's, Westminster, to the memory of Captain James Cornewall,	3,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to concert and take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat the designs of his enemies,	1,000,000	0	0
Total supplies granted,	£. 7,229,117	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Note 78. His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King; together with the King's Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes, &c.

GEORGE R.

THE unwarrantable proceedings of the French in the West Indies, and North America, since the conclusion of the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, and the usurpations and incroachments made by them upon our territories, and the settlements of our subjects in those parts, particularly in our province of Nova Scotia, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient evidence of a formed design and resolution in that court, to pursue invariably such measures as should most effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the most solemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting on our part, to make from time to time the most serious representations to the French King, upon these repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redress and satisfaction for the injuries done to our subjects, and to prevent the like causes of complaint for the future. But though frequent assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeably to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns; and particularly, that the evacuation of the four neutral islands in the West Indies should be effected, (which was expressly promised to our ambassadors in France), the execution of these assurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous pretences; and the unjustifiable practices of the French governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were still carried on; till, at length, in the month of April 1754, they broke out in open acts of hostility, when in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previous notice given, or application made, a body of French forces, under the command of an officer bearing the French King's commission, attacked in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the English fort on the Ohio in North America.

But notwithstanding this act of hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war; yet, from our earnest desire of peace, and in hopes the court of France would disavow this violence and injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a force to America as was indispensably necessary for the immediate defence and protection of our subjects, against fresh attacks and insults.

In the mean time, great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of France, and a considerable body of French troops embarked for North America; and though the French ambassador was sent back to England with specious professions of a desire to accommodate these differences, yet it appeared, that their real design was only to gain time for the passage of those troops to America, which they hoped would secure the superiority of the French forces in those parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive projects into execution.



In these circumstances, we could not but think it incumbent upon us, to endeavour to prevent the success of so dangerous a design, and to oppose the landing of the French troops in America: and in consequence of the just and necessary measures we had taken for that purpose, the French ambassador was immediately recalled from our court; the fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been repairing for some time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coast, and our kingdoms were threatened with an invasion.

In order to prevent the execution of these designs, and to provide for the security of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the seizing at sea the ships of the French King, and his subjects. Notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all hope that an accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said ships, and preserving them, and (as far as was possible) their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiscation of them. But it being now evident, by the hostile invasion actually made by the French King, of our island of Minorca, that it is the determined resolution of that court, to hearken to no terms of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmost violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our subjects, within those bounds, which, from a desire of peace, we had hitherto observed.

We have therefore thought proper to declare war, and we do hereby declare war, against the French King, who hath so unjustly begun it; relying on the help of Almighty God in our just undertaking, and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our Captain-General of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war, against the French King, his vassals, and subjects, and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said French King, or his subjects. And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French King; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting, or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French King, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our royal intention.

tention to be, that all the French subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their possessions and effects.

Given at our court at Kensington, the 17th day of May 1756, in the 29th year of our reign.

God save the King.

*An Abstract of a Proclamation by the King, appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for taking or destroying Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemy, from the time of his Majesty's Declaration of War against France. Dated July 7. 1756.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an act made in the last session of parliament, for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his Majesty's navy, it is enacted, That the flag-officers, commanders, and other officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, on board every ship of war in our pay, shall have the sole property of all ships and goods which they shall take after the 17th of May 1756, during the continuance of this war against France, (being first adjudged lawful prize) to be divided in such proportions as we shall direct by proclamation; and as a further encouragement to take and destroy any ships of force belonging to the enemy, it is thereby enacted, That there shall be paid by the treasurer of our navy, upon bills to be made forth by the commissioners of the navy, to be paid according to the course thereof, without fee, to the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, or others, that shall have been actually on board any of our ships of war, or privateers, in any action where any ship of war or privateer shall have been taken from the enemy or destroyed, L. 5 for every man which was living on board any ship so taken or destroyed, at the beginning of the engagement between them; the numbers of such men to be proved by the oaths of three or more of the chief officers or men which were belonging to the ships of war or privateers of the enemy, or to any of them, at the time of their being taken as prize, or destroyed, before the chief magistrate of the port within our dominions, or before the British consul or vice-consul residing at any neutral port, to which such prize, or officers or men of ships so destroyed, shall be brought; which oaths the said magistrate, consul, or vice-consul, are required to administer, and forthwith to grant a certificate thereof, without fee, to the commissioners of the navy; on producing which certificate, if the ship be destroyed, or on producing the certificate, and an authentic copy of the condemnation of such ship, if the ship be taken, the said commissioners, or such person as they shall appoint, shall, according to the course of the navy, within fifteen days, make out bills for the amount of such bounty, directed to the treasurer of the navy, payable to, and to be divided among the officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, on board our ships of war, in manner as by our proclamation to be issued shall be directed; and among the owners, officers, and seamen, of any private ship of war,

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in such manner as by an agreement in writing they shall have entered into, shall be directed: but provided, that in case such oath and certificate cannot be administered and granted at the first, then the same may be done at any port, within our dominions, or neutral port, to which such prizes, or officers or men, shall be brought, (proof being first made, by affidavit, before such chief magistrate, consul, or vice-consul, of the inability of making such oath, and obtaining such certificate at the first port): We do, with the advice of our privy council, by this our proclamation, order, direct, and appoint, That the neat produce of all prizes taken by our ships of war, and bounty-money for taking or destroying the enemy's ships of war or privateers, be divided into eight equal parts, and be distributed in manner following, *viz.* To the captain or captains of any of our ships of war, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, or at the taking or destroying any of the enemy's ships of war or privateers, three eighth parts; the flag-officer or officers, if any such be actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, to have one of the said three eighth parts, to be paid in such proportion as are herein after mentioned: To the captains of marines and land-forces, sea-lieutenants and master, on board any such ships, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the lieutenants and quartermasters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quartermasters of land-forces, boatswain, gunner, purser, carpenter, master's mate, chirurgion, pilot, and chaplain, on board any such ship, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the midshipmen, secretary to flag-officers, captain's clerk, master-sailmaker, carpenter's mates, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, master at arms, corporals, yeomen of the sheets, coxswain, quartermasters, quartermaster's mates, chirurgion's mates, yeomen of the powder-room, and serjeants of marines or land forces, on board any such ships, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: To the trumpeters, quarter-gunners, carpenter's crew, steward, cook, armourer, steward's mate, cook's mate, gunsmith, cooper, swabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marine or other soldiers, and all other persons doing duty, or assisting on board any such ships, two eighth parts, to be equally divided amongst them: And in case any sea-captain, inferior commission or warrant sea-officers, belonging to any ship of war, be absent at the capture of any prize, or at the capture or destroying any ships of war or privateers of the enemy, the share of such sea captain or inferior officer, shall be cast into the shares (*i. e.* added to the two eighth parts) hereby allowed to the lowest class, that last mentioned, to be equally divided amongst them. Provided, That if any such officer shall have more commissions or offices than one, he shall be intitled only to the share which shall belong to his superior commission or office. And we do hereby strictly enjoin all commanders of our ships of war, to transmit, as soon as may be, to the commissioners of our navy, a true list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, or others, who were actually on board our ships of war under their command respectively, at the taking

ing such prize, or the taking or destroying such ships of war or privateers of the enemy ; which list shall contain the quality of the service of each person on board, and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board : And we do hereby require the commissioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to cause such lists to be examined by the muster-books of such ships of war, and lists annexed thereto ; and, upon request, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any such list, to the agents appointed by the captors, to take care or dispose of such prize, or of such bounty-money ; and also, upon application to them, to cause to be given to such agents, all such lists from the muster-book of any such ships of war, and annexed lists, as the agents respectively shall find requisite for their direction in paying the produce of such prizes, or the bounty, and to be otherwise aiding and assisting to the agents as shall be necessary. And as touching the one eighth part before mentioned to be granted to the flag officer or officers, we do order that the following regulations be observed. 1. That a flag-officer commanding in chief, where there is but one flag-officer upon service, shall have to his own use the whole eighth part. 2. That a flag-officer sent to command, at Jamaica, or elsewhere, shall have no share of prizes taken, or bounty-money for ships taken or destroyed, by ships employed there, before he arrives at the place to which he is sent, and actually takes upon him the command. 3. That when an inferior flag-officer or private ships are sent to reinforce a superior flag-officer, at Jamaica, or elsewhere, the superior flag-officer shall have no share in prizes taken, or bounty for ships taken or destroyed, by them, before they arrive within the limits of his command, and actually receive some orders from him. 4. That a chief flag-officer returning home, from Jamaica, or elsewhere, shall have no share of the prizes taken, or bounty-money for ships taken or destroyed, by the ships left behind him to act under another command. 5. That if a flag-officer is sent to command in the outports of this kingdom, he shall have no share of prizes taken, or bounty-money for ships taken or destroyed, by ships that sailed from that port by order of the admiralty. 6. That when more flag-officers than one serve together, the eighth part which falls to their share shall be divided in the following proportions, *viz.* if there be but two flag-officers, the chief shall have two thirds, and the other the remaining third ; but if the number of flag-officers be more than two, the chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be divided equally among the other flag-officers. 7. That commodores with captains under them, shall be esteemed as flag-officers, with respect to an eighth part of prizes taken, and bounty-money for ships taken or destroyed, whether commanding in chief or serving under command.

Note



Note 79. The French King's Declaration of War against Great Britain, proclaimed at Paris the 16th of June 1756; together with an Abstract of the Edict published by the French King, for the Encouragement of Privateers.

By THE KING.

ALL Europe knows, that the King of England, in the year 1754, invaded the possessions of the King in North America: and that in the month of June, last year, the English navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to exercise the most violent hostilities against his Majesty's ships, and against the navigation and commerce of his subjects.

The King, justly offended by this perfidy, and the insult offered to his flag, suspended during eight months the effects of his resentment, and the discharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, only through the fear of exposing Europe to the calamities of a new war. It was with this salutary view, that France at first opposed to the injurious proceedings of England only a conduct full of moderation.

Whilst the English navy was taking, by the most odious violences, and sometimes by the basest artifices, the French ships which were sailing with confidence under the protection of the public faith, his Majesty sent back to England a frigate which had been taken by the French navy, and the English ships continued their trade unmolested in the ports of France.

Whilst the French soldiers and sailors were treated with the greatest severity in the British islands; and, with respect to them, the bounds which the law of nature, and the common principles of humanity, have set to the most rigorous rights of war, were violated; the English travelled and resided freely in France, under the protection of that regard which civilized people reciprocally owe to each other.

Whilst the English ministry were, under the appearance of good faith, imposing upon the King's ambassador by false protestations, they were putting in execution, in all parts of North America, orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances that they gave of an approaching accommodation.

Whilst the Court of London was draining the arts of intrigue, and the subsidies of England, to stir up other powers against the Courts of France, the King did not even require of them those succours, which by guarantees and defensive treaties he was authorised to demand, and only advised to such measures as were most conducive to their own peace and security.

Such has been the conduct of the two nations. The striking contrast of their proceedings, ought to convince all Europe, of the views of jealousy, ambition, and avarice, which incite the one; and of the principles of honour, justice, and moderation, by which the other is directed.

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The King was in hopes, that the King of England would have at length, purely from a regard to the rules of equity, and the interest of his own glory, disavowed the scandalous excesses which his sea-officers were continually committing. His Majesty had even afforded him an opportunity of doing it, with equal justice and decorum, by demanding the speedy and entire restitution of the French ships taken by the English navy; and had offered him, upon that preliminary condition, to enter into a negotiation concerning the other satisfactions which he had a right to expect, and to listen to an amicable reconciliation of the differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this proposition, the King could not but look upon his refusal as the most authentic declaration of war; as his Majesty had declared he should do, in his requisition. The British court might therefore have dispensed with a formality which was become unnecessary. A more essential motive should have engaged it not to submit to the judgement of Europe, the pretended grievances which the King of England alledged against France in the declaration of war which he caused to be published at London.

The vague imputations contained in that writing, have in reality no foundation; and the manner in which they are set forth, would be sufficient to prove their weakness, if their falsity had not already been clearly demonstrated in the memorial which the King has caused to be delivered at all courts, containing the substance of the facts, with their proofs, which relate to the present war, and the negotiations which preceded it.

There is nevertheless one important fact, which was not mentioned in that memorial, because it was impossible to foresee, that England would carry, so far as she has done, her want of delicacy in the choice of the means of illusion.

This regards the works erected at Dunkirk, and the troops which the King has caused to be assembled upon the coasts of the ocean. To hear the King of England, in his declaration of war, who would not think, that these two objects occasioned the order he gave to seize at sea, the ships belonging to the King and his subjects? And yet nobody is ignorant, that the works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the taking of two of his Majesty's ships, which were attacked in a time of full peace by a squadron of thirteen English men of war. It is equally known to all the world, that the English navy had been making prizes of French ships for more than six months, when, towards the end of February last, the first battalions that the King sent to the sea-coasts began their march.

If the King of England should ever reflect upon the falsehood of the reports which have been made to him upon these two points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance facts, the supposition of which cannot even be varnished by the least specious appearances?

What the King owes to himself, and what he owes to his subjects, have at last obliged him to repel force by force; but being firmly attached



tached to his natural sentiments of justice and moderation, his Majesty has directed his military operations only against the King of England, his aggressor; and all his political negotiations have no other view, but to justify the confidence which the other nations of Europe place in his friendship, and in the uprightness of his intentions.

It would be needless to enter into a more ample detail of the motives which have forced the King to send a body of his troops to the island of Minorca, and which at present oblige his Majesty to declare war against the King of England; as he does hereby declare it, both by sea and land. By acting upon principles so worthy of determining his resolutions, he is secure of finding, from the justice of his cause, the valour of his troops, and the love of his subjects, those resources which he has always experienced on their part; and he relies principally upon the protection of the God of armies.

His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the King of England; forbids them in the most express manner, from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence, with them, on pain of death; and his Majesty hath in consequence from henceforward revoked, and does revoke, all permissions, passports, safe-guards, and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his Lieutenant-generals and other officers; and hath declared them, and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect; forbidding all persons to have any regard thereto.

His Majesty orders and commands the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Marshals of France, his Majesty's Governors and Lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, Major-generals, Colonels, Captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horse as foot, French and foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the purport of these presents to be executed in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions; for such is his Majesty's pleasure. He wills and intends, that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Given at Versailles, June 9. 1756.

LOUIS.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.

*An Abstract of the Edict published by the French King, for the Encouragement of Privateers.*

1. The tenth due to the Admiralty is remitted.
2. Besides the produce of the prizes, which shall wholly appertain to the captors, the following bounties shall be paid them out of the royal treasury, viz.  
100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, taken from merchantmen.  
150 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from privateers.

- 200 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from men of war.  
 150 livres per gun, 12 pounders and upwards, taken from merchantmen.  
 225 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from privateers.  
 300 livres per gun of the same bore, taken from men of war.  
 30 livres per head for every prisoner taken out of a merchantman.  
 40 livres per head for ditto, out of a privateer.  
 50 livres per head for ditto, out of a man of war.

The same bounties to be paid for every man on board at the commencement of any engagement.

The said bounties to be augmented by one fourth for all such privateers or men of war as shall be taken by boarding.

3. The said bounties shall wholly appertain to the captain, officers, and crew, to be divided amongst themselves according to the share they are to have in the produce of the prize, and pursuant to their agreement at the time of entering on board; the money to be paid to the captain or his representative. The King promises other rewards to such captains or officers as shall behave well, even to their receiving commissions in his marine, according to the circumstances and strength of the ships they shall have engaged.

4. Ships of 24 guns or upwards, that shall have been built for privateering, shall be taken by the government at the prime cost, if they be not employed that way, or at the estimated price, if they have been so employed, when they shall be no longer authorised to cruise on the enemy; and also all ships of 24 guns or upwards, that shall be taken by privateers, and which shall be fit for service, except the captors shall chuse to make use of them themselves, or sell them along with the effects of the prizes.

5. In order to indemnify the owners of those ships which shall take any privateers or men of war, of the damage they shall sustain by such engagements, the following premiums are to be paid them:

100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders.

200 livres per gun from 12 pounders upwards.

20 livres per head for every effective man on board at the beginning of an engagement.

6. In regard to the prizes that shall be made by the ships fitted out on the King's account, the officers and crew shall have one third part of the net produce of all merchant-ships, or more, according to the circumstances.—They shall have, besides, the same bounties as those given in the second article in favour of the privateers, except for men of war, for which there shall be paid 300 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, 450 livres per gun from 12 pounds and upwards.—The said sums to be augmented by one fourth, when the said frigates or men of war shall have been taken by boarding.

7. Those privateers which shall sail in company with the men of war, or join them at sea, shall have their share both in the produce of the prizes, as well as of the bounties of all ships that shall be taken in conjunction, in exact proportion to the guns they shall carry, without



without regard to the difference of the bore, size of the ships, or strength of the crews.

8. Privateers shall be exempt from all taxes or duties whatsoever, on provisions, artillery, ammunition, and all other necessaries for their construction, victualling, and armament.

9. Those officers and volunteers on board of privateers, that shall distinguish themselves, shall be dispensed with from the usual time of service on board the men of war, in order to their being made captains.

10. The officers and sailors on board of privateers, that shall be wounded and disabled, shall receive the sea half-pay, and pensions shall be allowed to the widows of those that shall be killed.

11. The wages of the sailors belonging to privateers of 24 guns or upwards, that shall desert, shall belong to the owners, as well as their share of the prizes.

12. The captains of the privateers shall not on any account ransom any ship, except they should already have sent in, since their last going out, three effective prizes.

Note 80. A List of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Watson, in the Disposition with which he attacked the Fortress of Geriah.

<i>Division of King's ships.</i>				<i>Division of Company's ships.</i>			
<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Comm.</i>	
				King's fisher, 16 H. Smith.			
				<i>E. Ind. Comp. ships.</i>			
Bridgewater,	24	160	Capt W. Martin.	Revenge,			} frigates.
Tiger,	60	400	T. Latham.	Bombay,			
Kent,	64	495	{ V.-A. Cha. Watson.	Guardian,			
			Capt. H. Speke.	Drake,			} bomb-
Cumberland,	66	530	{ R.-A. Geo. Pocock.	Warren,			
Salisbury,	50	350	Capt. J. Harrison.	Triumph,			
Protector,			T. Knowler.	Viper,			
Comp. ship. }	44	300	Wm. James.	Dispatch,			

## GERIAH.

The territory subject to the pirate Angria extended along the coast of Malabar, through four degrees of latitude. He possessed several good ports; but the principal one, and the capital of his dominions, was Geriah. This he had been at the greatest pains to render impregnable: the fort mounted upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon; the walls were of a great height, and of immense thickness; all the ramparts which were not hewn out of the solid rock were built of massy stone, at least ten feet in length, laid end-ways, so that the greatest weight of metal made no impression, and never could have effect-

ed a breach. The garrison, when beat from their batteries, found an asylum behind the walls. In attacking this place the British displayed great bravery; but it is evident that the terror occasioned by so unusual and dreadful a cannonade, was what obliged the garrison to surrender.

Note 81. A List of the Fleet on the Leeward Island Station, 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Winchester,	50	350	{ Rear-Adm. Thomas Frankland. Capt. E. Le Cras.
Warwick,	60	400	
Anson,	60	400	M. Shuldham.
Bristol,	50	350	R. Man.
Humber,	40	240	L. Leslie.
Fowey,	24	160	S. Scott.
Blandford,	24	160	Richard Matthews.
Surprize,	24	160	Richard Watkins.
Trial,	14	100	Richard Knight.
			Ed. Falkingham.
<hr/>			
	292	1790	

*French Ships on this coast.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prudente,	74	700	Capt. M. d'Aubigny.
Atalante,	30	300	
Zephyr,	26	200	

Note 82. A List of the Fleet on the Jamaica Station, 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dreadnought,	60	415	{ Rear-Ad. Hon. Geo. Townshend. Capt. John Wickham.
Princess Mary,	60	400	
Greenwich,	50	350	Tho. Craven.
Roebuck,	44	250	Robert Roddam.
Hind,	20	160	John Holwell.
Garland,	20	160	Timothy Nucella.
Wager,	20	160	Alexander Hood.
			William Preston.

Note 83. A List of the Fleet on the North America Station, 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Grafton,	70	520	Cha. Holmes, Esq. Commodore.
Stirling Castle,	64	480	
Fourgeux,	64	500	Capt. S. Cornish.
			Richard Spry.
			Nottingham,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders:</i>
Nottingham,	60	400	S. Marshall.
Litchfield,	50	350	M. Barton.
Centurion,	50	350	W. Mantell.
Norwich,	50	350	Hon. S. Barrington.
Sutherland,	50	350	Edward Falkingham.
Nightingale,	24	160	Ja. Campbell.
Kennington,	24	160	Dudley Digges.
Succeſs,	22	160	J. Rous.
Hornet,	14	100	S. Salt.
Vulture,	14	100	J. Scaife.
Jamaica,	14	100	Sam. Hood.

Note 84. List of the French Fleet at Louisburg this Season.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Heros,	74	700	M. de Beauſſier.
Illuſtre,	64	600	M. de Montelais.
Licorne,	32	350	
Syren,	32	300	M, de Breugnon.

Note 85. Instructions to Admiral Byng.

On the 1st of April 1756, Admiral Byng received the following instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, addressed, To the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Whereas the King's pleasure has been signified unto us by Mr Fox, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that, upon consideration of the several advices which have been received, relating to the supposed intention of the French to attack the island of Minorca, a squadron of ten ships of the line do forthwith sail for the Mediterranean under your command; and whereas, we have appointed the ships named in the margin for this service; you are hereby required and directed immediately to put to sea with such of them as are ready, (leaving orders to the rest to follow you as soon as possible), and proceed with the utmost expedition to Gibraltar.

*Ramillies, Culloden,*  
*Buckingham, Captain,*  
*Revenge, Trident,*  
*Lancaster, Intrepid,*  
*Kingsston, and Defiance.*

Upon your arrival there, you are to inquire whether any French squadron is come through the Straights; and if there is, to inform yourself as well as possible of their number and force, and if any of them were transports. And, as it is probable they may be destined

for North America, and as his Majesty's ships named in the margin, are either at or going to Halifax, and are to cruize  
*3d rates, Grafion*, off Louifburg, and the mouth of the Gulph of St  
*—Stirling Castle*, Laurence, you are immediately to take the fol-  
*—Fougeux*, diers out of fo many ships of your Squadron, as, to-  
*4th Nottingham*, gether with the ships at and going to Halifax, will  
*—Liitchfield*, make a force fuperior to the faid French Squadron,  
*—Centurion*, (replacing them with landmen or ordinary feamen  
*6th Succets*, from your other ships), and then detach them un-  
*—Vulture floop*. der the command of Rear-Admiral Weft, directing  
 him to make the beft of his way off Louifburg, and, taking the afore-  
 mentioned fhips, which he may expect to find there, under his com-  
 mand, to cruize off the faid place, and the entrance of the Gulph of  
 St Laurence, and ufe his utmoft endeavours to intercept and feize the  
 aforefaid fhips, or any other fhips belonging to the French that may  
 be bound to or returning from any part of North America.

If upon your arrival at Gibraltar, you fhall not gain intelligence  
 of a French Squadron having paffed the Streights, you are then to go  
 on without a moment's lofs of time to Minorca; or if in confequence  
 of fuch intelligence, you fhall detach Rear-Admiral Weft, as before  
 directed, you are to ufe equal expedition in repairing thither with the  
 fhips which fhall remain with you; and if you find any attack made  
 upon that ifland by the French, you are to ufe all poffible means in  
 your power for its relief. If you find no fuch attack made, you are  
 to proceed off Toulon, and ftation your Squadron in the beft manner  
 you fhall be able, for preventing any fhips getting out of that port;  
 or for intercepting and feizing any that may get out; and you are to  
 exert the utmoft vigilance therein, and in protefting Minorca and  
 Gibraltar from any hostile attempt.

You are alfo to be vigilant for protefting the trade of his Majesty's  
 fubjects from being molefted, either by the French or by cruizers  
 from Morocco, or any other of the Barbary States; and for that pur-  
 pofe to appoint proper convoys and cruizers.

You are likewise to be as attentive as poffible to the interception  
 and feizing as well fhips of war and privateers, as merchant-fhips be-  
 longing to the French, wherever they may be met with within the  
 limits of your command. But in purfuance of the King's order in  
 council, you are not to fuffer any of the fhips of your Squadron to  
 take any French veffels out of any port belonging to the Ottoman  
 Empire upon any pretence, nor to moleft, detain, or imprifon the  
 perfon of any of the fubjects of the Ottoman Empire; and alfo not  
 to feize nor detain any French fhip or veffel whatfoever, which they  
 fhall meet with in the Levant feas, bound from one port to another  
 in thofe feas, or to or from any ports of Egypt, having any effects  
 of the Turks on board.

*Princess Louifa, Portland,*  
*Deptford, Chefterfield,*  
*Dolphin, Phœnix,*  
*Experiment, and Fortune floop.*

Upon your arrival in the Mediter-  
 ranean, you are to take under your  
 command his Majesty's fhips and vef-  
 fels named in the margin, which are  
 at prefent there.



If any ship of war should fail from Toulon, and escape your squadron, and proceed out of the Mediterranean, you are forthwith to send or repair yourself to England with a proportionable part of the ships under your command, observing that you are never to keep more ships in the Mediterranean than shall be necessary for executing the services recommended to you.

To enable you the better to perform the above-mentioned services, you are to take care to keep the ships and vessels under your command in constant good condition, and to have them cleaned as often as shall be requisite for that purpose.

These instructions were dated at the Admiralty-Office, March 30th 1756, and were signed Anson, T. Villiers, William Rowley, Ed. Boscawen, Bateman, and Rich. Edgecumbe.

By farther instructions, dated Admiralty-office, March 31st 1756, and signed, Anson, William Rowley, and T. Villiers, it was signified to the Admiral :

Whereas the King has been pleased to direct, that the royal regiment of Fuzileers, commanded by Lord Robert Bertie, should serve on board his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, and that the said regiment should be landed at Minorca, in case the Governor or Commander in Chief of that island shall think it necessary for its defence ; and the Governor of Gibraltar having orders, in case a farther reinforcement shall be necessary at Minorca, to make a detachment equal to a battalion from his garrison ; which detachment, the Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, is to convoy to Minorca, on board the men of war, or such transport-vessels as you shall be able to provide for that purpose : We do, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, signified to us by Mr Fox, one of his principal Secretaries of State, hereby require and direct you, to pay due obedience to his Majesty's aforesaid directions, by landing Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, in case the said island of Minorca be attacked, and upon consultation with the Governor, the same should appear necessary ; and you are not to confine yourself to the landing that regiment only, but also to assist with as many gunners and men from your squadron as might be serviceable, and the ships could possibly spare. You are likewise to pay due regard to his Majesty's aforesaid pleasure, in relation to transporting a battalion from Gibraltar to Minorca.

Given under our hands, the 31st of March 1756.  
To the Hon. Admiral Byng, at Spithead.

Note 86. Line of Battle given out by Admiral Byng, to be observed by his Fleet.

The Kingfishon to lead with the Starboard, and the Defiance with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

<i>Rates. Frigates. Guns. Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Rates. Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns. Men.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
5 Chafferfield,	40 220 J. Lloyd.	4 Kingfishon,	William Parry,	60 400	Hon. John Byng, Adm. of the Blue.
6 Phoenix, to re- peat signals, }	20 160 Hon. Aug. Hervey.	3 Deptford,	John Amherst,	50 280	
Fortune, sloop,	14 100 Jer. Maplesden.	3 Culloden,	Henry Ward,	74 600	
		2 Ramilies,	Arthur Gardiner,	90 780	
6 Experiment,	20 160 James Gilchrist.	3 Trident,	Philip Durell,	64 500	Temple Well, R.- Adm. of the Red.
		4 Princess Louisa,	Hon. Tho. Noel,	60 400	
		3 Revenge,	Frederick Cornwall,	64 480	
		Intrepid,	James Young,	64 480	
6 Dolphin, to re- peat signals. }	20 160 Ben. Marlow.	Captain,	Charles Catford,	64 480	Temple Well, R.- Adm. of the Red.
		Buckingham,	Michael Everit,	68 535	
		Lancaster,	Hon. Geo. Edgewcombe,	66 520	
		Portland,	Pat. Baird,	50 300	
		Defiance,	Thomas Andrews,	60 400	

Note



Note 87. A List of the French Fleet before Mahon, under the command of M. de Galiffoniere, 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Seam.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Foudroyant,	84	700	250	950	M. de Galiffoniere, Lieut. Gen.
La Couronne,	74	650	150	800	Capt. M. F. de l'Aiguille.
					M. de Clue, Chef d'Escadre.
					Capt. M. Gabanous.
Le Redoutable,	74	650	150	800	M. de Glandeves, Chef d'Escadre.
					Capt. M. de Marconville.
Le Guerrier,	74	650	150	800	M. Villars de la Brosse.
Le Temeraire,	74	650	150	800	M. de Beaumont le Maihe.
Le Triton,	64	500	100	600	M. de Mercier.
Le Lion,	64	500	100	600	M. de St Aignan.
Le Content,	64	500	100	600	M. de Sabran Grammont.
Le Sage,	64	500	100	600	M. du Reveft.
L' Orphée,	64	500	100	600	M. de Raimondis.
Le Fier,	50	450	100	550	M. de Herville.
L' Hippotame,	50	450	100	550	M. de Rochemore.
Total of the line,	800	6700	1550	8250	

## FRIGATES.

La Junon,	46	300	300	Capt. M. de Beauffier.
La Rose,	30	250	250	M. de Costobelle.
La Gracieuse,	30	250	250	M. de Marquiffon.
La Topaze,	26	250	250	M. de CarneMontelet.
La Nympe,	26	250	250	M. de Callian.
Total,	958	8000	1550	9550

Note 88. A Comparative View of the Strength of the British Squadron under Admiral Byng, and the French one under M. de Galiffoniere, as to the number of guns, men, and weight of metal.

### BRITISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	WEIGHT OF METAL.				Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
	Guns.	Lower deck.	Middle deck.	Upper deck.			
Ramilles,	90	32	18	12	780	0	0
Culloden,	74	32		18	600	0	0
Buckingham,	68	32		18	535	3	7
Lancaster,	66	32		18	520	1	14
Trident,	64	24		12	500	0	0
Intrepid,	64	32		18	480	9	39
Captain,	64	24		12	480	6	30
Revenge,	64	24		12	480	0	0
Kingston,	60	24		9	400	0	0
Defence,	60	24		12	400	14	45
Prince's Louisa,	56	24		12	400	4	13
Portland,	48	24		12	300	6	200
Total,	778				5875	43	168

#### FRIGATES.

Deptford,	48	280	0	0
Chesterfield,	40	250	0	0
Phoenix,	22	160	0	0
Dolphin,	22	160	0	0
Experiment,	22	160	0	0
Fortune, floop,	14	100	0	0
Total,	946	6985	43	168

### FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	WEIGHT OF METAL.				Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
	Guns.	Lower deck.	Upper deck.				
Le Foudroyant,	84	52	24	24	950	2	10
La Couronne,	74	42	24	24	800	0	3
Le Guerrier,	74	42	24	24	800	0	43
Le Temeraire,	74	42	24	24	800	0	15
Lc Redoutable,	74	42	24	24	800	12	39
Le Triton,	64	36	24	24	600	8	14
Le Lion,	64	36	24	24	600	2	7
Le Content,	64	36	24	24	600	5	19
Le Sage,	64	30	24	24	600	0	8
L' Orphée,	64	36	24	24	600	10	9
Le Fier,	56	36	24	24	550	0	4
L' Hippopotame,	50	36	24		550	2	10
Total,	800				8250	38	181

#### FRIGATES.

La Junon,	46	300	0	0
La Role,	30	250	0	0
La Gracieuse,	30	250	0	0
La Topaze,	26	250	0	0
La Nymphe,	26	252	0	0
Total,	958	9552	38	181



Note 89. A List of the Reinforcement of Ships sent to Admiral Byng, under the command of Commodore Broderick.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince George,	80	635	} Thomas Broderick, Com. Capt. Abraham North.
Ipſwich,	64	520	
Naffau,	64	520	Richard Tyrell.
Hampton Court,	64	520	James Sayer.
Isis,	50	320	James Webb.
			Edward Wheeler.
Total, 322		2515	

Note 90. A Description of the Island of Minorca.

The island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea, lies about sixty leagues south of Catalonia in Spain, and, with Majorca, Ivica, and Formentera, constituted the ancient kingdom of Majorca. The Lat. of Mahon is 30. 40. N. The whole island contains 171,040 square acres, being thirty-three miles in length, and varying in breadth from ten to thirteen; in compass, sixty-two miles. Its divisions or terminos are, Mahon, Alaior, Ciudadella, and the united terminos of Mercadel and Frererias. The native inhabitants are computed to be about twenty-seven thousand, and the rents of all the lands L. 900,039.

Mahon is now the capital, the English having removed the court of justice thither from Ciudadella, and made it the seat of government on account of its situation, being near the principal harbour, and the castle of St Philip, which is the only considerable fortress in the island. Mahon is built on an elevated situation; the ascent from the harbour over which it hangs is very steep, the prospect from it is extensive, and the air pure. The buildings are universally of freestone, and either covered with tiles, or flat-roofed, and terraced with the same materials that they use for their floors. The streets are narrow and unpaved; the native rock appears almost every where. There is a fine wharf at the foot of the hill on which the town stands, the western end of which is set apart for careening and repairing his Majesty's ships. The depth of water is such, that ships of the largest size can come close to the quay.

About a mile below Mahon is English Cove, a general watering place for the navy; here the harbour is near a mile over, and is divided by a small island of about twelve acres, called *Bloody Island*. Upon this spot, which the cool breezes of the sea render comfortable, there is a capacious hospital for the navy, with decent and convenient lodgings for the naval officers.

On a neck of land that divides the entrance of the harbour from a small creek called St Stephen's Cove, stands St Philip's castle; and its numerous outworks extend to the shores on both sides. The body

of the fortification consists of four bastions, and as many curtains, surrounded with a deep ditch, which is hewn out of the solid rock, and the stone that was dug out served to build the walls.

The communication from the lower area to the top of the rampart is by stairs, the steps of which are about ten feet long, three broad, and rise one foot. The lower edge of the step is of free-stone, and there the rise is only three inches; the rest slope gently upwards, and is of common pavement. These stairs are not only of an easy ascent for men, but also for mules and asses with burthens.

The whole body of the place is undermined, and very serviceable subterraneous works are contrived in the rock, with necessary communications. This fortress completely commands the entrance of the harbour of Mahon.

Contiguous to the citadel, was the town of St Philip's, in which most of the officers of the garrison were lodged: but this town is now entirely demolished, and a new one built near a mile farther off, and close to the harbour, where is a very convenient wharf. The reason of demolishing the old town of St Philip's, was the great shelter it afforded the enemy in their approaches to the place in the siege of 1756.

Cape Mola is high land, and almost severed from the island by Philipet Cove, and a small bay on the north side. It might be rendered an almost impregnable fortress at a moderate expence.

Minorca is well supplied with fine vegetables. The lakes four miles north of Mahon abound with mullets and other fish; and in winter they have great variety of wild fowl.

Columba, a small island adjoining to this, has its name from the vast numbers of wild pigeons that breed in the clefts of the rock.

Their exports are as follows, viz. cheese, L. 800 yearly; wool, L. 900; wine exported and home-consumption, mostly by the troops, L. 16,000; honey, wax, and salt, L. 400; in all, L. 18,000. Their importations may be reckoned as follows, viz. for wheat, tobacco, linens, woollens, groceries, &c. L. 71,200. By this it appears that there is a balance against them of L. 53,100, which enormous balance they are enabled to support by the money spent among them by the troops, which is nearly as much as the above balance. Since the island has been in the hands of the British, the inhabitants have greatly enlarged their vineyards: their wine is generally sold at L. 1. 15 s. the hoghead. Minorca in 1741 contained seven thousand black cattle, sixty thousand sheep, twenty thousand goats, and four thousand hogs.



Regiments, &c.	<i>Lt Colonels.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Subalterns.</i>	<i>Cbaplains.</i>	<i>Adjutants.</i>	<i>Qr. Masters.</i>	<i>Surgeons.</i>	<i>Surg. Matrs.</i>	<i>Serjants.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Drummers.</i>	<i>Centinels fit for duty.</i>	<i>Sick.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
th, King's own,	1	1	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	28	27	18	610	6	616
3d, Welsh Fusiliers,	-	1	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	24	26	17	608	7	615
4th,	1	1	7	13	1	1	-	1	-	23	27	16	605	18	623
4th,	1	1	8	12	-	1	1	1	1	29	29	19	636	13	650

Total of Officers, &c.	3352
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*Return of the Shot and Shells, &c. expended during the Siege.*

	Pounds. ers.	Double.	Graps.	Round.					
	32	152	53	400	Shells.	{	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1972
	24	0	0	2061			7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1385
	18	155	490	17600			6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inches.	1551
	12	3	171	6059			5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5138
	9	13	19	1940			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	16572
Shot.	6	0	37	489	Hand-grenades,	{			1052
	4	0	148	550					
	3	0	13	28					
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0					
	Total,	323	040	32728				Total,	27670
					Carcasses,	{	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ round,	79	
							10 oblong,	41	
					Fire-balls,	-	86		
					Powder,	lib.	353640		

*Return of the Guns and Mortars disabled in St Philip's during the Siege.*

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{Guns.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 32 \\ 24 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{Pounders.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\} \text{Mortars} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 7 \\ 5 \frac{1}{2} \\ 4 \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right\} \text{Inch bore.}$$

N. B. Two 13 inch, and two 8 inch mortars, on the south-east curtain

curtain of the castle, though not returned disabled, were so much blown and cracked, that they would not have stood above a day or two longer brisk firing.

*Articles of Capitulation proposed by Lieutenant-General Blakeney, for his Britannic Majesty's Garrison of the Castle of St Philip, in the Island of Minorca.*

ARTICLE 1. That all acts of hostility shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and signed.

ANSWER. Granted.

ART. 2. That all honours of war shall be granted the garrison on their surrender; such as, to march out with their firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty-four charges for each man, match lighted, four pieces of cannon, and two mortars, with twenty charges for each piece; a covered waggon for the governor, and four others for the garrison, which shall not be searched on any pretence.

ANSWER. The noble and vigorous defence which the English have made, having deserved all marks of esteem and veneration that every military person ought to shew to such actions; and Marischal Richelieu being desirous also to shew General Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garrison all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumstance of their going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartridges for each man, and also lighted match. He consents likewise, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney, and his garrison, shall carry away all the effects that shall belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be useless to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the island; therefore they are refused.

ART. 3. That all the garrison, including all the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, as well civil as military, shall have all their baggage and effects secured, with liberty of removing and disposing of them as they shall think proper.

ANSWER. Granted, except to the natives of the island, upon condition, that all the lawful debts of the garrison to the Minorquins, who are to be considered as French subjects, shall be paid.

ART. 4. That the garrison, including the officers, artificers, soldiers, and other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, with their families, who shall be willing to leave the island, shall be provided with proper transport-vessels, and conducted to Gibraltar by the shortest and most direct navigation; that they shall be landed there immediately upon their arrival, at the expence of the Crown of France; and that they shall be supplied with provisions out of those that may be yet remaining in the place at the time of its surrender, as long as they shall remain in the island, and during their voyage at sea, and that in the same proportion as they receive at present.

ANSWER.



ANSWER. Transport-vessels shall be furnished from among those which are in the pay of his Most Christian Majesty, and proper for the military and civil garrison of Fort St Philip, and their families. These vessels shall carry them by the safest navigation to Gibraltar, with the shortest delay possible, and shall land them immediately, upon condition, that, after their being landed, these ships shall be provided with sufficient passports, that they may not be molested on their return to the port of France they shall be bound for: And hostages shall be given for the safety of the transport-vessels and their crews, who shall embark in the first neutral ship that shall come to fetch them, after the said vessels shall be returned in the port of France.

The garrison shall also be supplied with provisions, as well during their stay in the island as for twelve days voyage, which shall be taken from those that shall be found in the Fort St Philip, and distributed on the footing that they have been usually furnished to the English garrison; and if more be wanted, it shall be furnished, paying for it as shall be agreed by commissaries on both sides.

ART. 5. That proper quarters shall be provided for the garrison, with an hospital fit for the sick and wounded, whilst the transports are getting ready, which shall not exceed a month, to be reckoned from the day of signing this capitulation; and with regard to those who shall not be in a condition to be transported, they shall stay; and care shall be taken of them till they are in a condition to be sent to Gibraltar by another opportunity.

ANSWER. The vessels being ready for the transporting the garrison, the providing quarters, as demanded, becomes unnecessary; they shall go out of the place with the least delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar. And with regard to those who cannot be embarked immediately, they shall be permitted to remain in the island; and all the assistance they shall want shall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they shall be in a condition to be embarked. A state of them shall be drawn up, and the necessary passports shall be left, for a ship to go and return; and an hospital shall also be furnished for the sick and wounded, as shall be settled by the respective commissaries.

ART. 6. That the governor shall not be accountable for all the houses that shall have been burnt or destroyed during the siege.

ANSWER. Granted for the houses destroyed or burnt during the siege; but several effects, and titles of the admiralty-court, which have been carried into the fort, shall be restored, as well as the papers of the town-house, which have been carried away by the receiver, and the papers and titles relating to the ladings of the French merchant ships, which have also been retained.

ART. 7. When the garrison shall come out of the place, nobody shall be permitted to debauch the soldiers, to make them desert from their regiments; and their officers shall have access to them at all times.

ANSWER. No soldier shall be excited to desert; and the officers shall have an entire authority over them to the moment of their embarkation.

ART.

ART. 8. An exact discipline shall be observed on each side.

ANSWER. Granted.

ART. 9. That such of the inhabitants of the island as have joined the English for the defence of the place, shall have leave to remain, and to enjoy their goods and effects in the island without being molested.

ANSWER. General Blakeney and Marischal Richelieu cannot fix or extend the authority of the Kings, their masters, over their subjects; it would be setting bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their dominions those whom they should not think proper to have settled there.

ART. 10. That all prisoners of war shall be restored on each side.

ANSWER. All prisoners that have been made during the siege shall be restored on each side; so that when the French return those they have, the piquets, which were taken going to join the French fleet the day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, shall be restored.

ART. 11. That Mr Cunningham, the engineer, who acted as a volunteer during the siege, shall have a passport, and leave to go wherever his affairs require.

ANSWER. Granted.

ART. 12. Upon the foregoing conditions, his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Governor consents, after the hostages shall have been exchanged for the faithful execution of the above articles, to deliver up the place to his Most Christian Majesty, with all the magazines, ammunition, cannon, and mortars, except those mentioned in the second article; and to point out to the engineers all the mines and subterraneous works. Done at the Castle of St Philip, the 28th of June 1756.

ANSWER. As soon as the foregoing articles shall have been signed, the French shall be put in possession of one of the gates of St Philip's Castle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St Charles, upon the hostages being sent on both sides, for the faithful execution of the foregoing articles.

The staccado that is in the port shall be removed, and the going in and coming out shall be left open, at the disposition of the French, until the whole garrison has marched out; in the mean time the commissaries on both sides shall be employed: those on the part of his Excellency General Blakeney, in making an estimate of the effects in the military magazines, and others; and those on the part of his Excellency Marischal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the English such part thereof as has been agreed upon. Plans shall also be delivered of the galleries, mines, and other subterraneous works. Done at St Philip, the 29th of June 1756.



*Casualties at the siege of Fort St Philip, in the island of Minorca, from 8th May to 28th June, inclusive, 1756.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>During the siege.</i>				<i>At the attack June 27. &amp; 28 in the morning.</i>		
	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Dead of Wounds.</i>	<i>Deserted.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
Royal Regiment of artillery,	8	18	3	0 0	1	1	1
4th, or King's own regiment, commanded by Colonel Duroure,	14	68	5	3 1	7	7	0
23d, or Royal Welsh Fuzileers, commanded by Lieut-Gen. Hufke,	19	83	5	2 2	9	7	0
24th regiment, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Cornwallis,	6	61	3	3 4	0	7	0
34th, commanded by Col. Thomas Earl of Effingham,	12	77	7	2 0	1	3	0
Captain Scroop's detachment,	10	33	3	0 0	1	2	0
Total,	69	340	23	10 7	20	27	1

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

4th regiment, Lieutenant Whitehead.  
 34th ——— Captain Hobby.  
 Lieutenant Armstrong.

*Wounded.*

23d regiment, Lieutenant Young.  
 24th ——— Major Godfrey.  
 Lieutenant Francis.  
 34th ——— Captain Sir Hugh Williams, Baronet.  
 Major Cunningham, engineer.

Note 93. Admiral Byng's Speech to the Court-Martial.

GENTLEMEN,

When I consider, that the charge exhibited against me is of so criminal a nature, so copious in its circumstances, and depends on such a multiplicity of facts, I cannot but be very sensible of the inconvenience

nience I labour under, in being, by the practice of courts-martial, denied the aid of counsel on this occasion; and this the rather, as I am so little versed in the method of defence, having, during the course of so long a service, never yet been reduced to the necessity of studying it. What I shall now lay before this Court will have nothing more than plain truth to support it; an advocate altogether sufficient, where the candour and capacity of my judges will, I am persuaded, supply any defects and omissions which may proceed from inadvertency or inexperience.

It is my misfortune to have laboured under the disadvantage of a popular and almost national prejudice. For what reasons this spirit has been raised, and by what means propagated, is not the business of this court to determine; but I have the satisfaction to find the time arrived, when I have an opportunity of proving my innocence before judges whose integrity is above corruption, and when my prosecutors are persons (for such indeed are the present) who desire nothing more than equal and impartial justice, and stand indifferent to my condemnation or acquittal. By this means I am at once secured from being borne down by popular clamour, or crushed beneath the weight of an overbearing power.

It has been said, and indeed very industriously echoed through the whole kingdom, that the loss of St Philip's castle was solely owing to my misconduct; and that Minorca might have been relieved, if I had done my duty. As this national calamity has been urged in order to excite a national reproach against me, I must beg leave, in the first place, to refute this aspersions; and should this part of the accusation be once clearly answered, and the prejudice removed, certain I am the charge of personal cowardice in the action will soon vanish; for I am confident, had it not been convenient, nay, I may say necessary, for some persons to shelter themselves from the former part of the charge, no man living would ever have thought of calling upon me for a justification with respect to the latter.

It may seem somewhat singular, that being accused of two offences, one whereof is capital, the other not, I should appear more solicitous to acquit myself of that which is only a misdemeanor, than of that which directly affects my life. But how little regard soever I may be represented to have had for my honour, permit me to say, I still retain so just a sense of its value, as to prefer death to the disgrace that ought to attend the author of so inglorious a calamity to his country. If, then, I can acquit myself of this imputation, (which I am confident I can), I shall with spirit proceed to my defence against the charge of cowardice, and treat it with the contempt it deserves. One favour I have to beg of the Court, that the two charges may be kept distinct, and by no means blended together, as the fate of Minorca did not at all depend upon this backwardness (as it is called) in time of action.

The first, and what I think the principal part of my defence, consists in satisfying the Court that I did the utmost in my power to relieve Minorca. If, in the course of this, I should happen, from the necessity



necessity of self-defence, to glance some blame upon others, I hope to stand excused; especially as my innocence in many respects is so intimately connected with their neglect, that a vindication of the one must necessarily enforce an exposition of the other: A hard necessity, I must confess, and imposed upon me much against my inclination, since no man in my situation would wish to contend with such potent adversaries. I desire not to become an accuser; but if the loss of Minorca must be imputed either to me, or to those who sent me on the expedition, they who have so falsely fixed the imputation on me, in order to protect themselves, can with little shew of justice complain of my retorting a charge so unjustly applied to me.—But to proceed:

In order to determine whether I did my utmost on this occasion, I apprehend, the consideration of what I could do should be previous to any determination of what I ought to have done. And give me leave to lay it down as an undeniable fact, and which I shall prove, that the French fleet was superior in the size of their ships, weight of metal, and number of men, besides their advantage in point of sailing, which enabled them to fight, or avoid fighting, as best suited their purposes. Though this fact is now notorious, yet permit me to observe, that the contrary was, with an uncommon strain of industry and confidence, asserted. Nor indeed am I surprised at its gaining an almost universal credit, when the Gazette, a paper supposed to be published by authority, was prostituted to spread a false list of the strength of both the fleets among the people, not only by undervaluing the enemy's force, of which it is possible the writer might be ignorant, but by over-rating mine, in which it is impossible he should be innocent.

I do not plead the superiority of the enemy as a reason for not attacking them, but only why such an attempt might not only possibly, but most probably, be unsuccessful; since it is evident, that notwithstanding my previous information of their strength, I did not hesitate to attack, and to do the utmost in my power to defeat them. And I have the rather been induced to particularise this circumstance, because you will find, by a letter from me to the admiralty, that the only reason pretended for the dismissal from my command was, retreating from an inferior force. Now, instead of my retreating from inferior force, that a superior force retreated from me, when the fleet was unable to pursue, I shall manifest beyond all contradiction; and cannot help observing, that perhaps I am the first instance of a commander in chief whose disgrace proceeded from so unfortunate a mistake.

I would ask, With what view or intention I was sent out on this expedition? If it be answered, To protect or relieve Minorca, which is the seeming language of my instructions, I would again ask, Did those who sent me apprehend that Minorca could be invaded before my arrival, and the descent covered by a superior squadron, when they sent me out with so inadequate a force? If they did, their  
conduct

conduct is unjustifiable ; if they did not, their ignorance is inexcusable.

This, I presume, is sufficient to unravel the political secret, why the enemy's force has been so industriously lessened, and mine so extravagantly magnified, when at the same time it is known to almost every man in the squadron I commanded, that it consisted of several of the worst conditioned ships, and mostly the worst manned, of any perhaps in his Majesty's navy.

I think I may venture to affirm, that it was not foreseen or expected that the fleet in the Mediterranean would come to action ; since it will appear from my very instructions themselves, that no such service was ever supposed probable, or that the enemy could have a force sufficient to venture an engagement at sea. In these, you will find, I am ordered, if, on my arrival at Gibraltar, the French fleet should have passed out of the Mediterranean, to send a detachment, under the command of Rear-Admiral West, after them to North America. Can it be meant, that I was to detach eight ships out of the ten ? as no less would have been necessary to insure success, and make the superior force ordered in my instructions.——Again, I am ordered, when arrived at Minorca, to assist the garrison with Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, and as many gunners and men as I could spare out of the fleet. Does not this suppose the sea to be open, and the fleet unopposed ? or the order would be absurd ; for how could it be expected I should disarm the squadron, by sending part of its proper compliment (which please to observe the fusileers were) on shore, when the whole was too little to insure success at sea ? I am farther ordered, if Minorca was not attacked, to block up Toulon. What ! block up a superior fleet with an inferior ! And all this service, you will please to observe, was expected from a fleet, which, when collected, was still inferior to the enemy's : I say collected ; because, as the island was actually attacked, it is indisputable the ships then at Mahon might have been blocked up, and taken or destroyed by the enemy, as they did not quit the harbour until two days after the French had arrived off the island, and part of their troops were landed in the neighbourhood of Mahon.

Does not all this evince, that fighting was the least intentional part of my instructions ? And if the Admiralty had expected an engagement, is it not to be supposed they would have sent more ships, as so many fine ships, manned, or nearly so, then lay at Spithead, and would have afforded me the usual and necessary supply of fire-ships, tenders, hospital and store-ships, instead of avoiding any answer to my request, that a frigate might be added to my squadron, to repeat signals, in case of meeting with the enemy before I joined the ships then in the Mediterranean ? But indeed I was positively assured, before my departure, from the highest naval authority, that the enemy could not fit out more than six or seven ships of the line at most.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, without such intelligence of the enemy's force as could enable me to judge of it, determined to do my duty, I took the command of the squadron, such as it was, many  
ships



ships foul, and one in particular, viz. the *Intrepid*, reported unfit for the voyage. With these I proceeded as expeditiously as possible; and though it has been maliciously given out, (yet not even pretended in my charge), that I loitered at Portsmouth, I shall produce several letters and orders, which will incontestably prove, that I departed thence the very first moment I was enabled to sail. Why the Admiralty postponed this service to others, made me wait, and manned my ships the last, I must leave them to account.

When I arrived at Gibraltar, I received certain intelligence, that a descent was actually made on the island of Minorca; that the harbour and the whole island was in the enemy's possession, excepting the castle of St Philip, which was then besieged by a very considerable force at land, and the siege covered by a strong squadron at sea, superior to mine. Every person there concluded the place lost, and all relief impracticable; and the engineers were of opinion, that it was absolutely impossible to land men, even if the sea had been open; and the enemy had erected batteries on the two shores near the entrance of the harbour.

I must own, there appeared to me no great probability of preserving Minorca at this time; but, however, have the satisfaction to find, that the ministers at home, for once at least, agreed in opinion with me. Since the moment intelligence came that the Toulon fleet was sailed, and the troops landed upon the island, there was not a man who did not despair of Minorca.

Hence I dispatched an express with this account; which was at first hushed up in silence, afterwards represented (without producing it) as the desponding letter of a man who would not fight. What authority these gentlemen had for this invidious prophecy, I am yet at a loss to account for, unless a declared resolution in its contents to meet the French fleet may be deemed a justifiable foundation for it. But the letter has been laid before the Court.

It has also been given out, no doubt with the same uniform malicious intention to defame every circumstance of my conduct, that I made unnecessary delays at Gibraltar, and this supposed to be solely on the account of watering. I presume the propriety, and indeed the necessity, will readily appear, of furnishing the fleet with a sufficiency of water and provisions, which was proceeding upon an expedition where the only port capable of supplying its wants was known to be in the enemy's possession, and who by intelligence appeared to be well supplied with all kinds of necessaries. This was not the cause, but the effect of my stay at this place, and transacted during the execution of other affairs directed by my instructions. I arrived at Gibraltar the 2d of May after noon; and sailed thence the 8th in the morning; a space of five days only; in which time I communicated my orders to the governor, relating to a detachment from the garrison, waited the result of a council of war held the 4th, then solicited a reinforcement to supply the deficiency of men in Mr Edgcumbe's squadron, occasioned by the loss of those who had been disembarked for the succour of St Philip's. A list of this reinforcement I received

the 6th, and shipped them the 7th; which day the Experiment arrived, the Portland and Dolphin two days before. These, with the rest of Mr Edgcumbe's Squadron, were manned and equipped in the best manner I was able. And, without waiting to fully water the ships, I sailed in the morning of the 8th, though the wind was easterly, and arrived off Minorca the 19th.

Thus far I will presume upon my innocence. But why (it may be asked) was not Minorca at this time relieved? I answer, Because I was not sent time enough to prevent the enemy's landing; and that, when I was sent, I was not strong enough to beat the enemy's fleet, and raise the siege. Let others answer, why I came so late, and why so weak, with a force not calculated for such an expedition. But after the engagement, it may be said, I might have re-attacked the enemy, and landed the succours.—I might indeed have done the first, with a certainty almost of being defeated.—I could not have done the last, though I had been victorious. Had I been defeated, what refuge would have been left for the shattered fleet?—What security for Gibraltar? which must have been exposed to the hazard of a sudden siege, without a single ship to defend it; and which place was equally recommended to my protection. But it seems (such is the fatality attending my conduct) that I am even held blameable for calling a council of war in so critical a conjuncture.—Yet when is advice so necessary as on such an occasion? I admit, where orders are positive to fight at all events, or all hazards whatever, it is criminal to deliberate.—But was I under such orders?—Let my instructions speak for me. Is a commander expected to fight in all situations, and under all disadvantages? Surely all extremes are culpable; and where nothing is to be gained, and all may be lost, fighting becomes presumptuous rashness or phrensy. I therefore beg leave to recommend to your particular consideration, the different situation of the two fleets at this time, and shall refer you to the minutes of a council of war, held on board the Ramillies the 24th of May, already laid before the Court; and when you shall have duly weighed the opinion of this council, the unanimity of its members, and their characters, what apprehension can I have of my behaviour on this occasion falling under your censure, since it would necessarily imply their guilt?

What I have now offered being verified by the testimony of the witnesses, will, I flatter myself, be abundantly sufficient to exculpate me from the first general charge; and that the Court will be of opinion, that I never retreated from the island till it was impracticable to make any further attempt; and that the place was not lost by me, who was too weak to save it, but by those who might have sent double the force two months earlier, and neglected it.

Yet permit me to complain, that, in order to render me criminal in the eyes of the people, the same authorised paper before mentioned was likewise prostituted to mangle and curtail my letter to the Admiralty on this occasion, and subscribed my name to my own defamation.



I shall now proceed to the second part of the charge against me, that of cowardice: and though I have already taken up so much of your time, shall make no apology for your farther patience, as I am convinced, gentlemen of your impartiality will think no indulgence of this kind too much, where the life, and what is still much more, the honour of an officer of my rank in the service, is at stake. I shall forbear to point out the consequence to the service in general, not to furnish even my enemies with an opportunity of construing it an endeavour to bespeak partiality.

The 12th article of war is that which provides a proper punishment for cowardice, and runs in the following words:—"Every person in the fleet, who, through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall, in time of action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every his Majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve; every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

I would first beg leave to observe, that in order to bring any person within the peril of this article, he must be convicted of cowardice, negligence, or disaffection: for though he should fail to engage or assist, &c. unless this failure apparently proceeds from one of these causes, he is not guilty. Negligence cannot be taken in so large a sense as to mean every sort of neglect or omission, but such gross negligence only as evidently indicates cowardice or disaffection. Such, and such only, can be penal, and was intended to be made capital. Any other construction might expose the bravest man that ever commanded, to the severest penalties; since a single error in judgment might render him liable to the most capital punishment.

By this rule I must desire my conduct may be judged; and if my intentions appear to be good, and my courage clear, I ought to stand acquitted by all good men, even though my abilities should be deemed deficient.

And I must beg leave to observe, that this article of my charge can only relate to my personal courage and conduct during the action, and therefore any disposition (admitting it could be corrected) can only be accounted an error in judgment. I do not mention this to avoid entering into that part of my conduct, since I flatter myself, that I shall be able to shew, considering the circumstances, several dispositions of the two fleets, and unavoidable accidents, that the whole, as far as could depend upon me, was conducted with that propriety and naval military skill which is so requisite in a commander in chief.—But the Court will please to remember, that this is no part of the charge against me.

[The Admiral then gave the Court a long detail of the transactions of the fleet from the 19th of May to the 24th, and produced several letters; among which were some that passed between the Admiralty-board and him, when a prisoner at Greenwich. In these it

plainly appears, (as we observed in our narrative of this memorable affair in 1756), that he discovered a spirit very different from that of a man conscious of guilt, and confused and intimidated by the fear of punishment.]—The Admiral then proceeded thus :

No symptom of cowardice, that odious and capital part of my charge, has hitherto appeared to the Court. And my innocence, and conscious discharge of my duty, makes me confident that none will appear. Yet have I already suffered the severest penalties that can be inflicted on it, being hung up in effigy, traduced by libels, tortured by misrepresentations and calumny, disgraced and superseded, upon no better authority than the gasconade of the French Admiral, arrested and confined beyond the example of former times, treated like a felon with every indignity, and my life pursued with the most inveterate malice. But all this I have had fortitude enough to despise, and to treat with the contempt it deserves—the result of a conscience clear of all crimes.

After reading the Admiral's defence, the Court proceeded to examine his witnesses. On the 19th the evidence was closed. The remaining part of that day, and the two following, the Court were employed in reading the evidence, and the prisoner's defence. On the 22d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, they agreed to thirty-six resolutions, and on the 27th to one more.—They are as follow.

“ 1. \* It does not appear, That any unnecessary delay was made by Admiral Byng, in the proceedings of the Squadron under his command, from the time of their sailing from St Helen's, on the 6th of April, to the time of their arrival off Minorca, on the 19th of May.

2. It appears, That upon the fleet's getting sight of Minorca, on the morning of the 19th of May, the Admiral detached three frigates (the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin) ahead, with orders to Captain Hervey of the Phoenix, to endeavour to land a letter from the Admiral to Lieutenant-General Blakeney, and to make observations of what batteries or forts the enemy might be possessed of along the shore.

3. It appears, That those frigates were got ahead of the fleet and in shore, and the Phoenix close to the Lair of Mahon, and were endeavouring to execute those orders, till they were called off, between 11 and 12 o'clock, by signal from the Admiral, upon discovery of the French fleet in the south-east quarter.

4. It appears, That the fleet stood towards the enemy the remaining part of the day, with calms and little winds, till they tacked in the evening.

5. The Court are of opinion, That the Admiral proceeded properly, upon the discovery of the French fleet, to stand towards them.

6. It appears, That Major-General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Colonel Cornwallis, with about thirty officers, and some recruits, amounting

\* The word *Unanimously* is prefixed to every resolution, except the 7th, to which these words are prefixed, *12 yeas for all the officers, 1 for the general and field officers only.*



mounting in the whole, to about 100, belonging to the different regiments in the garrison at Philip's, were on board ships of the squadron.

7. \* The Court are of opinion, That as so great a number of officers were on board the fleet, belonging to the garrison of St Philip's, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the Admiral ought to have put them on board one of the frigates he sent ahead, in order to have been landed, if found practicable: and if not landed before he saw the French fleet, he ought to have let the frigate have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the enemy's fleet.

8. It appears, That from the time of first seeing the French fleet in the morning of the 19th of May, till our fleet weathered the French about noon of the 20th, the Admiral took proper measures to gain and keep the wind of the enemy, and to form and close his line of battle.

9. It appears, That the van of our fleet upon the starboard tack, stretched beyond the rear of the enemy's fleet, and that our whole fleet then tacked altogether, by signal; the enemy's fleet lying at the same time to leeward, in a line of battle ahead, on the larboard tack, under their topsails, with their maintopsails square.

10. It appears, That immediately after our fleet was about upon the larboard tack, our rear was considerably farther to windward of the enemy's rear, than our van was of their van.

11. The Court are of opinion, That when the British fleet on the starboard tack were stretched abreast, or about the beam of the enemy's line, the Admiral should have tacked the fleet altogether, and immediately have conducted it on a direct course for the enemy; the van steering for the enemy's van, the rear for their rear, each ship for her opposite ship in the enemy's line, and under such a sail as might have enabled the worst sailing ship, under all her plain sail, to preserve her station.

12. It appears, That soon after the fleet were upon the larboard tack, the Admiral made signals for leading two points to starboard, which brought the wind upon or abaft the beam; and the ships continued that course, nearly ahead of each other, till the Admiral made the signal for battle.

13. It appears, That the Admiral made the signal for battle twenty minutes after two o'clock.

14. It appears, That at the time the signal was made for battle, the French fleet were still lying to leeward, with their maintopsails square, as before mentioned, and that our van was considerably nearer to their van than our rear was to their rear.

15. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, the ships of our van division bore down properly for the ships opposed to them in the enemy's line, and engaged them, till the five headmost ships of the enemy went away to leeward, out of gun-shot.

16. It appears, That the sternmost ship of our van division, the Intrepid, having hauled up, and engaged about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, lost her foretopmast, a little before three o'clock.

17. It appears, That the Revenge, the headmost ship of the rear

division, bore down (after the ships of the van bore down) for the ship opposed to her in the enemy's line, and that she brought up, upon the weather quarter of the Intrepid, upon the Intrepid's fore-top mast going away; and that she quickly afterwards, upon the Intrepid's setting her forefail, bore down under the Intrepid's lee quarter, and brought up there.

18. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, and the van putting before the wind, the Admiral in the Ramillies edged away some points, and the Trident and Princess Louisa thereby becoming to windward of him, the Admiral thereupon hauled up his forefail, backed his mizentopfail, and endeavoured to back his maintopfail, to allow of their getting into their stations, and continued in that situation for five, six, or seven minutes.

19. It is the opinion of the Court, That the Admiral, after the signal was made for battle, separated the rear from the van division, and retarded the rear division of the British fleet from closing with and engaging the enemy, by his shortening fail, by hauling up his forefail, backing his mizentopfail, and backing, or attempting to back his maintopfail, in order that the Trident and Princess Louisa might get ahead again of the Ramillies.

20. It is the opinion of the Court, That instead of shortening fail, the Admiral ought to have made the Trident's and Princess Louisa's signals to make more fail; and that he ought also to have set so much fail himself as would have enabled the Culloden (the worst sailing ship in his division) to have kept her station with all her plain fail set, in order to have got down with as much expedition as possible to the enemy, and thereby have properly supported the van division.

21. It appears, That the Admiral, after shortening fail, as before mentioned, again set his forefail, and filled his topfails, and steered, with the wind abaft the beam, a slanting course towards the enemy, under that fail, till about three o'clock, when the people in the Ramillies began to fire without orders, at too great a distance for engaging; but the firing was continued by the Admiral's directions.

22. It appears, That some little time before this firing began in the Ramillies, the Princess Louisa was seen from the Ramillies flung up in the wind, with her topfails shaking, and the Trident passing her to leeward, the Trident being then a little upon the weather bow of the Ramillies; and that the Revenge had been also seen to bring to under the Intrepid's lee quarter.

23. It appears, That when the firing had been continued a little time in the Ramillies, an alarm was given of a ship being close under her lee bow, imagined to be one of our ships, and which proved to be the Trident: That, upon this alarm, the Admiral immediately ordered the helm to be put a-lee, the forefail hauled up, and the topfails to be backed, and firing to cease, till the men should see French colours; and made the signal for the fleet to brace to, the rear to brace to first, in order that the ships astern might not run on board him; but to prevent this signal taking effect upon the ships ahead, he ordered



dered it to be hauled down in a very few minutes, and caused the signal to be hoisted for the fleet to fill and stand on, and the van to fill first.

24. It appears, That the Princess Louisa was also seen about the same time, with her maintop-sail shivering, or aback, upon the weather bow of the Ramillies.

25. The Court are of opinion, That while the Ramillies was firing, in going down, the Trident, and the ships immediately ahead of the Ramillies, proved an impediment to the Ramillies continuing to go down.

26. The Court are of opinion, That the Admiral acted wrong, in directing the fire of the Ramillies to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper distance from the enemy; as he thereby not only threw away shot uselessly, but occasioned a smoke, which prevented his seeing the motions of the enemy, and the position of the ships immediately ahead of the Ramillies.

27. It appears, That shortly after the hauling up of the fore-sail, and backing the top-sails, all firing ceased on board the Ramillies.

28. It appears, That when the smoke cleared up upon the Ramillies ceasing to fire, the centre and rear of the French fleet had filled their maintop-sails and set their fore-sails.

29. It appears, That the French centre and rear stood on, and as they came near the three then sternmost ships of our van, gave them their fire; that some of their shot fell short, and some did the Defiance damage; and then the French edged away to join their own van to leeward.

30. It appears, that from the time the Admiral first hauled up his fore-sail and backed his top-sails to get clear of the Trident, to the time of his filling his top-sails, and setting his fore-sail again, was about twenty minutes.

31. It appears, That about the time of the Admiral's filling, he made the signal for the rear of the fleet to make more sail and close the line, caused the Princess Louisa and Trident to be hailed to make sail into their stations, and then setting his main-sail, jib, and stay-sails, passed to the leeward of the Intrepid, ordered the Deptford to take the Intrepid's place in the line, and the Chesterfield to take care of the Intrepid, and standing on towards our van, joined them a little after five o'clock in the evening.

32. The Court are of opinion, That after the ships which had received damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumstances would permit, the Admiral ought to have returned with the squadron off St Philip's, and have endeavoured to open a communication with the castle, and to have used every means in his power for its relief, before he returned to Gibraltar.

33. The Court are of opinion, That Admiral Byng did not do his utmost to relieve St Philip's castle, in the island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French King.

34. The Court are of opinion, That Admiral Byng, during the engagement between his Majesty's fleet under his command and the

fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May last, did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted.

35. It appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and by other officers of the ship, who were near the person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in the Admiral during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage.

36. Resolved, That the Admiral appears to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, to wit, "or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's ships which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve."

37. Resolved, As that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the Court, under any variation of circumstances, that he be adjudged to be shot to death, at such time, and on board such ship, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct: But as it appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other officers of the ship who were near the person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the Court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

After agreeing to the last of the preceding resolutions, Jan. 27. the sentence and a representation were drawn up, and signed; and then the Admiral being sent for, the sentence was pronounced, which was in the following words:—

At a Court martial, assembled on board his Majesty's ship *St George*, in Portsmouth harbour, upon the 28th of December 1756, and held every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 27th of January 1757, inclusive,

The Court, pursuant to an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Vice-Admiral Smith, dated the 14th of December 1756, proceeded to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and try him upon a charge, That, during the engagement between his Majesty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May last, *he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's ships as were engaged in* fight



*fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St Philip's castle, in his Majesty's island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French King; but acted contrary to and in breach of his Majesty's command:* And having heard evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of opinion, That he did not do his utmost to relieve St Philip's castle; and also, that during the engagement of his Majesty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged; and to assist such of his Majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, That he falls under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d year of his present Majesty, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea; and as that article positively describes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the Court, under any variation of circumstances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimously adjudge the said Admiral John Byng to be shot to death, at such time, and on board such ship, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct.

But as it appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other officers of the ship, who were near the person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the Court do not believe, that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

When the sentence was transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it was accompanied with the following representation.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

We the underwritten, the President and members of the Court-martial assembled for the trial of Admiral Byng, believe it unnecessary to inform your Lordships, that, in the whole course of this long trial, we have done our utmost endeavours to come at truths, and to do the strictest justice to our country and the prisoner; but we cannot help laying the distresses of our minds before your Lordships on this occasion, in finding ourselves under a necessity of condemning a man to death, from the great severity of the 12th article of war, part of which he falls under, and which admits of no mitigation, even if the crime should be committed by an error in judgment only; and therefore, for our own consciences sake, as well as in justice to the prisoner,

ner, we pray your Lordships, in the most earnest manner, to recommend him to his Majesty's clemency.—We are, &c.

*St George, Portsmouth harbour,*

*January 27, 1759.*

In consequence of the foregoing representation, the Lords of the Admiralty laid the whole before the King, together with two memorials presented by George Lord Viscount Torrington, nephew to the unfortunate Admiral Byng, in behalf of himself and family, representing an illegality in the sentence. Their Lordships petitioned the King for the opinion of the Twelve Judges as to the legality of the sentence. Accordingly, on the 9th of February, the Privy Council sent an order to the Judges to revise the sentence; and on the 14th, the following opinion was transmitted, by order of his Majesty, by one of the clerks of Privy Council, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your Majesty's commands, signified to us by an order, bearing date the 9th of this instant February, whereby it is referred to us to consider the sentence of the court-martial of the 27th of January last, upon the trial of Admiral Byng, a copy whereof is thereunto annexed, and to report to your Majesty at the council-board, whether the said sentence is legal.—We have considered the said sentence, together with the 12th article therein referred to; and are unanimously of opinion, That it is a legal sentence.

(Signed) MANSFIELD. J. WILLES. T. PARKER. T. DENNISON.  
M. FOSTER. E. CLIVE. THO. BIRCH. H. LEGGE.  
S. S. SYMTHE. RICH. ADAMS. HEN. BATHURST. J.  
E. WILMOT.

Dated, *February 14, 1757.*

Upon the Judges delivering their opinion, the King was pleased to confirm the sentence of the Court-martial; and on the 16th of February, the Lords of the Admiralty issued a warrant for putting the sentence in execution upon Monday the 28th of February. It was signed, TEMPLE. GEO. HAY. THO. ORBY HUNTER. GILB. ELLIOT. And directed, To the Hon. Edward Boscawen, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Portsmouth, or to the Commander in Chief there for the time being.

A further attempt was made to save the unhappy Admiral. The following message was presented to the Commons by Mr Secretary Pitt, February 26. and read by Mr Speaker.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty, agreeable to his Royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course with relation to Admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the House of Commons, who was a member of the Court-martial which tried the said Admiral, has, in his place, applied to the House, in behalf of himself and  
several



several other members of the said court, praying the aid of Parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said Admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of the said Court, upon oath, what ground there is for the above suggestion.

His Majesty is determined still to let his sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear by the said examination, that Admiral Byng was unjustly condemned.

G. R.

The same day, on a motion made to the Commons, so much of the aforementioned act, 22<sup>o</sup> George II. as relates to the oath of Secrecy, was read; leave was given to bring in a bill, to release from the obligation of that oath, the members of the Court-martial appointed for the trial of Admiral Byng, pursuant to the exception contained in the oath. Mr Potter and Sir Francis Dashwood were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. Mr Potter presented it; it was read a first and second time, and committed; the report was made, and the bill was ordered to be ingrossed. It was passed on the 28th, and ordered to the Lords by Mr Potter.

Of the bill so passed, the following is an abstract.

“Whereas, by an act 22<sup>o</sup> George II. it is enacted, That upon  
“all trials by Courts-martial, all the officers who constitute the same  
“shall take an oath, that they will not, upon any account, at any  
“time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any  
“particular member of the same Court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament: And whereas Admiral Byng has been  
“tried by a Court-martial, and sentenced to be shot to death; and  
“whereas application has been made by a member of the said Court-martial, in behalf of himself and several other members of the said  
“court, praying earnestly to be released from that part of the oath,  
“and alledging that they have something to disclose relative to the  
“said sentence, which greatly affects their own consciences, and  
“which it is necessary should be disclosed, in order to do justice to  
“the said Admiral; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for all and  
“every the persons who constituted the said Court-martial, and they  
“are hereby required to disclose or discover, upon oath, before his  
“Majesty in Council, or before a committee thereof, all and every  
“the votes or opinions of any member or members of the said Court-martial: Provided, that nothing in this act shall oblige any of the  
“said members to disclose or discover any thing other than such as  
“he might voluntarily have disclosed or discovered in case he had  
“not taken the said oath of secrecy.”

The bill was carried to the Lords the 1st of March. It was then read a first time; and it being moved to be read a second time next day, the motion, after debate, was agreed to; and the Lords were ordered to be summoned. All the members of the Court-martial

were

were ordered to attend in order to be examined. As Captains Keppel, Douglas, and Dennis, three of them, were members of the other House, leave was asked of, and granted by the Commons, for their attendance. Such of the judges as were in town, were likewise ordered to attend.

The bill was read a second time the 2d of March. And it was agreed, that the several persons to be examined should be called in separately, and examined upon oath; that the questions and answers should be taken down in writing by the clerk at the bar; and that the oath of secrecy directed by act 22d George II. should be previously read to each.

Vice-Admiral Smith was called first. After reading the oath of secrecy, the 12th article of the act 22d George II. was read. Then it was proposed, that the Vice-Admiral should be asked, "Whether he now thinks, or, as far as he can recollect, ever did think, that he could have applied any part of that article to a man whose conduct be thought proceeded from error in judgment only?" Which being objected to, the question, after debate, was waved for that time.

Four questions were then put to the Vice-Admiral, and they were repeated upon the examination of every other member of the Court-martial.

1. "Whether you know any matter that passed previous to the sentence pronounced upon Admiral Byng, which may shew that sentence to have been unjust?"

2. "Whether you know any matter that passed previous to the said sentence, which may shew that sentence to have been given through any undue practice or motive?"

3. "Whether are you desirous that the bill now under consideration of the House, for dispensing with the oath of secrecy, should pass into a law?"

4. "Whether you are of opinion, that you have any particulars to reveal, relative to the case of, and the sentence passed upon Admiral Byng, which you judge necessary for his Majesty's information, and which you think likely to incline his Majesty to mercy?"

The first question was answered in the negative by them all, except Rear-Admiral Norris. His answer to it was, "I beg to be excused answering to that question while I am under the oath of secrecy."—Then the following question was proposed to be put to him, viz. "Whether have you any matter to disclose that would shew the sentence to be unjust, if you was released from the oath of secrecy?" Which was objected to; but was put, after debate. He answered, "No."

The second question was answered in the negative by them all.

The third question was answered in the negative by Vice-Admiral Smith, Rear-Admirals Holburne and Broderick, and Captains Holmes, Geary, Boys, Simcoe, Douglas, Bentley and Denis.—The answers of eight of these ten were simply negative. Those of the other two follow, viz. Vice-Admiral Smith's, "As for myself I have no desire of it; but if it will be a relief to the consciences of any of my brethren,



brethren, it will not be disagreeable to me." Captain Geary's, "No, my Lords; but I have no objection, if it will be to the satisfaction of any person."—Three answered to this question in the affirmative, as follows, viz. Rear-Admiral Norris, "Yes." Captain Moore, "I am very desirous it should, that I might be absolved from the oath. I have been under great concern when I have taken the oath; I don't mean upon this trial. Captain Keppel, "Yes, undoubtedly."

To the fourth question. Rear-Admirals Holburne and Broderick, and Captains Boys, Simcoe, Douglas, Bentfey, and Denis, answered in the negative simply.—The answers of the other six follow, with suppletory questions put to some of them, and their answers,

Vice-Admiral Smith, "I have not, indeed, further than as I wrote, what seemed to be at that time the sense of the whole Court, to a Rt. Hon. member of this House, (Lord Lyttleton), signifying, that if it was necessary, the members would willingly attend, to set forth the reasons that induced them to recommend him to his Majesty's mercy.—Q. Whether you think yourself restrained by your oath of secrecy, from laying before his Majesty those matters for inducing his Majesty's mercy, which are mentioned or referred to in that letter to my Lord Lyttleton? A. As the sentence and application for his Majesty's mercy, were the unanimous resolutions of the Court, I apprehend that I am at liberty to give the reasons why I requested that mercy."

Rear-Admiral Norris. "I must beg leave not to answer to that question."—After Mess. Broderick and Holmes were examined, the House being informed, that Mr Norris was willing to answer to the question, he was called in again, and the question put. He answered, "At the time I said I was desirous the act should take place, I understood that we should have an opportunity of delivering our particular reasons, for signing the sentence, and letter of recommendation."

Captain Holmes. "I know nothing more, but the sentence, and the letter, which all the gentlemen signed to the Admiralty."

Captain Geary. "No, my Lords; nothing but what I have signed to, by the sentence, and letter of recommendation.—Q. Whether, if the act was passed, you could better explain that sentence and letter than you are now able? A. My oath of secrecy wont permit me to say any more.—Q. Whether you think, by your oath of secrecy, you are restrained from disclosing any thing but the vote and opinion of the members? A. I am one of the members, and I humbly beg leave to think it my opinion."

Captain Moore. "I do not think myself at liberty, while I am under this oath, to answer that question.—Q. Whether, if this bill was passed, you could better explain the sentence, and letter of recommendation, than you are now able? A. I could give better information, what were my motives for signing that sentence and letter."

Captain Keppel. "I think that I cannot answer that question, without particularising the reasons for my vote and opinion.—Q. Do

Do you understand that these particular reasons are asked now? *A.* No."

Then the several examinations were read by the clerk; and, upon a motion for that purpose, the bill was ordered to be rejected. From the moment this bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, all hopes of a pardon for Mr Byng vanished. He had, a few days after the sentence was passed upon him, been conducted from Portsmouth on board his Majesty's ship the *Monarque*, then lying in the harbour. Here he was confined with the greatest exactness in the captain's cabin. His friends were permitted to visit him, but were obliged to leave him before it was dark, and go on shore. Divine service was performed for him every morning, and the rest of the day he spent in conversation with his friends, and the adjustment of family affairs. When Captain Montague waited upon him, to inform him the warrant from the Admiralty was come, he received the news with the same cool composure he had received his sentence. The same gentleman waited upon him again on the 27th of February, being the day before that which was appointed for his execution; and, in Admiral Boscawen's name, acquainted him that a respite was arrived for 14 days. He composedly desired his compliments to Admiral Boscawen, with thanks for his intelligence, without appearing in the smallest degree elevated, or even pleased beyond his usual. On Sunday morning Captain Montague receiving a warrant from Admiral Boscawen for his execution next day, gave it to the Marshal to read to him; which he calmly heard read over, and then remarked, with some warmth, that the place appointed by the warrant was upon the fore-castle. "Is not this," said, addressing himself to his friends, "putting me upon the footing of a common seaman, condemned to be shot? Is not this an indignity to my birth, to my family, and to my rank in the service? I think I have not been treated like an officer in any instance since I was disgraced, except in that of being ordered to be shot."

In the evening his friends applied to Mr Boscawen to have the place of execution changed from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck, to which he consented; a circumstance that gave much satisfaction to the unhappy Admiral, who, to the last, seemed to think he was wrongfully condemned, but throughout betrayed no fear of death. The marines were all drawn up under arms, upon the poop, along the gangways in the waist, and on one side of the quarter-deck. On the other side of the quarter-deck was thrown a heap of saw dust, and a cushion placed upon it; and in the middle upon the gratings, a platoon, consisting of nine marines, to whom he made a present of ten guineas, were drawn in three lines, three each. The front and centre ranks had their bayonets fixed, as is customary on such occasions. The captains of all the ships in Portsmouth harbour, and at Spithead, were ordered to attend with their boats; but lay abreast upon their oars, without coming on board, to avoid the inconvenience of so great a crowd as that would have occasioned. A little before twelve the Admiral retired to the state-room for about three minutes, when



when the doors of the cabin were thrown open, and the Admiral opening the state-room door, walked out with a stately pace and composed countenance. He made a bow to his friends in the cabin, and said to the Marshal, "Come along my friend," and walked out upon the quarter-deck. Then turning to the Marshal, with an easy bow, he gave him a paper, (of which we have subjoined a copy), saying, "Remember, Sir, what I have told you relating to this paper." He then went to the cushion and kneeled down. One of his friends attended him to the cushion, and offered to tie the bandage over his eyes, but he declined the service and did it himself. The marines in the mean time advancing about two paces, then presenting their muskets, waiting till the Admiral gave them the signal to fire, he continued upon his knees about a minute, appearing very composed, and to be making an ejaculation, when he dropped a handkerchief (the signal agreed on) and six of the platoon fired; one missed, four passed through different parts of his body, and one through his heart. He sunk motionless on the deck. And as soon as the body was cold, it was put into a coffin and sent on shore to the dock-yard in the evening, from whence it was sent to the family burying-place, at South-hill in Bedfordshire. On his coffin was the following plain inscription:

The Hon. JOHN BYNG, Esq; died March 14. 1757.

*In the vault belonging to the Torrington Family, in the church of South-hill, in Bedfordshire, there is the following Epitaph upon his monument.*

TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE  
OF PUBLICK JUSTICE,  
THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYNG, Esq;  
ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE,  
FELL A MARTYR TO POLITICAL PERSECUTION,  
MARCH 14TH, IN THE YEAR MDCCLVII;  
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY  
WERE INSUFFICIENT SECURITIES  
FOR THE LIFE AND HONOUR  
OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

*The following is an exact copy of the paper he gave to the Marshal of the Admiralty.*

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecutions, and frustrate the farther malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject to the sensations my injuries and the injustice done me must create. Persuaded I am, justice will be done to my

re-

reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice against me will be seen through. I shall be considered (as I now perceive) a victim, destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themselves must now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my last moment, that I know my own innocence; and am conscious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish the shedding of my blood may contribute to the happiness and service of my country; but cannot resign my just claim to a faithful discharge of my duty, according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my ability, for his Majesty's honour, and my country's service. I am sorry that my endeavours were not attended with more success, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to succeed in an expedition of such moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falsehood, and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage, or disaffection. My heart acquits me of these crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment? if my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges: And if yet the error of judgment should be on their side, God forgive them, as I do: and may the distress of their minds, and uneasiness of their consciences, which, in justice to me, they have represented, be relieved, and subside, as my resentment has done.

The Supreme Judge sees all hearts and motives; and to Him I submit the justice of my cause.

J. BYNG.

*On board his Majesty's ship Monarque,  
in Portsmouth harbour, March 14, 1757.*

Note 94. A List of the Fleet sent out under Vice-Admiral Osborn and Rear-Admiral West, in January 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Somerfet,	64	{ Henry Osborn, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Captain Fr. Geary.
Buckingham,	70	{ Temple West, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Captain M. Everitt.
Monarch,	74	A. North.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. J. Byron.
Swiftsure,	70	Hon. A. Keppel.
Chichester,	70	J. Brett.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Lancaster,	66	J. Amherst.
Elizabeth,	64	J. Montagu.
Yarmouth,	64	H. Norris.

Nassau,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Nassau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Monmouth,	64	H. Harrison.
Windfor,	60	S. Faulknor.
Antelope,	50	C. Gayton.
	20	

Note 95. A List of the Fleet sent out under Vice-Admiral Hawke and Rear-Admiral Mostyn, in March 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St George,	90	{ Sir Ed. Hawke, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. John Storr.
Monarch,	74	
		{ Savage Mostyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Ab. North.
Northumberland,	70	
Vanguard,	70	Lord Colvill.
Chichester,	70	Hon. J. Byron.
Orford,	66	J. Brett.
Edinburgh,	64	C. Stevens.
Somerset,	64	W. Langdon.
Medway,	60	F. Geary.
York,	60	P. Denis.
Dunkirk,	60	H. Pigot.
Rocheſter,	50	Hon. Rd Howe.
Hampſhire,	50	R. Duff.
Newcaſtle,	50	Rd Norbury.
Swan,	14	W. Lloyd.

The following Reinforcement was sent to the above Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Holburne, April 1. 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Terrible,	74	{ Francis Holburne, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. W. Holburne.
Prince Frederick,	64	
Monmouth,	64	J. H. Porter.
Effex,	64	H. Harrison.
Eagle,	60	R. Harland.
		J. Hamer.

Note 96. A List of the Fleet under Admiral Boscawen in April 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Invincible,	74	{ Hon. Ed. Boscawen, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. J. Bentley.
	K	Magnanime,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Magnanime,	74	{ Savage Mostyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Taylor.
Terrible,	74	{ Francis Holburne, Rear-Admi- ral of the Red. Capt. W. Holburne.
Cambridge,	80	W. Gordon.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Swiftsure,	70	T. Stanhope.
Orford,	66	G. Stevens.
Yarmouth,	64	H. Norris.
Elizabeth,	64	J. Montagu.
Bedford,	64	Ja. Douglas.
Somerfet,	64	Fr. Geary.
Essex,	64	R. Harland.
Monmouth,	64	W. Shirley.
Edinburgh,	64	W. Langdon.
Prince Frederick,	64	R. Mann.
St Alban's,	60	Ja. Webb.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Eagle,	60	Jof. Hamer.
Colchester,	50	L. O'Brien.
Romney,	50	M. Milbank.
Newcastle,	50	W. Lloyd.
Hampshire,	50	R. Norbury.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Rochester,	50	R. Duff.
Lyme,	26	Ed. Vernon.
Seaford,	24	Ja. Rawlings.

Note 97. A List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Knowles, November, 1756.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Essex,	64	{ Cha. Knowles, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. R. Harland.
Magnanime,	74	{ Savage Mostyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Pol. Taylor.
Yarmouth,	64	{ Harry Norris, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Robert Frankland.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. J. Byron.
Somerfet,	64	F. Geary.
Prince Frederick,	64	R. Mann.

Swiftsure,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Swiftsure,	70	Capt. T. Stanhope.
Orford,	66	C. Stevens.
Bedford,	64	Ja. Douglas.
Monmouth,	64	Wash. Shirley.
York,	60	H. Pigot.
Eagle,	60	C. Proby.
Dunkirk,	60	Hon. Rd Howe.
Newcastle,	50	W. Lloyd.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Romney,	50	M. Milbank.
Falmouth,	50	Rd Hughes, jun.
Sheerneſs,	20	T. Graves.

### Note 98. Deſcription of the Chauſey Iſlands.

#### CHAUSEY ISLANDS,

Are a cluster of ſmall iſlands which lie to the N. W. of Granville, and belong to the family of Matignon, which ſome time ago farmed them out to the inhabitants of St Malo for the ſea-ware, of which they make kelp. Theſe iſlands are pretty numerous, and form a very good harbour, capable of receiving ſmall veſſels, and which proved of great uſe to the ſmall privateers of Jerſey and Guernſey during the laſt war. By their means they greatly injured the French coaſting trade: they lurked about thoſe rocks, and ſallied forth whenever they ſaw a veſſel which they thought they could make prize of. Theſe iſlands, in fact, are ſo many barren rocks, producing nothing but a little graſs. They abound with a variety of ſhell-fiſh, and the ſhores with ſea-ware. On the largeſt are a few rabbits. On this iſland are the remains of a ſmall chapel; and in order to prevent the Britiſh privateers from ſheltering here, a fort of ſome ſtrength was erected. There are no inhabitants on any of the iſlands; but in the ſummer-time many workmen are ſent to quarry ſtones, (which are deemed very good), and are employed in cutting and forming them, and in transporting them to St Malo, Granville, &c. for building and repairing the fortifications and private houſes. During the war large quantities of ſtone were brought from theſe iſlands for erecting and repairing the fortifications at the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. People come from the neighbouring ports, in the ſummer time, to make kelp here.

Note 99. A true Narrative of the Court of Spain's proceedings relative to the Antigallican privateer, and her prize the Duc de Penthièvre.

On the 26th of December 1756, the Antigallican privateer took the Duc de Penthièvre Indiaman, in the Channel that forms the en-

try of the ports of Ferrol and Corunna, and in sight of all the inhabitants of the latter.

In consequence of the first complaints that were made of this insult offered to the Spanish territory, the Commandant General of Galicia ordered both the Captain and the pilot of the port to be examined upon it; and that any witnesses brought by the French consul should also be admitted to give their evidence in the matter, on oath.

After the most proper informations were taken at Corunna, the Commandant General sent an account of the whole to the Court; and likewise delivered a copy of all the depositions to the French Consul.

The French, in consequence of this, applied to the King of Spain; who gave orders that these informations, and the letter from the Commandant of Galicia, should be laid before his council of war.

Whilst the council of war were going on with the examination, an account came to Court that the privateer and her prize were arrived at Cadiz: and though the French consul there applied to the Governor, desiring that he would detain the vessels, he refused to do it, as he had no orders from Court for that purpose.

The council of war having examined all the papers and affidavits, gave their opinion as follows: "That the violation of his Majesty's territory, and the insult offered to it by the privateer, being fully and clearly proved, the privateer ought to be stopped, the captain punished, and the pretended prize restored to its lawful owners, the French."

Before this report was made, the King had sent orders to the Governor of Cadiz, to detain both ships. The Governor, upon receiving this order, sent for the British consul, and informed him of it; adding, that provided he (the consul) would be answerable for both ships and their effects, and that they should not go out of that port till further orders, the Governor would not send troops to seize them. But upon the consul's refusing to do this, and protesting against whatever might be done, the governor, in the consul's presence, ordered the mayor of the town, the secretary of the government, and the notary of war, to take the necessary troops with them, to take possession of the said ships, in order to detain them; recommending to them to use the greatest moderation and civility. When the two ships were thus seized, the English consul did then offer to be bound that they should not go out of port without orders from Madrid; which offer the governor accepted of with the greatest politeness; and the troops were immediately withdrawn, and only some customhouse-officers left on board.

Authentic instruments, containing an account of all these transactions, were delivered to the English and French consuls. The consul of England informed the British ambassador at Madrid of the affair; who, on the 27th of February, presented a memorial, and a copy of an affidavit of a lieutenant of the French prize, made by him as it appears, in the port of Cadiz, in the presence of the English consul, and on board the ship where he was a prisoner. Upon these grounds the ambassador demanded, that the prize should not be delivered to the French: and though this application was made some days



days after the order had, in consequence of the opinion of the council of war, been sent from Madrid to restore the ship to the French; yet, on this bare complaint, fresh orders were immediately dispatched to the governor of Cadiz, signifying that he should not give up the ship to the French, if he had not already done it; and if he had, that he should at all events keep both ships in his possession till farther orders.

This last order arrived at Cadiz after the ship had been given up to the French, in consequence of the preceding orders; so that the governor could do no more than seize again upon the ships, and keep them both from the English and French.

It may not be improper to add in what manner the governor behaved in executing the orders to deliver the ship to the French, before he received the last and contrary orders. The captain of the privateer, when he was informed of what was to be done, got all his men on board the prize; protested, that, far from giving his consent to it, he would oppose it to his utmost; and seemed to be getting ready to sail out of port. Upon this rash and imprudent resolution, the governor ordered the commanders of two Spanish ships of war to go up along side the prize, and use every gentle method to persuade the captain to deliver the prize; and in case his obstinacy should render such means ineffectual, to employ force.

This order was given on the 26th of February; but, the sea running high, the Spanish men of war could not come up with the prize till the 2d of March; when, being at a proper distance, the Spanish commander sent a civil message to the English captain, to which the latter made an answer in his usual rough way. A second polite message was sent to him, in which the Spanish commandant signified, that his orders being to make use of force if fairer methods failed, he begged he would not drive him to that disagreeable necessity, but give up the prize quietly. The English captain replied in the same obstinate strain as before. The Spanish commander, seeing all his civilities fruitless, fired two broadsides at him; upon which he struck his colours. Spanish troops were put on board, and the prize restored to the French, and the English captain and his crew taken into custody for their insolent behaviour. Soon after, however, they were set at liberty. In consequence of the last orders from the court of Madrid, the Governor retook possession of the prize, and kept it till the beginning of August, when, in consequence of the report of the council of war to the King of Spain, "That the Duc de Penthièvre prize had been taken off Corunna, in violation of the Spanish territory," the King sent orders to the governor of Cadiz, to deliver up the prize to the French consul, and to detain the Antigallican privateer, till the parties were heard with regard to the damages which might have been occasioned by the detention.

Such was the result of this affair, which made so much noise; in which the partiality of the court of Spain appeared much more conspicuous than any misconduct of the privateer. That strict justice was not done, appeared so plainly, that, on the breaking out of the war against Spain in 1762, his Majesty was pleased to give to the survi-

ving owners of the Antigallican privateer, his ship the Roebuck, of 44 guns, to be by them fitted out to cruize against the enemy.

Note 100. Supplies granted by Parliament for the Year 1757.

I. *For Expences incurred, and not provided for.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1756, - -	L. 111,570	19	7½
Towards defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for the land-service for 1756,	228,896	4	7
For defraying the remainder of ditto exceedings, Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia in 1755, - -	47,169	2	4
	15,381	4	0
For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the supplies granted in this session, -	700,000	0	0
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, - -	200,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L. 1,303,017	10	6½

II. *For the Service of the current Year, 1757.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 55,000 seamen, including 11,419 marines, and the ordnance for sea-service, -	2,860,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, - -	223,939	7	7
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, - -	200,000	0	0
For 49,049 land-forces, including 4008 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, -	1,213,746	3	9
For the pay of the general and staff officers, and the officers for the hospitals, for the land-forces, - -	47,060	15	10
For maintaining the forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, -	423,963	16	10
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service, - -	161,557	1	10
For the charge of two Highland battalions of foot to be raised, - -	46,022	5	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,	£. 5,176,289	10	10



# APPENDIX.

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	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,176,289	10	10
For the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish Establishment, serving in North America and the East Indies, and augmenting Major-General O'Farrell's regiment of foot, -	48,926	2	6
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, - - -	33,000	0	0
For pensions to half pay officers widows, married before December 25. 1716, -	2,350	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards and regiment of horse, reduced, and for the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, -	3,321	16	3
For half-pay to certain staff-officers of the late garrison of Minorca, viz. the secretaries of the governor of the island, the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant-governor of Fort St Philip, and the surgeon of the garrison of that fort, -	517	1	8
Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, - - -	30,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the support of Greenwich hospital, - - -	10,000	0	0
For purchasing land near Plymouth, and carrying on the works of the hospital to be erected thereon for the reception of sick men belonging to his Majesty's fleet, - - -	10,000	0	0
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, to receive all children under a certain age, to be by them limited, that shall be brought to that hospital before Jan. 1. 1758, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated, - - -	30,000	0	0
To enable the commissioners for Westminster bridge, to wide the passage leading from Cockspur-street, to the passage in Spring-garden leading to St James's park, -	2,500	0	0
Towards the farther enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for widening the ways, and making more safe and commodious the streets and passages leading from Charing-cross to the two Houses of Parliament, the courts of justice, and Westminster bridge, - - -	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for repairing and finishing a road, proper for the passage of troops and carriages, from Carlisle to Newcastle upon Tyne, whereof			

Carried forward,

£. 5,356,904 11 3

# APPENDIX.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,356,904	11	3
L.500 to be paid to the Commissioners for Cumberland, and L.2500 to those for Northumberland,		3,000	0 0
Upon account, to be paid to the East-India Company towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements,		20,000	0 0
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa,		10,000	0 0
Upon account, for defraying the charge of the civil establishment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1756 to June 24. 1757,		3,557	10 0
Upon account, for supporting the colony of Nova Scotia,		28,789	5 1
Upon account, to be paid to such persons, and in such manner, and in such proportions, as his Majesty shall direct, for the use and relief of his Majesty's subjects in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in recompence for such service as, with the approbation of the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America, they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said provinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy,		50,000	0 0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1757, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,		1,000,000	0 0
	£.6,472,251	6	4

## III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff-officers, the train of artillery and officers of the hospital, Hanoverian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from December 25. 1756 to February 24. 1757, both inclusive,	33,025	1	6
Carried forward,	£.33,025	1	6



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	33,025	1	6
For the charge of 5726 foot, with the officers, artillery, and hospital, ditto troops in ditto pay, from February 25. 1757 to March 26. following, both inclusive,	9,494	3	9
For the expence of the march in Germany of the troops of Hanover in the pay of Great Britain, both at their coming here and their return back,	31,959	15	6
For the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, Hessian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from December 25, 1756. to February 24. 1757. both inclusive,	23,335	17	11
— from February 25. 1757 to April 26. following, both inclusive,	22,959	10	2½
— from April 27. 1757 to May 27. following, both inclusive,	11,667	18	11½
Towards defraying the charge of German pay, ditto troops in ditto pay,			
Foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery,			
6600 from May 28. to Dec. 24. 1756,	46,597	9	0
3300 from April 22. to Dec. 24. 1757,	27,273	14	0
Horse, with the officers of the hospital,			
1400 from April 27. to Dec. 24. 1757.	25,078	0	0
700 from August 23. to Dec. 24. 1757,	6,119	9	6
For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horse and 3300 foot, ditto troops in ditto pay, pursuant to treaty,	37,296	17	6
For making good his Majesty's engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty,	60,766	1	0
For defraying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of 150,000 crowns a-year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty, from August 6. 1756 to April 27. 1757, the day when the cavalry enters into the pay of Great Britain,	26,007	5	6½
For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount-money for 1400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable April 27. 1757, the supposed day when the cavalry took the field,	13,475	0	0
For assisting his Majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation of his Majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with			

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Carried forward, £.375,056 4 4½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	375,056	4	4½
the King of Prussia, for the security of the empire against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause,	200,000	0	0
For foreign subsidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	£. 575,056	4	4½
For expences incurred and not provided for,	1,303,017	10	6½
For the service of the current year, 1757,	6,472,251	6	4
Total of the grants for the year 1757,	£.8,350,325	1	3

Note 101. A List of the Squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Watson in the East Indies, 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Kent,	70	535	{ Charles Watson, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Henry Speke.
Cumberland,	66	530	
Tyger,	60	400	{ George Pocock, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Captain John Harrison.
Salisbury,	50	350	
Bridgewater,	24	160	Thomas Latham.
*Triton,	24	160	William Martin.
Kingsfisher,	14	100	Henry Smith.
			Edmund Townley.
			Richard Toby.

\* Arrived from England after the squadron was gone to Bengal.

Note 102. Description of Calcutta, Chandernagore, Hughley, &c.

### CALCUTTA, OR FORT-WILLIAM,

The principal settlement in Bengal belonging to the British, situated on the western branch of the Ganges called Hughley, in Lat. 22. 28. N. Lon. 87. 10. E. The fort is an irregular tetragon of brick and mortar called Puckah, which is a composition of brick-dust, lime, molasses, and cut hemp; and when dry is more durable than brick or stone. The town is built without order, the builders choosing what ground they please; the English near the river, the natives within land. The governor's house in the fort is a regular piece of architecture; and in the fort are many convenient lodgings for the council and writers belonging to the Company, with storehouses and magazines. The Company has a very good hospital here, with a garden,



garden, and fish ponds, for the governor, &c. Others have the like, so that provisions are cheap, and the country is agreeable, notwithstanding the inconveniencies to which it is incident by the climate. The Company has a pretty strong garrison here, and more so since it was taken by Nabob Surajah Dowlah in 1756, who are employed in conveying the Company's ships from Patna, loaded with saltpetre, piece-goods, opium, and raw silk. The trade of Bengal supplies rich cargoes for fifty or sixty ships yearly, besides what is carried in small vessels to the neighbouring countries; and the article of saltpetre alone is become of so great consequence to the European powers, that every thing has been attempted by the French and Dutch to deprive us of it. Happily their efforts hitherto have proved abortive. Since the disaster in 1756, a new fort has been built of great strength; and since the East India Company acquired territory in Bengal, the city has increased to a great size, and is now made the residence of the Governor-General of the Company's settlements in India.

#### CHANDERNAGORE,

The principal settlement the French had in Bengal, situated on the Ganges fifty miles higher than Calcutta, from which the French East India Company carried on a very considerable traffic. Here the French had a very strong fort, consisting of four regular bastions, with a ravelin before the land-gate. On the walls were mounted one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, and several mortars; and in it the French East India Company maintained a garrison of five hundred European troops, besides a great many of the natives.

#### HUGHLEY,

A large town in the kingdom of Bengal, situated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges. The town extends near two miles along the side of the river, and carries on a very great trade in all the articles of commerce in this country, affording very valuable cargoes for a number of ships every year, besides what is carried on by land with the neighbouring towns. Saltpetre is brought here from Patna, in long narrow vessels. It lies thirty-five miles above Calcutta, in Lat. 22. 0. N. Lon. 88. 25. E.

*Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Director and Council for the French East India Company's affairs at Chandernagore, to Charles Waisson, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in chief of all his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the East Indies, and of the marine force of the United Company of merchants trading to and in these parts, with the answers made by the said Vice-Admiral Watfon.*

ARTICLE 1. The lives of the deserters shall be saved.

ANSWER. The deserters shall absolutely be given up.

ART. 2. All the officers of this garrison shall be prisoners on their parole of honour, and shall have liberty to carry with them all effects, and go where they please, on promising they will not serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present war.

ANS. The Admiral agrees to this.

ART. 3. The soldiers of the garrison shall be prisoners of war so long as the present war continues; and when peace is made between the King of France and the King of England, they shall be sent to Pondicherry, and till then be entertained at the expence of the English company.

ANS. The Admiral likewise agrees, with this difference only, that instead of sending the soldiers to Pondicherry, they shall be sent to Madras, or to England, as the Admiral shall hereafter think proper; and that such foreigners, who are not of the French nation, and choose voluntarily to enter into the English service, shall have liberty.

ART. 4. The sepoys of the garrison shall not be prisoners of war. They shall have leave, on the contrary, to return to their own country on the coast.

ANS. The Admiral agrees to this.

ART. 5. The officers and men of the Company's European ship St Contest shall be sent to Pondicherry, in the first English ship which goes to the coast.

ANS. The officers and men of the European ships shall be upon the same footing as the soldiers, and be sent to Madras or to England as soon as possible.

ART. 6. The French Jesuit fathers shall have liberty to exercise the functions of their religion in the house which has been assigned them since the demolishing of their church; the silver ornaments and every thing that belongs to the church, shall be given them, and also their effects.

ANS. The Admiral cannot agree to any Europeans residing here; but the French Jesuits may go to Pondicherry, with all the ornaments of their church, or whatever else they please.

ART. 7. All the inhabitants, of what nation or quality soever, as Europeans, Mustees, Christians, Blacks, Gentiles, Moors, and others, shall be put in possession of their houses, and of all in general, as shall be found belonging to them, either in the fort, or on their estates.

ANS. This article to be left to the Admiral, who will do justice.

ART, 8.



ART. 8. The factories of Cassimbuzar, Dacca, Patna, Jeuda, and of Ballasore, shall remain at the command of the chiefs who direct them.

ANS. To be settled between the Nabob and the Admiral.

ART. 9. The directors, counsellors, and those employed under them, shall have leave to go where they please, with their cloaths and linen.

ANS. The Admiral agrees to this.

The Admiral expects an answer by three o'clock this afternoon, and that the British forces may take possession of the fort by four.

The above mentioned propositions have been accepted of by the council; in consequence of which we have delivered up the fortress of Chandernagore to Admiral Watson.

*Chandernagore, the 23<sup>d</sup> }  
of March, 1757. }*

LA PORTIERE.	P. RENAULT.
F. NICOLAS.	M. FOURNIER.
SUGUES.	A. CAILLOT.

Note 103. Articles acceded to, signed and sealed by the Nabob of Bengal, and the East India Company, February 9. 1757.

ART. 1. Whatever rights and privileges the King hath granted to the English Company in the Phirmaund and Husbulhoorums sent from Delhi, shall not be disputed or taken from them, and the immunities therein mentioned stand good and to be acknowledged. Whatever villages are given by the Phirmaund to the Company, shall likewise be granted, notwithstanding they have been denied them by former Soubahdars; but the Zemindars of these villages are not to be hurt or displaced without cause.

ANS. I do agree to the terms of the Phirmaund.

ART. 2. All goods passing and repassing through the country by land or water, in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, with English Duffachs, shall be exempt from any tax, fee, or imposition, from Choqedars, Gualivahs, Zemindars, or any others.

ANS. I agree to this.

ART. 3. All the Company's factories seized by the Nabob shall be returned. All the money, goods, and effects belonging to the Company, their servants and tenants, and which have been seized and taken by the Nabob, shall be restored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people shall be made good by the payment of such sum of money as his justice shall think reasonable.

ANS. I agree to restore whatever has been seized and taken by my orders, and accounted for in my sincany.

ART. 4. That we have permission to fortify Calcutta in such a manner as we may think proper, without interruption.

ANS. I consent to it.

ART. 5. That we shall have liberty to coin ficcas both gold and silver, of equal weight and fineness to those of Muxadabad, which shall

shall pass current in the provinces; and that there be no demand made for a deduction of Batta.

ANS. I consent to the English Company's coining their own bullion into siccas.

ART. 6. That the treaty shall be ratified by signing, sealing, and swearing in the presence of God and his Prophets, to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal officers and ministers.

ANS. I have sealed and signed the articles in the presence of God and his Prophets.

ART. 7. That Admiral Charles Watson, and Colonel Robert Clive, on the part and behalf of the English nation, and of the Company, do agree to live in a good understanding with the Nabob, to put an end to these troubles, and be in friendship with him whilst these articles are preserved and performed by the Nabob.

ANS. I have signed and sealed the foregoing articles upon these terms, that if the governor and council will sign and seal them with the Company's seal, and will swear to the performance on their part, I then consent and agree to them.

Then followed the Nabob's seal; and Meer Jaffier, and Rajah Dullub, two of his ministers, also undersigned it.

Note 104. Treaty executed by Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadar, with Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, and the counsellors Drake and Watts.

In the presence of God and his Prophet, I swear to abide by the terms of this agreement while I have life.

*Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn*, the slave of Allum Geer Mogul.

ARTICLE 1. The agreement and treaty made with Nabob Serajah Dowlah, I agree to and admit of.

ART. 2. The enemies of the English are my enemies, whether Europeans or others.

ART. 3. Whatever goods and factories belong to the French in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixá, shall be delivered to the English, and the French never permitted to have factories or settlements any more in these provinces.

ART. 4. To indemnify the Company for their losses by the capture of Calcutta, and the charges they have been at to repossess their factories, I will give one crore of rupees. (1,250,000.)

ART. 5. To indemnify the English inhabitants who suffered by the capture of Calcutta, I will give fifty lack of rupees. (650,000.)

ART. 6. To indemnify the losses suffered by Gentoos, Moormen, &c. I will give twenty lack of rupees. (250,000.)

ART. 7. To inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who suffered by the capture, I will give seven lacks of rupees. (87,500.)

The



The division of these donations to be left to the Admiral, the Colonel, and committee.

ART. 8. The lands within the Moratta ditch all round Calcutta, (which are now possessed by other Zemindars), and six hundred yards all round without the ditch, I will give up entirely to the Company.

ART. 9. The Zemindary of lands to the southward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, shall be in the hands of the English Company, and under their government and orders. The customary rents of every district within that tract to be paid by the English into the King's treasury.

ART. 10. Whenever I send for the assistance of the English troops, their pay and charges shall be disbursed by me.

ART. 11. From Hughley downwards I will build no new forts near the river.

ART. 12. As soon as I am established Soubah of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the above-mentioned articles.

*Dated the 15th of the Moon of Ramazan,  
(June . 1757.) In the fourth year  
of the present Reign.*

Note 105. A List of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Cotes at Jamaica, and of the Prizes made by Captain Forrest, 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Rear-Admiral of the White.
Edinburgh,	64	Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Augusta,	60	W. Langdon.
Dreadnought,	60	Ar. Forrest.
Princess Mary,	60	M. Suckling.
Assistance,	50	T. Craven.
Greenwich,	50	R. Wellard.
Lynn,	44	R. Roddam.
Sphinx,	24	Ja. Kirk.
Squirrel,	20	H. Dennis.
Wager,	20	H. Parker.
Lively,	20	W. Shurmur.
Rye,	20	Fr. Wyat.
Shoreham,	20	J. Wickham.
		H. Marth.

*List of the French merchant-ships taken by the Augusta, Capt. Forrest.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Mars, - -	500	22	108
Le Theodore, -	650	18	70
Carried forward,	1150	40	178

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Brought forward,	1150	40	178
Le Solide,	350	12	44
La Margarite,	350	12	50
Le St Pierre,	300	14	40
Le Maurice le Grand,	300	12	36
La Flore,	300	12	35
Le Brillant,	200	10	20
La Mannet, a brig,	120		12
Total,	3070	112	415

Note 106. A List of the French Squadron that engaged Captains Forrest, Suckling, and Langdon, October 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Intrepide,	74	900	M. de Kerfaint.
Le Sceptre,	74	800	M. Clevau.
L'Opiniatre,	64	650	M. de Molian.
Greenwich,	50	500	M. de Faucault.
L'Outardé,	44	400	
Le Sauvage,	32	300	
Le Licorne,	32	300	
Total,	370	3850	

Note 107. List of the Fleet under Commodore Moore at the Leeward islands, 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	{ John Moore, Commodore. Capt. T. Burnett.
Buckingham,	70	
Trident,	64	Rd Tyrrell.
Bristol,	50	A. Jelf.
Falkland,	50	A. Leslie.
Woolwich,	44	F. S. Drake.
Humber,	40	P. Parker.
oebuck,	40	S. Scot.
Amazon,	26	J. Holwall.
Blandford,	24	W. Norton.
Antigua,	14	C. Middleton, acting.
Saltaſh,	14	Chr. Codrington.
Weazle,	16	Walter Stirling.
		J. Boles.



Note 108. A List of the Fleet which sailed from New-York to Halifax, under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, June 20. 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Sutherland,	50	{ Sir Charles Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Falkingham.
Nightingale,	20	
Kennington,	20	Ja. Campbell.
Vulture,	16	D. Digges.
Ferret,	14	S. Salt.
		Ar. Upton.

*A List of the Troops under the Earl of Loudoun, escorted by the above Squadron.*

The 22d, 42d, 44th, and 48th regiments; two battalions of the 60th regiment; a corps of rangers; 100 Boston carpenters; and six months provisions for the troops; and almost every requisite for carrying on a siege.

Note 109. A List of the French Fleet at Louisburg in 1757, under the command of M. Bois de la Mothe.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	84	{ M. Bois de La Mothe.	Le Sage,	64
Le Tonnant,	80		L'Inflexible,	64
Le Formidable,	80	{ M. de Beau-fremont.	L'Eveillé,	64
L'Hector,	74		Le Belliqueux,	64
Le Defenseur,	74	{ M. du Re-vest.	Le Celebre,	64
Le Diademe,	74		Le Bizarre,	64
Le Superbe,	74			
Le Glorieux,	74			
L'Heros,	74			
Le Dauphin Royal,	70			
L'Achille,	64			
Le Vaillante,	64			

FRIGATES.

La Brune,	36
Le Bien Acquis,	38
La Comette,	30
La Hermoine,	26
Le Fleur de Lys,	36
La Fochine, <i>flute</i> ,	36

Note 110. A List of the Fleet in North America, under the command of Vice-Admiral Holburne, in 1757.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Newark,	80	Francis Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. William Holburne.
Invincible,	74	Sir Charles Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White.
		Capt. John Bentley.
Grafton,	70	Charles Holmes, Commodore.
		Capt. Thomas Cornewall.
Terrible,	74	Richard Collins.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colville.
Orford,	66	Richard Spry.
Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	John Amherst.
Nassau,	64	James Sayer.
Defiance,	60	Patrick Baird.
Kingston,	60	William Parry.
Nottingham,	60	Samuel Marshall.
Sunderland,	60	George Mackenzie.
Tilbury,	60	Henry Barnsley.
Windfor,	60	Samuel Faulknor.
Centurion,	50	William Mantell.
Sutherland,	50	Edward Falkingham.

## FRIGATES.

Kennington,	20	Dudley Digges.
Nightingale,	20	James Campbell.
Portmahon,	20	Samuel Wallis.
Success,	20	Paul Henry Ourrey.
Winchelsea,	20	John Rous.

## SLOOPS.

Baltimore,	16	Thomas Owen.
Jamaica,	14	Samuel Thompson.
Hawke,	14	Henry Bradley.
Vulture,	14	John Scaife.
Hunter,	12	John Laforey.
Cruizer,	10	Edward Park.
Speedwell,	8	Robert Bond.
Otter,	10	William Tucker.
Ferret,	10	Francis Upton.
Spy,	10	William Bayne.
Gibraltar's Prize,	12	John Stott.

BOMB.



## BOMB-KETCHES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Furnace,	8	Capt. Will. Williamson.
Grenado,	8	Rob. Hawthorn.

## FIRE-SHIP.

Lightning,	8	Capt. Henry Martin.
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## Note III. Land Forces.

## GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief, Major-General John Earl of Loudoun.

James Abercrombie,  
Peregrine Thomas Hopson, } Major-Generals.  
Lord Charles Hay,

Colonel Charles Lawrence, Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General, Colonel John Forbes.

Quarter-Master General, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John St Clair Baronet.

Commander of the Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel George Williamson.

Chief Engineer, Dugald Campbell Esq;

*The Army was subdivided in Brigades as follows :*

<i>Commanding Officer.</i>	<i>1st Brigade.</i>	<i>Command. Officer.</i>	<i>2d Brigade.</i>	<i>Command. Officer.</i>	<i>3d Brigade.</i>
Major-General Hopson.	2d Bat, 1st Reg. 28th Reg. 44th — 55th —	Major-General Abercrombie.	17th Reg. 42d ——— 46th ——— 60th, 2d. Batt.	Major-General Lord Charles Hay.	22d Reg. 43d ——— 48th ——— 60th, 4th Batt.

The Reserve, commanded by Brigadier-General Lawrence, 27th regiment, together with a detachment of 700 men, drawn from the 40th, 45th, and 47th regiments.

Note 112. When Admiral Holburne failed for Louisburg, he gave out the following line-of-battle.

*The Kingston to lead with the starboard, and the Defiance with the larboard tacks on board.*

<i>Frigates to repeat signals.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Divisions.</i>
Hunter.	Kingston,	60	William Parry,	Sir Cha. Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White.
	Captain,	64	John Amherst,	
	Invincible,	74	John Bentley,	
	Nassau,	64	James Sayer,	
Portmahon.	Sutherland,	50	Ed. Falkingham,	Fra. Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief.
	Tilbury,	60	Henry Barnsley,	
	Northumberland,	70	Lord Colville,	
	Newark,	80	Wm Holburne,	
	Orford,	66	Richard Spry,	
	Sunderland,	60	Geo. Mackenzie,	
	Centurion,	50	William Mantell,	
Ferret.	Nottingham,	60	Sam. Marshall,	Cha. Holmes, Commodore.
	Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke,	
	Grafton,	70	Tho. Cornwall,	
	Terrible,	74	Rich. Collins,	
	Defiance,	60	Patrick Baird,	

*A List of the Ships sent from England to reinforce Vice-Admiral Holburne in North America.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Somerset,	64	Capt. Francis Geary.
Devonshire,	64	William Gordon.
Eagle,	60	Hugh Palliser.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.

Note 113. A List of the General and Staff Officers, with the military force destined against Rochefort, 1757.

Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, K. B.  
 Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, } Major-Generals.  
 Hon. Edward Cornwallis, }  
 Quarter-Master General, Colonel James Wolfe.



<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers of Regiments.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers of Regiments.</i>
3d Reg. of Foot,	Col. G. Howard.	5th Reg.	Col. Ld G. Bentinck.
8th ———	Lt-Col. Lafauille.	15th —	L-C. Hon. Jas. Murray.
20th ———	Col. W. Kingfby.	24th —	Lt-Col. Wm. Rufane.
25th ———	Lt-Col. Scott.	30th —	Lt-Col. Sir William Boothby.
50th ———	Col. S. Hodgson.	51st —	Col. Thos. Brudenell.

Each regiment was completed to seven hundred men,	-	7000
Light Horse,	-	100
Artillery,	-	200

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Total, 7300

*Naval Force destined against Rochefort, Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.  
Commander in Chief.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ramillies,	90	815	{ Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Ad- miral of the Blue. Capt. James Hobbs.
Neptune,	90	805	
Princess Amelia,	80	681	{ Charles Knowles, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. James Galbraith. Thomas Broderick, Rear-Ad- miral of the White. Capt. Stephen Colby,
Royal George,	100	870	
Namur,	90	780	Matthew Buckle.
Barfleur,	90	780	Peter Denis.
Royal William,	84	770	Samuel Graves.
Magnanime,	74	700	Whittwrong Taylor.
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. Rich. Howe.
Dublin,	74	600	Hon. Aug. Keppel.
Burford,	70	520	George Bridges Rodney.
Alcide,	64	500	James Young.
America,	60	420	James Douglas.
Achilles,	60	420	Hon. John Byron.
Medway,	60	420	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Dunkirk,	60	420	Charles Proby.
			Robert Digby.

## FRIGATES.

Jafon,	50	250	William Paston.
Southampton,	32	220	James Gilchrist.
Coventry,	28	200	Carr Scroope.

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Carried forward, 1310 10871

## SLOOPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Brought forward,	1310	10871	
Cormorant,	18	120	Capt. Benjamin Clive.
Postillion,	18	120	William Cooper.
Beaver,	16	100	Edward Gascoigne.
Pelican,	14	80	James O'Hara.
Escort,	14	80	Charles Inglis.

## BOMB-KETCHES.

Firedrake,	8	60	Owen Edwards.
Infernal,	8	68	James Mackenzie.

## FIRE-SHIPS.

Pluto,	8	45	John Lindsay.
Proserpine,	8	45	Francis Banks.

## BUSSES.

Canterbury,	6	40	Thomas Lempriere.
Medway,	6	40	Charles Lucas.

## HOSPITAL-SHIP.

Thetis,	18	100	John Moutray.
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Total, 1476 11779

*A Description of the Town and Port of Rochefort, Basque Road, the Islands of Oleron, Rhé, and Aix.*

## ROCHEFORT,

A town in France, in the territory of Aunis, is situated on the river Charente, about three leagues from its mouth, in Lat. 46. 3. N. Long. 0. 45. W. The waters of this river abound in fish, and form several islands at its mouth, most of which are fortified.

Lewis XIV. very desirous of increasing his marine, by the advice of M. Colbert, purchased this spot, as a proper place for a Royal dock yard. A regular plan was laid down for the town, and a large space set apart for the foundery, magazines, and dock-yard.

The river has depth sufficient to admit the largest ships, and they can lie afloat in the harbour even at low water. From its sheltered situations they are free from hurricanes. Bomb-vessels cannot come near enough to reach them; neither does the worm bite here. The neigh-



neighbouring provinces afford them every necessary for victualling fleets. The building of the town began in 1566, and in 1673 it contained 20,000 inhabitants, great encouragement being given to people to settle here. The public buildings are magnificent. The dock-yard is very grand : it consists of several slips for building ships, and three docks for repairing and careening. In 1675 the town was fortified : this was much contrary to the opinion of M. Colbert, who did not want that it should be a garrison town : but that the place should only be inclosed with a plain wall. In his opinion the only side from which danger was to be apprehended was the river, and that avenue ought to be fortified in the strongest manner. Besides the fort on the island of Aix, the mouth of the river is guarded by a strong redoubt on Isle Madame, the fort of Fouras, and the fort of the Point. A league above the entrance of the river, and on the south side of the Charente, stands fort Lupin, being a redoubt with loop-holes, surrounded with a circular battery of twenty-two guns, to fire to the right and left, and directly across the river ; but the chief protection to the place on this side is the number of shoals with which the entrance into the river abounds ; and although frigates and smaller ships of war can go up to the town with all their guns and stores on board, yet before ships of the line can proceed as high, they are obliged to come to an anchor off the isle of Aix, and there put their guns and heavy stores into lighters, and thence proceed, in ballast only, to Rochefort : and, in like manner, before they proceed to sea, they take in their guns, &c. abreast of the isle of Aix. The fortifications of Rochefort on the land-side are not deemed of any great strength, and will not stand any time against regular approaches, and unless the place is strongly garrisoned, might, by a brisk officer, and a resolute body of men, be carried by a coup de main. A few years after the founding of Rochefort, the project for registering seamen first began here. They were afterwards divided into three classes, by which 60,000 seamen were registered in 1680 : they were to serve alternately ; 20,000 were allotted to the King's service, 20,000 to trading vessels, and 20,000 to be at their own disposal. In 1674 the Dutch, under Van Tromp, made an attempt on Rochefort with a powerful armament, but were repulsed.

#### BASQUE ROAD,

Is formed by the main, the islands of Oleron, Rhé, and Aix.

Oleron is a well cultivated island, about five leagues long and two in breadth, and contains near 11,000 inhabitants, a great number of whom are mariners. Indeed this island has been long famous for its commerce and its sailors, the code of maritime laws being styled the laws of Oleron. The tower of Chassiron is a light-house, on that point which juts farthest into the sea, and intended to direct vessels to the entrance into the Pertuis d' Antioche, the name given to the strait or passage between the islands Oleron and Rhé.

The isle of Rhé is near four leagues long, and about a league broad: it is three leagues from Rochelle. It is well cultivated, produces plenty of salt, and an indifferent sort of wine, which, however, makes very good brandy. It is well situated for trade, and is very populous. Its chief town is St Martin, which, as well as the coasts of the island, is well fortified.

The island of Aix is situated about three leagues from the mouth of the river Charente. It is near one league long, and about a mile broad where broadest. It is well cultivated; has a tolerably built little village, and a church: The inhabitants may be about 500 in number, who live chiefly by fishing. At the end of a long narrow point of land is the fort, built from a design of the famous M. de Vauban. A great deal of money had been expended on this fortification, the stones being brought from the neighbourhood of Rochefort. It in a manner commands the navigation of the Charente. The fort was constructed to mount from fifty to sixty guns, besides mortars. The works were completed towards the land; but the embrasures were not formed on the side next the sea, when the British forces took it in 1757.

Note 114. A List of the Fleet which sailed from Spithead on October 22. 1757. under the command of Admirals Hawke and Boscawen.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ramillies,	90	{ Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. James Hobbs.
Royal George,	100	
Neptune,	90	{ Hon. Edward Boscawen, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Matt. Buckle.
Namur,	90	
Barfleur,	90	James Galbraith.
Royal William,	84	Peter Denis.
Princess Amelia,	80	Samuel Graves.
Magnanime,	74	W. Taylor.
Torbay,	74	Stephen Colby.
Dublin,	74	Hon. Richard Howe.
Burford,	70	Hon. Aug. Keppel.
Alcide,	64	Geo. Bridges Rodney
Essex,	64	Ja. Young.
Intrepid,	60	Ja. Douglas.
Prince of Orange,	60	John Campbell.
Rochester,	50	Edward Pratten.
Huffar,	28	John Fergusson.
Shannon,	26	Robert Duff.
Biddeford,	20	John Elliot.
		Archibald Cleveland.
		Samuel Hood.



## Note 115. Supplies granted for the year 1758.

I. *For Expences incurred and not provided for.*

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1757,	£.145,454	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land-service,	210,301	17	3
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1757,	284,802	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session, and charged upon the supplies to be granted in this session,	800,000	0	0
For making good a sum issued in pursuance of addresses of the Commons to the King,	31,000	0	0
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia in 1756,	6,626	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
For reimbursing to the province of Massachusetts bay, their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service for the campaign in 1756,	27,380	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
For reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut ditto,	13,736	17	7
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy,	300,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£.1,819,303	0	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

II. *For the service of the current Year, 1758.*

For 60,000 seamen, including 14,845 marines, and the ordnance for sea-service,	3,120,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers,	224,421	5	8
Towards the building, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships,	200,000	0	0
For 53,777 land-forces, including 4008 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey.	1,253,368	18	6
For maintaining the forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence,	623,704	0	2
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,	£.5,421,494	4	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,421,494	4	4
For the pay of the general and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals, for the land-forces,	37,452	3	4
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service,	181,505	10	0
For the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, and the East Indies,	43,968	4	2
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and defraying such expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757,	100,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines,	35,602	0	0
For pensions to half-pay officers widows, married before December 25. 1716,	2,226	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiments of horse, reduced, and for the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards,	3,098	17	11
Upon account for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital,	26,000	0	0
Upon account towards the support of Greenwich hospital,	10,000	0	0
For carrying on the works of the hospital for seamen building near Plymouth,	10,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen at Hasler, near Gofport,	10,000	0	0
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, to receive all children under a certain age, to be by them limited, that shall be brought to that hospital before Jan. 1. 1759, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated,	40,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford,	10,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the East India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements,	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa,	10,000	0	0

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Carried forward, £. 5,961,346 1 6



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,961,346	19	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1757, to June 24. 1758,	3,557	10	0
Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia,	9,902	5	0
To be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the judges in the superior courts of justice, agreeably to an address from the Commons to the King, representing, that the salaries of most of the Judges in his Majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore beseeching his Majesty to advance any sum not exceeding L.11,450, to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such Judges, and in such proportions, as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, should think fit, for the present year; and assuring his Majesty, that the House would make the same good to his Majesty,	11,450	0	0
Towards the rebuilding of London bridge,	15,000	0	0
For repairing the parish church of St Margaret, Westminster,	4,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1758, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	800,000	0	0
	£.6,805,256	14	9

### III. For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.

For defraying the charge of 2120 horse and 9900 foot, with the general and staff officers, officers of the hospital, and train of artillery, Hessian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from the 25th December 1757 to the 22d February 1758 both inclusive, together with the subsidy for said time, pursuant to treaty,	£.38,360	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
— from February 22. 1758 to April 23. following, both inclusive,	38,360	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
— from December 25. 1757 to December 24. 1758, both inclusive, being what remains to be paid for the Hessian troops, with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty,	165,175	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward,	£.241,897	4	8

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Weymouth,	60	John Stukely Somerset.
Cumberland,	56	William Martin.
Salisbury,	50	William Brereton.
Newcastle,	50	Hon. James Colvill.
Queenborough,	24	Digby Dent.

*A List of the French Squadron which engaged the British Fleet in the East Indies, Aug. 3. 1758.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Zodiaque,	74	Comte d'Aché. M. Gotho. Chevalier de Monteil, Adjutant-General.
Le Comte d'Provence,	74	M. de la Chaîse.
Le St Louis,	64	M. Joannis.
Le Vengeur,	64	M. Palliere.
Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	M. de Surville, le Cadet.
Le Duc d'Bourgogne,	60	M. Bouvet junior.
Le Condé,	50	M. de Rosbau.
Le Moras,	50	M. Bec de Lievre.
Le Diligente,	24	

Note 119. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Leeward Island Station, under the command of Commodore John Moore.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	John Moore, Commodore. Capt. Thomas Burnet.
Buckingham,	70	Richard Tyrrell.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Bristol,	50	Lauchlan Leslie.
Woolwich,	44	Peter Parker.
Roebuck,	40	Thomas Lynn.
Amazon,	26	William Norton.
Arundel,	24	Richard Matthews.
Bonetta,	16	Richard King.
Weasel,	14	John Boles.
Antigua,	12	Western Varlo.
Spy,	12	William Bayne.
Barbadoes,	12	Charles Middleton.



Note 120. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Vice-Admiral Cotes, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Edinburgh,	64	
Augusta,	60	William Langdon.
Dreadnought,	60	Arthur Forrest.
Princess Mary,	60	Maurice Suckling.
Eagle,	60	Thomas Craven.
Assistance,	50	James Hobbs.
Lynn,	44	Robert Wellerd.
Wager,	24	James Kirk.
Lively,	24	William Shurmur.
Seaford,	24	Francis Wyatt.
Port Royal,	14	David Edwards.
Hornet,	12	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Stork,	10	Hon. Charles Napier.
Port Antonio,	12	William Tucker.
		Arthur Usher.

Note 121. A List of the General and Staff Officers on the Expedition against Louisburg, 1758.

Major-General Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief.

Colonel { Edward Whitmore,  
Charles Lawrence,  
James Wolfe, } Brigadier-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Roger Townshend, Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertson, Quartermaster-General.

Colonel George Williamson, Commander of the Artillery.

Colonel John Henry Bastide, Chief Engineer.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Weymouth,	60	John Stukely Somerfet.
Cumberland,	56	William Martin.
Salisbury,	50	William Brereton.
Newcastle,	50	Hon. James Colvill.
Queenborough,	24	Digby Dent.

*A List of the French Squadron which engaged the British Fleet in the East Indies, Aug. 3. 1758.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Zodiaque,	74	Comte d'Aché.
		M. Gotho.
		Chevalier de Monteil, Adjutant-General.
Le Comte d'Provence,	74	M. de la Chaife.
Le St Louis,	64	M. Joannis.
Le Vengeur,	64	M. Palliere.
Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	M. de Surville, le Cadet.
Le Duc d'Bourgogne,	60	M. Bouvet junior.
Le Condé,	50	M. de Rofbau.
Le Moras,	50	M. Bec de Lievre.
Le Diligente,	24	

Note 119. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Leeward Island Station, under the command of Commodore John Moore.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	{ John Moore, Commodore.
		{ Capt. Thomas Burnet.
Buckingham,	70	Richard Tyrrell.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Bristol,	50	Lauchlan Leslie.
Woolwich,	44	Peter Parker.
Roebuck,	40	Thomas Lynn.
Amazon,	26	William Norton.
Arundel,	24	Richard Matthews.
Bonetta,	16	Richard King.
Weasel,	14	John Boles.
Antigua,	12	Western Varlo.
Spy,	12	William Bayne.
Barbadoes,	12	Charles Middleton.



Note 120. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Vice-Admiral Cotes, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Edinburgh,	64	Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Augusta,	60	William Langdon.
Dreadnought,	60	Arthur Forrest.
Princess Mary,	60	Maurice Suckling.
Eagle,	60	Thomas Craven.
Assistance,	50	James Hobbs.
Lynn,	44	Robert Wellerd.
Wager,	24	James Kirk.
Lively,	24	William Shurmur.
Seaford,	24	Francis Wyatt.
Port Royal,	14	David Edwards.
Hornet,	12	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Stork,	10	Hon. Charles Napier.
Port Antonio,	12	William Tucker.
		Arthur Usher.

Note 121. A List of the General and Staff Officers on the Expedition against Louisburg, 1758.

Major-General Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief.

Colonel { Edward Whitmore,  
Charles Lawrence, } Brigadier-Generals.  
James Wolfe,

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Roger Townshend, Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertson, Quartermaster-General.

Colonel George Williamson, Commander of the Artillery.

Colonel John Henry Bastide, Chief Engineer.

*A Complete Return of the Strength of the Army sent against LOUISBURG.*

<i>Regiments and their Colonels.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers of Regiments.</i>	<i>Colonels.</i>	<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>	<i>Chaplains.</i>	<i>Adjutants.</i>	<i>Dr. Masters.</i>	<i>Surgeons.</i>	<i>Surgeons Mates.</i>	<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Drummers.</i>	<i>Rank &amp; File.</i>
1st, 2d Bat. Sir G. St Clair.	Lt.-Col. Fortler.														
15th, Maj.-Gen. Amherst.	Lt.-Col. Murray.	1	1	1	7	20	9	1	1	1	1	2	38	18	854
17th, Brig.-Gen. Forbes.	Lt.-Col. Morris.	1	1	1	8	18	7	1	1	1	1	2	35	19	763
22d, B.-G. Whitmore.	Lt.-Col. Ld. Rollo.	1	1	1	7	10	9		1	1	1	1	29	20	660
28th, Lieut.-G. Bragg.	Lt.-Col. Well.	1	1	1	8	17	8		1	1	1	2	37	20	910
35th, Lieut.-G. Otway,	Lt.-Col. Fletcher.		1	1	7	9	9		1	1	1	1	30	20	627
40th, M.-G. Hoplon	Lt.-Col. Handfield.		1	1	5	12	5		1	1	1	1	20	14	566
45th, Lieut.-G. Warburton.	Lt.-Col. Wilmot.		1	1	7	16	6		1	1	1	2	30	16	655
47th, Lieut.-G. Lafcelles.	Lt.-Col. Hale.		1	1	7	17	6		1	1	1	1	38	19	852
48th, Col. Webb.	Lt.-Col. Burton.		1	1	5	15	9		1	1	1	2	38	18	856
58th, Col. Anfruther.	Lt.-Col. Howe.		1	1	7	16	8		1	1	1	2	38	20	932
60th, 2d Bat. Col. Monkton.	Major Young.			1	8	8	7		1	1	1	1	26	15	615
Do. 3d Do, B.-G. Lawrence.	Major Prevost.	1		1	6	20	7		1	1	1	2	39	20	925
78th, Lieut.-Col. Fraser.	Lt.-Col. Fraser.	1	1	1	6	26	7		1	1	1	2	35	17	814
Rangers.	Lt.-Col. Scot.		1	1	11	22	10	1	1	1	1	2	43	22	1084
Royal Artillery.	Col. Williamson.	1			5	12	5				1		24	22	499
					4	11	4		1	1	2		11	17	267
	Total Effective,	4	13	10	108	239	115	5	14	15	17	23	518	267	11,869



*A List of Admiral Boscawen's Fleet, at the Siege of Louisbourg.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	775	{ Hon. Ed. Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. M. Buckle.
Royal William,	84	765	
Princess Amelia,	80	678	{ Philip Durell, Commodore. Capt. J. Bray.
Dublin,	74	600	G. B. Rodney.
Terrible,	74	700	Richard Collins.
Northumberland,	70	520	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	R. Swanton.
Burford,	70	520	James Gambier.
Orford,	66	520	Richard Spry.
Lancaster,	66	520	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Devonshire,	66	520	W. Gordon.
Somerfet,	64	520	Edward Hughes.
Bedford,	64	520	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	520	J. Amherst.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	R. Mann.
Pembroke,	60	420	J. Simcoe.
Kingston,	60	420	W. Parry.
York,	60	420	Hugh Pigot.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	J. Fergusson.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.
Nottingham,	60	420	S. Marshall.
Centurion,	50	420	W. Mantell.
Sutherland,	50	350	J. Rous.
Diana,	36	240	A. Schomberg.
Shannon,	36	240	C. Meadows.
Juno,	32	220	J. Vaughan.
Trent,	28	200	J. Lindsay.
Boreas,	28	200	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Kennington,	28	200	Dudley Digges.
Hind,	20	160	R. Bond.
Scarborough,	20	160	R. Routh.
Nightingale,	20	160	James Campbell.
Port-Mahon,	20	160	S. Wallis.
Squirrel,	20	160	J. Cleland.
Grammont,	18	150	J. Stott.
Beaver,	16	150	Edward Gascoigne.
Hunter,	14	140	J. Laforey.
Hawke,	14	140	H. Broadley.
Halifax,	12	120	
Ætna,	{ fireships {	8	G. Balfour.
Lightning,		8	

Note 122. The Capitulation of Louisburg; the Number of the killed and wounded during the Siege; Strength of the Garrison; Number of Guns; and a list of the Ships taken or destroyed.

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the island of Cape Breton, of Louisburg, the island of St John, and their appurtenances.*

ART. 1. The garrison of Louisburg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannic Majesty.

2. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisburg, the islands of Cape Breton and St John, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least damage, to such commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannic Majesty.

3. The Governor shall give his orders, that the troops which are in the island of St John, and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ships of war as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

4. The gate called *Port Dauphine* shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garrison, including all those that carry arms, drawn up at noon, on the esplanade: where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements and ornaments of war; and the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

5. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

6. The merchants, and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER DE DRUCOUR.

*Louisburg, July 26. 1758.*

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of his Britannic Majesty's Army at the Siege of Louisburg.*

		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers,	-	12	24	36
Non-commission officers,	-	10	7	17
Drummers,	- - -	0	2	2
Rank and file,	- - -	150	320	470
Total,		172	353	525

*An*



*An Account of the French Squadron that was in the Harbour of Louisbourg during the Siege, commanded by M. de Beauffier, Chef d'Escadre.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>In what manner disposed of.</i>
Le Prudent,	74	{ Burnt by the boats of the fleet, under Captain Laforey, between the nights of the 25th and 26th of July.
L'Entreprenant,	74	
Le Celebre,	64	{ Burnt by accident, July 21.
Le Capricieux,	64	
Le Bienfaissant,	64	{ Taken by the boats of the fleet, under Captain Balfour, between the nights of the 25th and 26th of July, and towed into the north-east harbour.
L'Apollon,	50	
La Fidelle,	36	{ Sunk by the enemy, June 29th, in the mouth of the harbour, to prevent our fleet from entering it.
Le Biche,	16	
Le Chevre,	16	
La Diana,	36	{ Taken by the Boreas, one of the fleet under Sir Charles Hardy.
L'Echo,	28	
		{ Escaped out of the harbour the 13th at night, was bound for Quebec, with M. de Droucour's lady, and some other people of fashion, on board. Taken by the Juno and Scarborough.
Le Comete,	32	{ Escaped out of the harbour the 15th of June, at night, and, although closely pursued, got clear off, and after a remarkable quick passage, arrived at Port L'Orient, and gave the first certain accounts of the English having made good their landing at Louisburg.

*State of the Garrison of Louisburg when it surrendered, July 26. 1758.*

<i>Names of the Regiments.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Soldiers fit for duty.</i>	<i>Sick and Wounded.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
24 companies of the usual garrison, and two of artillery, -	76	746	195	1017
2d battalion of Volontaires Etran- gers, -	38	402	86	526
2d ditto of Cambise, -	38	466	104	608
2d ditto of Artois, -	32	407	27	466
2d ditto of Bourgogne, -	30	353	31	414
<hr/>				
Total of the garrison,	214	2374	443	3031
Sea-officers, private men, and ma- rines, fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships, -	136	1124	1347	2606
Inhabitants of both sexes, -	-	-	-	4000
<hr/>				
Total,				9637

*Return of the Ordnance and Stores found at Louisburg.*

Iron-ordnance mounted on standing car- riages, with beds & coins	36 pounds,	38	Round,	} shot, 14,000
	24	97	Cafe,	
	18	23	Double-	
	12	16	headed,	
	8	10	Grape,	} 4000
	6	26	Shells, -	
	4	6	Spare gun-carriages,	200
		<hr/>	Pig and sheet lead, tons,	12
		216	Iron of forts, do.	6
		<hr/>	Wheelbarrows, -	600
Brass mortars with beds,	12½ inch,	3	Shovels, wood, -	760
	9	1	Ditto, iron, -	900
	6½	3	Pick-axes, -	822
		<hr/>	Iron Crows, large, -	22
		7	Ditto, small, -	12
		<hr/>	Iron Wedges, -	42
Iron mortars with beds,	12½ inch,	6	Hand-mauls, -	18
	11	4	Pin-mauls, -	12
	9½	1	Mafons Trowels, -	36
		<hr/>	Hammers, -	36
		11	Axes, -	18
		<hr/>	Stand of colours, -	11
Muskets, with accoutre- ments, -	-	15,000	Drums, -	220
Powder, barrels, -	-	5000	Barrels of Flour,	10,000
Musket-cartridges, -	-	80,000	Ditto beef and pork,	5,000
Ditto balls, tons,		13		

Note



## Note 123. Description of the Island of St John.

This island, which surrendered with Louisburg, is situated in the Gulph of St Lawrence. It is about sixty miles in length, has several good harbours, and though lying near Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, has greatly the advantage of both in pleasantness and fertility of soil, insomuch that besides the fishery carried on by the inhabitants, which was very considerable, they had a great traffic in provisions and corn, the island being termed the granary of the French colonies. The governor, with some reluctance, gave up the island to Lord Rollo, whom General Amherst sent to receive it. He pretended he was not bound by the capitulation of Louisburg; but he at last submitted, when he found he would be compelled to it. The number of inhabitants were, at Point le Prince, 700; N. E. river, 2000; St Peter's, 700; North Point, 500; W. and N. river, 200. These brought in their arms, and were mostly transported to France. Many of them perished by shipwreck in the passage. At its surrender there were upwards of 10,000 horned cattle on it, and many of the inhabitants growing each 12,000 bushels of corn annually. This island was an asylum to the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and to it did the savage Indians in the French interest at the back of Nova Scotia bring the scalps of the British inhabitants whom they had murdered, and for which they were paid by the French. A certainty of this inhuman practice was discovered by Lord Rollo, who found several scalps in the Governor's house.

Note 124. A List of the Sea and Land-forces sent against the French Settlements on the River Senegal in Africa, with the Terms on which they surrendered, and a Description of the River, and Fort St Louis.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Harwich,	50	350	H. Marsh, Commodore.
Nassau,	64	480	Capt. J. Sayer.
Rye,	20	160	Daniel Deering.
Swan,	16	100	Jacob Lobb.
London, } Buffes.	{ 8	40	Archibald Millar,
Portsmouth, }	{ 8	40	Ja. Orrock.

and five small armed vessels hired by Government, which carried from four to eight guns each, and which were manned and officered from the squadron. The land forces consisted of two hundred marines under the command of Major Mason, a detachment of artillery commanded by Captain Walker, ten pieces of cannon, eight mortars, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores and ammunition.

*Terms of Capitulation.*

ARTICLE I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the Company on the river Senegal, shall be put in possession of the English.

ART. 2. All the white people belonging to the Senegal Company shall be conducted to France, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

ART. 3. The free mulattoes and negroes shall remain so, and shall not be molested in their religion or effects, and may retire if they choose it.

## SENEGAL RIVER

Is a very large river of Africa, which empties itself into the Atlantic ocean in Lat. 16. degrees North. The source of this great river is not certainly known, though it has been traced for many hundred leagues up the country. About ten leagues from the entrance, the water grows shallow and sandy, and at the mouth of the river forms a bar, which is always dangerous, and frequently impossible to get across; but when vessels have got over the bar, the water gradually deepens, and at last expands itself so as to become navigable a considerable way up the river. The country about the mouth of the river is sandy and barren; but a little above the island St Louis, a fine verdure is seen, and numbers of fine trees. The country produces grain and tropical fruits. The Dutch and English had formerly settlements at the mouth of the river, but were successively drove from them by the French, who monopolised all the trade to themselves, which was of an immense profit to them. Their principal settlement was on the island of St Louis, about four leagues from the bar. It is about a league long, and is no better than a heap of sand; nor is there any fresh water on it; and one half of the year the river is brackish. Here the French built a fort, on which was mounted ninety-two pieces of cannon: there they had storehouses, and houses and barracks for the garrison and officers belonging to the African Company. They had many factories up the river, protected by little forts, some 300 miles from St Louis. With the natives they carried on a very considerable trade. in slaves, elephants teeth, gold dust, ebony, hides, ambergrease, ostrich feathers, and gum Senega, which last is a very valuable drug, and much used in our manufactures; and heretofore we were obliged to buy it at an immense price from the Dutch. The inhabitants sold to the garrison annually about 300 oxen and 400 sheep; and they took in exchange all sorts of hardware, some cloths and toys, and fire-arms.



Note 125. A List of the Squadron under the command of the Hon. Augustus Keppel, sent to reduce the island of Goree in Africa; Returns of the Artillery and Stores; Strength of the Garrison; and a Description of the Place; with an Account of the Loss of the Litchfield, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Torbay,	{	Hon. Augustus Keppel, Com- modore.
		Capt. Thomas Owen.
Nassau,	64	James Sayer.
Fougueux,	64	Joseph Knight.
Dunkirk,	60	Robert Digby.
Litchfield,	50	Matt. Barton.
Prince Edward,	44	William Fortescue.
Experiment,	20	John Carter Allen,
Roman Emperor,	20	William Newson.
Saltaff,	14	Walter Stirling.
Firedrake, } Bombs, {	8	James Orrock.
Furnace, }	8	Jonathan Faulknor.

*A List of the Artillery and Stores found at the Island of Goree.*

ARTILLERY.	MORTARS.
Brass, 1 twelve pounder.	Brass, 2 thirteen inch.
Iron, 38 twenty-four pounders.	— 1 ten ditto
— 1 ditto disabled.	Iron, 1 ditto.
— 43 eighteen ditto.	—
— 1 ditto disabled.	4 Total.
— 4 twelve ditto.	AMMUNITION.
— 5 six ditto.	100 barrels of powder; a great
— 1 four ditto.	quantity of shells, filled and
— 2 three ditto.	empty; shot of different sizes,
—	and cannon-cartridges filled.
96 Total.	Provisions of all species for 400
	men for four months.

The garrison consisted of 300 French, besides a great number of Blacks in arms.

GOREE ISLAND, on the Coast of AFRICA.

A small island, about the sixth of a league in length, near Cape de Verd, on the coast of Africa, and one league from Cape Emanuel, Lat. 15. N. Long. 17. 40. W. It is surrounded with rocks, and inaccessible, except at a small creek, which forms a natural and safe harbour, about 120 fathoms broad, and 60 long, inclosed between two points of sand, one of which is pretty high, and called the Point of the Burying ground; the other much lower, and before it lies a bank, over

which the sea beats with such violence, that the surf may be seen at a considerable distance. There is good anchorage for ships round the island; and between it and the main the largest ships may ride in the greatest safety. This island has changed masters several times. The Dutch, in the year 1617, obtained a grant of it from the King of Cape Verd, and fortified it with a castle on a high part of the island, very steep on all sides, and called it Fort Nassau;\* and, with another fort, called Fort Orange,† which they built close to the creek, to protect their warehouses. They kept possession of it till 1663, when it was taken by an English squadron, under Commodore Holmes; but it was soon after retaken by the famous De Ruyter, the Dutch Admiral. In 1677, it was taken by the French, under the command of the Comte d'Étrees, who demolished the forts. But the French African Company, being made sensible of its advantageous situation for the purposes of their trade, obtained a grant of it from the French King, and rebuilt the forts, in the principal one of which are the governor's house, barracks, and magazine. The island was without water, till M. de St. Jean, director of the island, very lately discovered fresh springs in it. Before, they had water from the continent, or preserved rain water in cisterns. This island is extremely well situated for such nations as have settlements on the coast of Africa. The French drove a considerable trade with the natives, in gum, bees wax, elephant's teeth, &c. which they laid up in storehouses on the island till ships arrived from the continent to carry them away.

*An authentic Account of the Loss of his Majesty's ship the Litchfield of 50 guns, Capt. Barton, on the coast of Barbary, contained in a letter from an officer of said ship, dated Morocco, January 1. 1759.*

“To paint our dreadful situation when shipwrecked on this barbarous coast, is a task I shall not pretend to. Such a calamity is much easier conceived than expressed. However, to give a faint sketch of what we suffered, first from the violence of the sea, and again from the barbarity of the Moors, I have transmitted you the following short journal, which, though far short of our real sufferings, may serve at least to give you some idea of our misfortunes.

“On the 11th of November 1758, we left Ireland, in company with several men of war and transports, under the command of Commodore Keppel, intended for the reduction of Goree. Our voyage was happy and prosperous till the 28th, when the weather turned very squally, with much thunder and lightning, and a great fall of rain. At this time we imagined ourselves at least twenty-five leagues from the land; in which all our reckonings agreed; so that we were in no wise uneasy about the gale, though it blew so hard, that at twelve at night we were obliged to hand our mainsail, and go under our courses. My watch was in the first part of the night. About one or two next morning I was relieved by the first lieutenant, who took the charge of the watch. I went to bed. At this time we had the Commodore right a-head, steering south. About six o'clock I was  
awaked

\* Now Fort St Michael.

† Now Fort St Francis.



awaked with a dreadful shock, and a confused noise on deck. As I had no idea of being near land, I at first apprehended we had run foul of another ship : but upon coming up I was soon made sensible of our dreadful situation, and that our ship was aground. The sea was going mountains high, and was breaking over us at all quarters ; and as our broadside was to the land, our masts soon went overboard, and carried several of our men along with them. The land appeared to us about two cables length off, rocky, rugged, and uneven.

“ In this situation we remained for some time, our masts and yards hanging alongside, the ship beating violently upon the rocks, and the waves breaking over us with such force, that we expected every moment to be our last. Happily for us, what we dreaded would prove our destruction, proved our safety ; some of the monstrous waves rebounding from the rocks upon our starboard-quarter, shifted the ship and gave us some hopes of bringing her head towards the sea, which we at last effected, though with infinite toil and labour. The prospect of safety made us redouble our efforts ; and finding it necessary to get as much as possible over to the larboard-side, to prevent the ship from heeling, we at last made shift to bring over most of our upper-deck guns ; which had the effect we wished for ; the ship righted, and we had now some prospect of at least a few hours longer life.

“ The vicinity of the land, and our boats being in good order, proved a temptation our people could not resist. Notwithstanding all that could be said against it, and the prospect of a most terrible sea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of our best people jumped in, and many more would have followed, had not a rolling sea parted her from the ship. She disappeared in a moment, and all on board perished.

“ About four in the afternoon the weather became a little more favourable, and the waves began to abate ; but unhappily for us, the boats were all broke to pieces, and our subsistence on board entirely cut off, the ship being so full of water, that we could not possibly get at our provisions. The quarter and poop were the only places we could get footing in.

“ The water beginning to ebb, one of our men, with the approbation of the captain, proposed to swim ashore ; and was so happy as to succeed. His good fortune induced others to follow his example ; and ninety-five of the crew, with the second lieutenant and myself, got also safe ashore. Upon the beach we found numbers of Moors, whom at first we imagined humanity had drawn there to afford us assistance ; but we were soon undeceived. Self-interest was their only view. To such as had stripped before they came into the water, they afforded not the least assistance ; but to those who had a shirt or waistcoat, of which they could make plunder, these they laid hold of, and would even venture a little for the sake of what they had with them : but immediately upon their coming ashore, the true motives of their conduct appeared : they stripped them of every thing, and unmercifully left them without cloaths or covering, upon the open beach, to the inclemency of a cold rainy night in the month

month of November : and to such a pitch did their cruelty extend, that if any appeared unwilling to part with their cloaths, a dagger or filetto was presented to their breast, and the unhappy sufferer must either part with what he had, or with his life.

“ When it began to turn dark, we made shift to kindle a fire with some pieces of the wreck, and having picked up a piece of sail-cloth, which the Moors did not think worth carrying off, with it we made a small tent ; into which we crowded, and past a most uncomfortable and tedious night, bewailing our own misfortunes, but more those of our companions on ship-board, who were exposed to the utmost danger, without having it in our power to give them the smallest assistance.

“ Next morning, the 30th, the weather still continued squally : we perceived our ship had suffered greatly during the night. About six we came to the shore, to afford what assistance we could to such as should attempt swimming on shore. It was now low water, and the people on board having finished a raft, lowered it down, and fifteen got upon it ; but it was soon overturned, and only three or four of the whole number saved.

“ While it was low water, a good many attempted to swim ashore, many of whom perished either by the waves, or upon the rocks. However, one of those who had the good fortune to reach the shore, brought along with him a small rope, which being made fast to a greater one on board, we hauled that on shore, and made one end of it fast to the rocks, while the other was made fast on board. This happily proved the means of saving numbers, who, by warping upon the rope, got safe to shore, though many in attempting it were washed off by the impetuous surf, and perished.

“ About twelve o'clock the flood returned, and with it so high a surf, that the rope was of no farther use. We on shore, for the first time, thought of taking a little sustenance, and having picked up some of our drowned turkies, we broiled them, and made a hearty breakfast, with a refreshing draught of good water, which we found a little way up the country. We had just finished our repast, when the Moors came down in great numbers, and forced us down to the shore, to assist them in bringing iron-bound casks, or other materials, that came ashore from the wreck. In this we were employed till about three, when we took another repast, and then went to the rocks, to look after our people on board the ship, and to assist them in getting on shore.

“ On coming down we found our shipmates in a most deplorable condition. The high surf had divided the ship into three parts : the fore-part was overset, with the keel uppermost ; the middle part was driving every moment to pieces ; and part of the poop, one piece of which, just as we got down, broke off with thirty men on it, only eight of whom got ashore, and these so much bruised on the rocks, that we despaired of their recovery.

“ The after-part of the poop, and a small part of the deck, was the only part now above water, on which our captain and 130 more remained, expecting every moment to be their last. And, indeed, scarce



scarce a wave passed, without washing off some, few or none of whom came alive on shore.

“ About four, the tide, and with it the waves, began to fall; and as the rope still remained fast, we had hopes that this would prove the means of saving many. We frequently beckoned to the captain to take the rope, as we knew he could not swim; but he seemed resolved to stay to the last. However, about five, we saw him venture down, along with an able seaman, who endeavoured all he could to keep up his spirits, and assist him in warping. Happily he got so near, as to be able to lay hold of a small rope we threw to his assistance, at a time when, quite faint with fatigue and want of nourishment, he was no longer able to resist the violence of the waves; but had lost his hold of the great rope, and must unavoidably have perished. We got him on shore, and, after a little rest and refreshment, he was able to walk up to the tent. In his way up, the Moors would have stripped him; but our people plucked up courage, and opposed them; upon which they thought proper to desist.

“ After the captain got on shore, the rest of our people came very fast, many of whom got safe on shore. When it began to turn dark, the Moors would not allow us to remain longer; but having sent to the Bashaw, he gave us liberty to return; which we did with lighted torches, to show our unhappy shipmates we still were at hand to assist them. And indeed it had the desired effect; for many who would otherwise have remained on the wreck, now took to the rope, most of whom got on shore; though several, from the intense darkness of the night, whom in day-light we easily could have assisted, fell off and perished within a yard or two of us: A circumstance, perhaps, as moving as any we had yet met with.

“ About nine at night, finding no more would come ashore, we retired to our tent; and about one the ship went all to pieces, and between thirty and forty men, who still remained on board, were washed off and perished. This we learned from one man, who happily was cast ashore, after being two hours tossed about upon a piece of the quarter-galley. In the morning, we found the shore covered with the wreck, and the Moors very busy in picking up every thing that could be of any use to them. As for us, they would not allow us the smallest thing, except provisions, of which they allowed us to take as much as we pleased. This day we called a muster, and found the number saved amounted to 220 in all, having lost 130 men, among whom was our first lieutenant, the captain of marines, his lieutenant, the purser, gunner, carpenter, and several midshipmen.

“ Next day, December 2. we had some prospect of better treatment, having received a letter from one Mr Butler at Saffy, factor to the Danish African company, desiring to know what countrymen we were; to which the captain returned a very particular answer. By this messenger we learned, that one of our transports, and a bomb-tender, had likewise been shipwrecked about three leagues to the northward of us, and that most of the people had happily escaped.

“ By

“ By the interposition of Mr Butler, we now received several necessaries from Saffy ; and on the 6th, one Mr Andrews, an Irish gentleman, came himself, and brought with him a surgeon to dress our hurt people, several of whom were dreadfully bruised. He likewise supplied our men with blankets, and some Moorish cloaths, of which we stood in the greatest need.

“ On the 7th, we had a message from the Emperor, with orders for the country-people to supply us with cattle, &c. ; which they accordingly did ; but so miserable, and in such bad case, that we could scarce use them. At the same time the Emperor testified his pleasure, that all the timbers, &c. of our ships, should be carefully preserved for the use of his ships of war.

“ We remained on the coast till the 10th ; when, by orders of the Emperor, we set out for Morocco ; but not by the straight road, having orders to meet the Emperor, who then was on his return from Sallee. About noon, we joined the crews of the other shipwrecked vessels, which made our number, including officers, amount in all to 338. The men were mounted on camels, and the officers on horses. In this manner we travelled, according to the fashion of the country, from sun-rising to sun-setting, without a halt ; but this we did not look on as any great hardship, as our men were pretty well recovered, and we had no want of liquor to refresh us, though often we were but ill served with provisions and other necessaries.

“ On the 12th, we got sight of the Emperor’s cavalcade ; soon after which, one of the grand officers, a relation of the Emperor’s, came up, and obliged Captain Barton to write a letter to the Governor of Gibraltar, to know whether his Britannic Majesty would settle a peace with him, as the former one was some time expired. After this we continued our march, without any thing material happening, except now and then little disturbances from the Moors, whose thievish disposition obliged us to be much upon our guard, to protect the little we had left from being stolen from us.

“ On the 18th, we entered the city of Morocco. Same day we had an audience of the Emperor, whom we found on horseback, surrounded by 500 of his guards, in the court before his palace, the usual place of giving audience. Very little passed on either side ; only we understood from the Emperor, that as he was neither at peace nor war with England, he would detain us till an ambassador arrived to settle affairs betwixt the two crowns ; and having assigned us two houses to live in, we were dismissed.

“ The habitation assigned us was sufficiently large, but so full of dirt and vermin, that it cost us several days hard labour before we could make it tolerable. Here we lived pretty quietly, repairing our habitation, and making cloaths for ourselves, till the 26th, when an order from the Emperor came, for all our men to turn out and work like other slaves ; which they were all obliged to do, except the officers, the sick, and a few who were left to cook for the rest. Their work was carrying wood for buildings, and weeding in the Emperor’s garden, at which they continued from seven in the morning till four



at night. In this situation we still remain, waiting impatiently for a return from Gibraltar, to redeem us from this land of oppression and misery," &c.

Captain Milbank of the Guernsey was sent as ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, who treated for the ransom of the crew of the Litchfield, and some other British subjects, and, upon their delivery to him, paid 170,000 hard dollars.

Captain Barton, upon his return to England, was tried for the loss of the ship, and most honourably acquitted; and he was immediately appointed to the command of the Temeraire of 74 guns, together with the surviving officers and crew of the Litchfield.

Note 126. A List of the Fleet sent out under Vice-Admiral Osborn, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince,	90	Henry Osborn, Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. Edward Clark, 2d.
St George,	90	Charles Saunders, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. Alex. Hood.
Monarch,	74	John Montague.
Culloden,	74	Smith Callis.
Swiftsure,	70	Tho. Stanhope.
Hampton Court,	64	Hon. Aug. John Hervey.
Monmouth,	64	Arthur Gardiner.
Berwick,	64	Robert Hughes.
Revenge,	64	John Storr.
St Alban's,	60	James Baker.
Princess Louisa,	60	John Lloyd.
Jersey,	60	John Barker.
Montagu,	60	Joshua Rowley.
Guernsey,	50	Mark Milbank.
Preston,	50	John Evans.
Ambuscade,	40	Rich. Gwynne.
Rainbow,	40	Chr. Basset.
Lyme,	28	Edward Vernon.
Tartar's Prize,	24	Tho. Bailey.
Deal Castle,	20	George Tindal.
Gibraltar,	20	William M'Cleverty.
Glasgow,	20	And. Wilkinson.
Sheerness,	20	John Clarke.
Favourite,	16	Timothy Edwards.
Fortune,	14	Reginal Cock.

Note

Note 127. List of the French Squadron commanded by M. de la Clue.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Ocean,	80	M. de la Clue, Chef d'Escadre.
Le Redoutable,	74	
Le Guerrier,	74	
Le Centaur,	74	
Le Souverain,	74	
Le Content,	64	
Le Lion,	64	
L'Hippopotame,	50	
L'Oiseau,	30	

Note 128. A Description of the City of Embden.

#### EMBDEN,

Which is the capital of East Friesland, is situated on the north side of the River Ems, on the Dollert bay, in E. Long. 6. 45. N. Lat 53. 40. It is a rich, large, populous city and port, and was formerly a Hans town and sovereign state, under the protection of the Dutch; but on the death of the last Count of East Friesland, the King of Prussia seized the city and adjacent country, and has kept it ever since. It is fortified towards the land in a modern manner; but whether from the badness of the fortifications, or the weakness of the garrisons, we cannot say, but the city fell more than once into the hands of his Prussian Majesty's enemies, particularly in 1757, and was recovered the beginning of next year, by the conduct and valour of Commodore Holmes. The island Nassa, which lies in the Dollert bay, over against this city, makes the harbour as secure as any on the German coast. They have also several artificial canals, by which they can bring large vessels into the heart of the town; and by sluices they can lay a considerable part of the country under water. The houses are generally neat and high, and the town-hall very magnificent. They are very industrious, and carry on a considerable trade.

Note



Note 129. A List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Hawke in Spring 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ramillies,	90	750	{ Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Witt. Taylor.
Union,	90	750	
Newark,	80	700	Michael Everitt.
Chichester,	70	500	William Holburne.
Alcide,	64	500	William Saltern Willet.
Intrepid,	64	500	James Douglas.
Medway,	60	420	Edward Pratten.
Huffar,	28	200	Charles Proby.
Southampton,	32	220	John Elliot.
Coventry,	28	200	James Gilchrist.
			Carr Scroop.

Note 130. A List of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-forces, on the Expedition to St Malo, on the Coast of France, 1758, with a Description of the City of St Malo.

Lieut.-General his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-Generals, { Lord George Sackville,  
William Earl of Ancrum.

{ Hon. John Waldegrave,  
John Mostyn,

Major-Generals, { Alexander Dury,  
Hon. George Boscawen,  
Granville Elliot.

Brigadier-General Colonel George Augustus Elliot.

Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hotham.

Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Watson.

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>
3 battalions of foot-guards,	Major-General Dury.
5th regiment, -	Lieut.-Col. John Irwine.
20th, -	Lieut.-Col. John Beckwith.
23d, Royal Welsh Fuzileers,	Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Pole.
24th, -	Lieut.-Col. Rufane.
25th, -	Lieut.-Col. George Scot.
30th, -	Lieut.-Col Sir W. Boothby, Bart.
33d, -	Lieut.-Col. Lord G. H. Lenox.
34th, -	Lieut.-Col. J. Reed.
36th, -	Lieut.-Col. William Wilkinson.
67th, -	Lieut.-Col. Robert Robinson.
68th, -	Colonel John Lambton.
72d, -	Colonel Cha. Duke of Richmond.

## ST MALO.

A city of France, in the province of Brittany, is situated in the latitude of 48 degrees 38 minutes north, and 1 degree 57 minutes to the west. The town stands upon a rock, called the island of St Aaron, surrounded by the sea at high water, which is now joined to the continent, by means of a sort of causey or dike, near a mile long, called the Sillon, which has been often damaged by storms, and was almost quite ruined in the year 1730. At the end of this causey next the town, is a castle, flanked with large towers, a good ditch, and a large bastion. The city nearly covers the whole surface of the island, and is of an oblong form, surrounded with a strong rampart on which there is a number of cannon. There is always in it a good garrison. The cathedral church is dedicated to St Vincent, and stands in the square of the same name, as do also the town-house and the episcopal palace. There are some other squares in the place, but less remarkable; and as to the streets, except two or three, they are all very narrow. There being no springs of fresh water in St Malo, the inhabitants are at great pains to convey the rain which falls on the roofs of their houses into cisterns; and of this they have enough for all family uses. There is only one parish-church in the town, though it contains between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants; but there are several convents of Monks and Nuns, and a general hospital. The two entrances into the harbour are defended by several forts, such as that of the Conchal; of the great and the little bay; the forts of Isle-Rebours, Sezembra, Roteneuf; the castle of Latte, and Fort-Royal. These are several little isles near the harbour, the most considerable whereof is that of St Sezembre, which is near a quarter of league in circumference, and serve as so many outworks to the fortifications of the city, and are useful as bulwarks, by breaking the violence of the waves, which otherwise would beat with great force against the walls of the city.

At the end of the causey next the continent stands the suburb of St Servant, large and well built. Here the merchants have their houses and store-houses. Here is the dock-yard; and a secure harbour is formed by the river Rance, where ships of great burden can ride at anchor very near the houses.

The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, and most frequented by merchant-ships; but it is of very difficult and dangerous access, on account of the rocks which lie round it. The town of St Malo is exceedingly well situated for trade; and accordingly, in this respect, it has succeeded beyond most towns in France. It maintains a trade with England, Holland, and Spain. The commerce of Spain is of all the most considerable, and most profitable to the inhabitants of St Malo, the ships of the Malouins being frequently employed as register-ships by the Spaniards, to carry out the rich cargoes to Peru and Mexico, and bring home treasure and plate from America.—The inhabitants of St Malo carry on a considerable trade in dry and salted cod from Newfoundland. They send to this fishery a good  
many



many vessels from 100 to 300 tons burthen, with salt for the fish, and provisions for subsisting the crews. They carry their fish to Italy, Spain, and some to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, and bring home the returns in fruits, soap, oil, &c. which are disposed of to great advantage at Nantz.

St Malo is the capital of the bishopric of that name, which is of considerable extent; and the soil about it produces most kinds of grain and fruits in great abundance. The most remarkable towns in the district and diocese of St Malo, are St Servand, Cancele, Chateauneuf, Dinan, Tintiniac, Combours, Montfort, Breal, Guer, Ploermel, Josselin, &c.

Note 131. A List of the Fleet destined to act on the Coast of France, under the command of Commodore Howe, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Effex,	64	{ Hon. Richard Howe.
		{ Capt. Rd. Dorril.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Deptford,	50	J. Holwell.
Portland,	50	J. Mapleſden.
* Jaſon,	50	Wm. Paſton.
Pallas,	36	A. Cleveland.
Brilliant,	36	Hyde Parker.
Active,	32	Rich. Hughes.
Renown,	32	G. Mackenzie.
Richmond,	32	T. Hankerſon.
Tartar,	28	John Knight.
Maidſtone,	28	D. Digges.
Flamborough,	28	Ed. Jekyl.
Roſe,	24	B. Clive.
Succeſs,	24	P. H. Ourry.
Saltaſh,	16	W. Stirling.
Swallow,	16	J. Lendrick.
Diligence,	16	Jof. Eaſtwood.
Speedwell,	16	Jof. Fraine.
Cormorant,	14	P. Mouat.
Pluto,	} fireſhips {	Ja. Johnſtone.
Salamander,		J. Elphinton.
Granada,	} bomb-ket. {	S. Uvedale.
Infernal,		James Mackenzie.
100 transports,		10 ſtore-ſhips,
20 tenders,		10 cutters.

The crews of the above fleet, excluſive of the ſtore-ſhips and transports, amounted to near 6000 men.

\* Had only her upper tier of guns in, and was employed as a transport, having troops on board.

Note 132. A List of the General and Staff Officers on the Expedition against Cherburg, with a List of the Guns and Stores found there, &c. and a Description of the Place.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Bligh, Commander in Chief.

Major-Generals,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John Mostyn.} \\ \text{Alexander Dury.} \\ \text{Hon. George Boscawen.} \\ \text{Granville Elliot.} \end{array} \right.$

Brigadier-General, Colonel George Augustus Elliot.

Quarter-master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clark.

Adjutant-General, Captain William Viscount Fitzmaurice.

*A Return of the Brass and Iron Ordnance and Stores, taken or destroyed at or near Cherburgh.*

- 5 iron guns at the batteries beyond Querqueville.
- 8 ditto, 12 and 6 pounds, at the batteries on this side Querqueville.
- 3 ditto, 12 pounds,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  At Fort Querqueville.
- 1 ditto, 14 inch mortar,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 5 ditto guns, 6 pounds, at Fort Hornet.
- 4 brass 24 pounds,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 4 ditto 16 ditto.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  At Fort Galette.
- 2 ditto 12 ditto,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 2 ditto 14 inch mortars,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 3 iron guns, 12 pounds,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 1 ditto, 14 inch mortar,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 2 brass 12 pounds, on the road to Cherburgh.
- 10 ditto guns,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  In the town of Cherburg.
- 52 iron ditto,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 15 ditto on a sand-hill intrenchment.
- 2 ditto 42 pounds,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  At Fort Tourlville.
- 1 ditto 14 inch mortar,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 500 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch shells,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  At Fort Galette.
- 6000 shot of different sizes,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 1 cask of flints,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 2 ditto of lead shot,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$
- 17 barrels of gunpowder left with the engineers to destroy the Forts.
- 13 ditto, with a great quantity of stores and shot, thrown into the sea at the redoubt of Tourlville.
- 40 filled cartridges for 42 pounds.
- 1 large gun.
- 211, 14 inch-shells.
- 113 small arms, destroyed at Fort Galette.
- 300 ditto, and musquetoons, destroyed at Cherburgh.
- 21,000 lb. of gunpowder at Hornet.
- 27,000 ditto of ditto at Cherburg magazine.
- 4 tons of match.



## CHERBURG,

A sea port of France, in the province of Normandy, situated on the north coast of the peninsula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a crescent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barfleur, being about five leagues distant from the one, and six from the other. It has the sea on the north; a large plain, a full league in length, on the east; on the south, several pleasant ridges of arable ground, and a large hill, called the Roule, on the top of which is a large wood, called the forest of Brix and Tourlaville; and on the west, another plain extending about half a league from the place.

The town stands in the Lat. of 49 deg, 38 min. N. and 1 deg. 33 min. W. about nine miles from the town of La Hogue, four from that of Valogne, sixteen from the city of Coutances, and twenty from Granville by land; eighteen from the isle of Wight and Portsmouth, seven from Alderney, sixteen from Guernsey, and eighteen from Jersey, by sea. It is of a form nearly oval, and has a large suburb round the harbour. In the year 1687, Louis XIV. intended to fortify it in the modern manner, enlarge its circumference, and improve the harbour, by the addition of a good bastion, according to plans which had been drawn by the Marshal de Vauban. He had not only begun these improvements, but had carried the new walls to a considerable height in the year 1688: but in 1689, for some reasons of state, the old and new fortifications were entirely demolished; so that nothing now remains either of the ancient or new works, but two old towers, which have escaped destruction, one whereof is employed as a powder magazine:

The streets are narrow, and ill laid out; the houses are all of stone, covered with such slate as the country affords, which is very coarse; the buildings however are durable and neat, tho' not regular. They reckon about six thousand inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. There are two large market places, one called La Place du Calvaire, of a square form, in which is erected a large cross; the other is near the harbour, and in it is the guard-house for the city militia. There is a fountain in the town which throws up water by two pipes; and three in the suburbs: That in the town is the most considerable; the water is conveyed into it by a subterraneous canal, from a spring a quarter of a league off. There are two small rivers which empty themselves into the harbour of Cherburg. The Yvette, and the Trotebec, which is the largest, and having passed through the plain of Tourlaville, joins the Yvette, and, together, enter the harbour of Cherburg. This harbour lies on the east and south sides of the town; the water rises in at spring-tides about fifteen feet, and six or seven at other times; but at low-water, nothing remains but the water of the river. Since the beginning of this century the inhabitants began to build two jetties of loose stones, without mortar, and made small additions to them every year for some time after; but these not being raised high enough, the sea covered them at high

water, by which means ships were in danger of running against them. Two vessels in particular had this misfortune in the month of January 1731, and one of them was entirely lost. These inconveniencies probably gave rise to the great improvements which have lately been made in that harbour, whereof we shall give a more particular account, as the place is now again (1790) becoming a port of consequence. About four leagues from the town several forts are built along the bay, viz. the redoubt of Tourlaville, Fort Onglet, Fort Gallet, Fort Equerdreville, and Fort Choiseuil, to defend the road in time of war, from the British privateers, especially those of Guernsey and Jersey, who are continually cruising before Cherburg. The redoubt of Tourlaville lies E. S. E. from Cherburg, and the others toward the W. S. W. Fort Gallet is the most considerable, and Fort Choiseuil stands at the greatest distance from the town. The isle of Pelee lies N. E. from the town, about 800 yards in length from N. N. W. to S. S. E. and about 600 in breadth from E. N. E. to W. S. W. It secures the road from north-easterly winds, but at the time of spring-tides is itself covered with water.

W. N. W. from the town, and west from Fort Gallet there is another little harbour, called La Fosse du Gallet, in which the water at spring-tides rises from 18 to 20 feet, secured from north and north-west winds by the point of Equerdreville and the isle of Hommet, which lies about the distance of a musquet shot from it. On the N. E. it is covered by two rocks, which serve as a kind of jetty to it. This harbour might easily be enlarged by means of a piece of ground adjoining, called the King's meadow, so as to contain an hundred vessels at once.

The great road lies to the north of the town, being about a league and a half in length from east to west, and having a bottom of fine sand. The water rises in it in spring-tides from twelve to thirteen fathoms, in ordinary tides from ten to eleven, and at low water from eight to eight and a half. The best anchorage is to the north of the harbour, where vessels are secured against all danger from east-south-east to west-south-west winds; and northerly winds, which otherwise would be most dangerous, only serve to carry them into the harbour.

Whatever motives Louis XIV. had for demolishing the fortifications of Cherburg in the year 1689, it was never the intention of the Court of France that the harbour of that place should be neglected, or that a town of such importance should continue always in an open defenceless state. The late Cardinal Fleury, always watchful to promote the interest and grandeur of France, resolved to improve this harbour to the utmost, and put the town into a proper state of defence. For this end he employed the famous M. de Caux, principal engineer to the present King of France, to draw the proper plans, a part whereof has been already put in execution. Two jetties of stone have been built at the mouth of the harbour, extending in length to the low-water mark, and so strong that the best tools could scarce enter them. A large basin has been constructed on the south end of the harbour, capable of containing 400 vessels and frigates of 50 guns, and



and a large sluice between the basin and the harbour for clearing and deepening the channel. It was about forty French feet in breadth, and one hundred and sixty-two in length. It stood upon a bottom of sand two or three feet deep, under which was a bed of marle, and seven or eight feet deeper, a bank of solid rock of unknown thickness. To lay the foundation so as not to be incommoded by the sea, the whole space was first of all encompassed with a battreseau thirty feet thick, faced on the outside with stone, supported by rows of hurdles at the distance of two feet from one another, and the whole laid upon a bed of heath-broom, especially on the side next the sea, to prevent its washing away the sand. On the side next the harbour, there was a small sluice made, by way of precaution, to let out the water to be raised by the machines when the tide was out. Lastly, an excavation was made to the depth of sixteen feet, wide enough to leave the workmen at liberty to go round about the foundation. It was not without many obstructions that this depth was gained, for innumerable springs broke in upon the works, so that twelve chain-pumps in inclined positions were constantly employed, and those scarce sufficient to clear away the water, though they raised at least one hundred and eighty cubic toises every hour. When the battreseau was surrounded by full tide, they were forced to have recourse to five other chain-pumps in a vertical position, sixteen feet high, and six or seven inches in diameter, to assist the former, and supply their place when they were out of order. These were so useful, that soon after the number of inclined chain-pumps were reduced to four. The excavations were begun by portions about three fathoms wide; and when they came to a sufficient depth, the piles were driven down to support the vertical chain-pumps. As the column of water to be raised was fourteen or fifteen feet high, winches were applied of a proportionable strength, which could be easily moved by twelve men, who were relieved at the end of two hours by other twelve, that the work might not be interrupted; and when one portion was thus hollowed along the whole breadth of the sluice, they began another, which was managed in the same manner; so that the whole extent of the sluice was drained and hollowed in six months.

The mason-work employed several years. The stones used in it, especially for the floor and faces of the side-walls, were four feet in length, and a foot and an half in breadth; and they were not only firmly connected together by iron cramps fastened with melted lead, but also inserted into one another, so that if the force of the current should have separated the mortar or cement from the joints, no single stone could be in the least moved out of its place without the destruction of the whole. Care was also taken, that the cement employed for uniting the parts of this noble structure, should be proportioned to the other materials, and the excellency of the workmanship. The ordinary sort was prepared in the following manner: Equal parts of the hardest shards, fragments of free stone, and scorix from iron-founderies, were powdered and sifted; and when cleared and dried, were mixed together. Of these a kind of basin was formed, in which

they flakened about half the quantity of quicklime, and let it lie some hours, after which they mixed all well together, and placed it on a stone or wooden platform, to be beaten once a-day with batts armed with iron, till the cement was reduced to a soft paste. For filling up the joints of the free-stone facing of the sluice, they used another kind of cement, made of equal parts of test powder or pieces of crucibles, sandever, and smith's forge scales, all reduced to a powder, to which about half the quantity of flaked lime was added. This composition was mixed with the same precaution as the former, and a quantity of large red snails, without shells, beat up into a paste with it.

From the plan of the sluice of Cherburg, it appears that those who projected this fabric, have satisfied themselves with one pair of gates near the end next the bason, commonly called ebb-gates, and neglected flood-gates as useless; but this exposed the inhabitants to great inconveniencies, as they could not, by this means, lay the bason dry to careen and refit the ships that were in it; and we are told that they were very sensible of this inconvenience, when it was too late to remove it. It likewise appears from the plan, that the channel between the jetties lies directly north and south, whereas the currents of the tides run north-west or south-east, by which means ships were apt to run against the jetties in their way to the harbour, which would not have happened if there had been flood-gates; because these being shut, the force of the tide would have been considerably lessened, and vessels easily conducted to the quays. A third inconvenience was, that the wickets made in the gates of the sluice were only four feet broad and seven feet high, covered with vannes, opened and shut with ropes by the help of several pullies and a capstane, which was also a disadvantage, because the quantity of water supplied by these wickets had not so much force as might have been wished, for clearing the harbour and the channel between the jetties; whereas, if instead of these wickets, a turning door had been made in each gate, the action of the water reserved in the bason would have been much more considerable.

This great sluice, with the bason and jetties, seem to have been completed before the year 1750; but there are a good many other sluices in the plan, particularly two large ones on the south side of the bason, to collect the waters of the Yvette, in a large reservoir without the town, and let them loose at low water, to clear and deepen the bason; several small sluices for circulating the waters of the river in the ditches of the town; and two larger ones at the end of the quays, within 500 yards of the low-water mark, whose action could not fail to deepen the mouth of the harbour a good way beyond the head of the jetties, so as to render it capable of admitting ships of very great burthen. In this expectation some steps were actually taken toward lengthening the jetties, and carrying them a good way beyond the low-water mark. Though none of the last-mentioned sluices have been executed, yet there is little ground to doubt that if the whole plan had been completed, and all the intended



ded works finished, they would have answered the most sanguine expectations of the French Court, and been of the greatest service to merchant-ships, and frigates of forty and fifty guns. But it being impossible for capital ships to enter this harbour improved to the utmost, another plan was concerted for sheltering the road in such a manner, that a fleet of ships of the first rate might lie secure in it from all winds, as well as from the attacks of an enemy.

In order to form an idea of this, it must be remembered, that the road of Cherburg faces the harbour, having its principal entrance, like that of the latter, towards the north; that it is a league and a half in length from east to west, half a league in breadth from north-east to south-west; and that the curve of the coast and the isle of Pelee secure it from most winds, except those from the north and north-west, which are the most favourable for bringing ships into the harbour, as the tide flows off that quarter. Another advantage is, that the bottom being of sand and clay, and declining from south to north, it is almost impossible for anchors to come home. It must also be observed, that on the south-west of the isle of Pelee, a ship may come to an anchor when the tide is at the lowest, in five, six, or seven fathom water, and at a little distance from that island, in nine or ten. These advantages of situation have suggested the design of covering this road by several moles, which would make it a very safe retreat for the largest vessels. This project leaves a large space on the north-west side of the road for the principal entry into this large basin, having on the right and left side the two batteries; and another lesser passage was intended to be left open on the east for lesser vessels. As the isle of Pelee is partly covered with water in spring tides, it was also proposed to raise a high causeway through it, with the battery at the north end of it, to command the approaches of the island, and the east side of the road. The large fort was proposed to defend the little harbour, formed by a prominent rock and a mole on the south side of the island, which was supposed to be accommodated with all the conveniencies necessary for refitting and careening large vessels.

It must be allowed, that if this scheme had been executed, it must have been of the highest advantage to France, which by this means would have had, opposite to the best harbours of England, a receptacle sufficient to contain a strong and numerous fleet, the utility of which in time of war is too evident to be insisted on. Or had even the harbour of Cherburg been finished, it must have been of the greatest advantage to navigation, as ships there might have waited in safety for a wind to carry them round the Capes of Barfleur and la Hogue; and the place must have become a staple of great importance, as vessels, instead of being exposed in the road of Havre de Grace, or running the risque of going into that harbour, might have sent up their cargoes from Cherburg to Rouen in barges, which in twelve hours time might have reached the mouth of the Seine, and in four days arrived at Rouen.

It was proposed, that the fortifications round the town should consist of eleven fronts, defended by as many bastions, seven half-moons

with flanks, and eight tenailles, besides three detached works very conveniently placed at the entrance of the Yvette into the bason, two towers in the form of detached bastions to command the mouth of the harbour, two batteries opposite to the two curtains next to the jetties, together with the lunette on the rock, to command the approaches to the beach on each side, and two batteries, each containing twenty pieces of cannon, to secure the heads of the jetties.

Such were the grand projects formed for the improvement of the harbour, road, and town of Cherburg; and, so far as we have mentioned, they were, with immense labour and great expence, carried into execution. The promising prospect vanished, and the work and labour of years was entirely destroyed in a few days, in the year 1758.

On the gate of the grand sluice were found the following inscriptions:

*On the East Side.*

Hanc iussit LODOVIX, suavit FLORÆUS, et undis  
Curavit mediis ASFELDUS surgere molem:  
Non aliis votis almæ præsentior urbis.  
Ars frænavit aquas, fluctus domuitque minaces.  
Hinc tutela viget, stat copia, gloria crescit;  
Hinc Rex, hinc sapiens, herosque manebit in ævum.

*On the West Side.*

LUDOVICI XV. iussu,  
FLORÆI consilio,  
ASFELDI ducta,  
In ævum stat hæc moles.

Ars naturæ victrix, aquarum impetum refrænât, facilem navibus tempestate actis adiûm dat, tutelam asserit, copiam invehit, gloriam perpetuat, simulque principem, sapientem, heroa, posteritati commendat.

*In English thus:*

LOUIS and FLEURY trust to ASFELD'S care,  
Amidst the waves to raise this mighty pier:  
Propitious to our pray'rs the fabric stood,  
Curb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'ning flood:  
Hence wealth and safety flow, hence just renown,  
The King, the statesman, and the hero crown.

This Work,

By the command of LOUIS XV.  
The advice of Cardinal FLEURY,  
And the direction of Count ASFELD,  
Shall endure for ages.

Here art has subdued nature, set bounds to the raging waves, opened an easy passage to ships in distress, ensured safety, invited wealth, and perpetuated the glory of the monarch, the minister, and general.

*Parody*



*Parody by an Officer in the Expedition.*

LOUIS and FLEURY must, with ASFELD, now  
 Resign to GEORGE, to PITT, to BLIGH, and HOWE.  
 One blast destroy'd the labour of an age,  
 Let loose the tides, and bid the billows rage:  
 Their wealth and safety gone, their glory lost,  
 The King's, the statesman's, and the hero's boast.

Note 133. A List of the Fleet under Lord Anson, 1758.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	George Lord Anson, Admiral of the White. Capt. { Sir Piercy Brett, Kt. { John Campbell.
Ramillies,	90	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. W. Taylor.
Neptune,	90	James Galbraith.
Duke,	90	Thomas Hanway.
Barfleur,	90	Samuel Graves.
Union,	90	Michael Everitt.
Newark,	80	William Holburne.
Magnanime,	74	J. H. Porter.
Shrewsbury,	74	Hugh Palliser.
Lenox,	74	Francis Geary.
Norfolk,	74	John Bentley.
Torbay,	74	Hon. Augustus Keppel.
Chichester,	70	W. S. Willet.
Stirling Castle,	64	Samuel Cornish.
Alcide,	64	James Douglas.
Duc d'Aquitaine,	64	Washington Shirley.
Fougueux,	64	Joseph Knight.
Intrepide,	60	Edward Pratten.
Achilles,	60	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Medway,	50	Charles Proby.
Dunkirk,	60	Robert Digby.
America,	60	Hon. John Byron.
Southampton,	36	James Gilchrist.
Thames,	32	Stephen Colby.
Aetion,	28	Michael Clements.
Leostoffe,	28	Robert Haldane.
Coventry,	28	Carr Scroop.
Huffar,	28	John Elliot.
Unicorn,	28	Thomas Graves.
Lizard,	28	Broderick Hartwell.

N. B. The crews of the above fleet amounted to about 15,500 men.

A List of the different Squadrons (exclusive of frigates) which the French designed for the succour of Louisburg, under Commodores de Beaufremont, M. de la Clue, and M. de Beaufrier.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
1 Le Tonnant,	80	1 Le Prothée,	64
2 L'Océan,	80	1. 7 Bellicieux,	64
2 Le Redoubtable,	74	4 Le Celebre,	64
2 Le Guerrier,	74	4 Le Capricieux,	64
2 Le Centaur,	74	5 Le Bienfaissant,	64
2 Le Souverain,	74	6 Le Raisable,	64
3 Le Florissant,	74	3 Le Hardi,	64
4 Le Prudent,	74	3 Le Sphinx,	64
1 L'Heros,	74	3 Le Dragon,	64
1 L'Intrepide,	74	5 Le Warwick,	60
4 L'Entreprenant,	74	4 L'Apollon,	50

Those marked thus 1 Escaped from Louisburg and got to Quebec.  
 2 Blocked up in Carthage by Admiral Osborne.  
 3 Drove ashore near the Isle of Aix by Admiral Hawke.  
 4 Destroyed at Louisburg.  
 5 Taken at ditto.  
 6 Taken by the Dorsetshire on her way to Brest.  
 7 Afterwards taken by the Antelope.

### Note 134. Supplies granted for the Year 1759.

#### I. For the Service of the current Year, 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
For 60,000 seamen, including 84,145 marines at L. 4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea-service,	3,120,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers,	238,491	9	8
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships,	200,000	0	0
For 52,543 land-forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition under Maj.-General Hopson, and 4010 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey,	1,256,130	15	2
For the pay of the general and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals, for the land-forces,	52,484	1	8
For maintaining the forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfound-			

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Carried forward, £.4,867,106 6 6



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,867,106	6	6
land, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, and Senegal,			
-	742,531	5	7
For the charge of four regiments and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa,			
-	40,879	13	9
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service,			
-	220,789	11	9
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and clothing for the militia from December 31. 1758 to March 25. 1760, and for repaying to his Majesty the sum of L.1332. 10s. advanced by him for the service of the militia, pursuant to an address of the Commons, November 29. 1758,			
-	90,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines,			
-	34,367	15	10
For pensions to half-pay officers widows married before December 25. 1716.			
-	2,128	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards,			
-	2,958	19	7
Upon account, to be paid to the East-India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of a battalion of his Majesty's forces, commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,			
-	20,000	0	0
Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital,			
-	26,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the support of Greenwich hospital,			
-	10,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa,			
-	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia,			
-	9,902	5	0
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1758 to June 24. 1759,			
-	4,057	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling the governors of the Foundling hospital, to receive all such children under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital: and			

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Carried forward, £.6,062,721 8 0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	6,062,721	8	0
also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; to be issued and paid, without fee or any deduction whatsoever,	20,000	0	0
To ditto a farther sum of	30,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£.7,130,721	8	0

### III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckkeburg, together with that of general and staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from December 25. 1758. to December 24. 1759. both inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the forces,	398,697	17	2½
Upon account, as a present supply, towards defraying the charge of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 3040 horse and 15,972 foot, officers included, together with general and staff-officers, hospital and artillery, of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel,	339,480	2	6½
To enable his Majesty — to make good his en-			

Carried forward, £.1,238,177 19 9



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,238,177	19	9
gagements with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty, January 17. 1759.	60,000	0	0
— to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention, De- cember 7. 1758,	670,000	0	0
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	£.1,968,177	19	9
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### III. *For Expences incurred and not provided for.*

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services in- curred in 1758,	£.466,785	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
For defraying of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service in 1758,	323,987	13	3
For the charge of transport service for 1758, in- cluding the expence of victualling his Majesty's land-forces within that year,	667,771	19	7
Upon account, for defraying the charges incur- red by supporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia in 1757,	11,278	18	5
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by them, according as the ac- tive vigour and strenuous efforts of the respec- tive provinces shall be thought by his Majesty to merit,	200,000	0	0
To make good the like sum issued by his Majesty to John Mill, Esq; to be by him paid over to the victuallers and innholders in Southampton, and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumstances, in consideration of the great ex- pences they were put to by the Hessian troops having been so long billeted at their houses, pursuant to an address of the Commons,	2,500	0	0
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	£.1,679,324	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

### IV. *For paying Debts, replacing Sums in the Sinking Fund, &c.*

Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy,	1,000,000	0	0
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Carried forward,	£.1,000,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,000,000	0	0½
To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first supplies to be granted in this session,	800,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of it to make good the deficiency, on July 5. 1758,—of the additional stamp duty, &c.	24,371	6	11½
— on the duties on glass, &c.	8,881	11	10½
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	£.1,833,252	18	10½
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V. *For extraordinary Services, &c.*

To enable the commissioners to make compensation for the purchase of lands near Chatham dock-yard,	708	3	0
— at Portsmouth,	6,937	13	7½
— at Plymouth,	25,153	17	6
To make good the interest due by government on the above three sums,	1,716	1	7½
For defraying the charges incurred in pursuance of the above articles,	2,443	3	1
Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford,	10,000	0	0
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge,	15,000	0	0
To pay off the debts affecting the forfeited estate of James Drummond, calling himself Duke of Perth,	69,910	15	9½
To be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the Judges in England,	6,000	0	0
— in Scotland,	4,200	0	0
— in Wales,	1,250	0	0
To make good the like sum issued by his Majesty to the Judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their salaries, pursuant to an address of the Commons,	11,450	0	0
To make good the like sum which has been issued, pursuant to an address of the Commons, to Jane Hardinge, widow and administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; in repayment and full satisfaction for the balance or surplus of his account for printing the Journals of the House of Commons,	778	16	6

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Carried forward, 155,554 11 1



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	155,554	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
To be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's astronomical and geometrical professor in the university of Cambridge, without account, to enable him to discharge, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, Esq; (the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine salt of this kingdom), a mortgage upon an estate devised for the endowment of the said professorship, by the said Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburse to the said Roger Long the interest-mones he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the expences he hath incurred in respect of the said mortgage, to be paid without fee or reward,	-	-	1,280 0 0
For extraordinary services, &c.	-	156,134	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For the service of the current year, 1759,	£.7,130,721	8	0
For foreign subsidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	1,968,177	19	9
For expences incurred and not provided for,	1,672,324	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
For paying debt, replacing sums to the sinking fund, &c.	-	1,833,252	18 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total of the grants for the year 1759,	-	£.12,761,310	19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Note 135. A List of his Majesty's Fleet in the East Indies, under the command of Vice-Admiral Pocock, and their Line of battle, September 10. 1759.

The Elizabeth to lead with the larboard, and the Weymouth with the starboard tacks on board.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Elizabeth,	64	Capt. Richard Tiddeman.
Newcastle,	50	Colin Michie.
Tyger,	60	William Brereton.
Grafton,	68	{ Charles Stevens, Rear-Admiral of the Red.
		{ Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Yarmouth,	66	{ George Pocock, Vice-Admiral of the Red.
		{ Capt. John Harrison.
Cumberland,	58	John Stukely Somerset.
Salisbury,	50	Digby Dent.
Sunderland,	60	Hon. James Colvill.
Weymouth,	60	Sir William Baird.
Queenborough,	24	Robert Kirk.
To repeat Signals,		

*Rein-*

*Reinforcement sent out to Vice-Admiral Pocock under the command of Rear-Admiral Cornish.*

Lenox,	74	{ Samuel Cornish, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Robert Jocelyn.
Duc d'Acquitaine,	64	
York,	60	Sir William Hewit.
Falmouth,	50	Vincent Pearce.
		Richard Hughes.

*A List of the French Squadron in the East Indies, under the command of Comte d'Aché, who fought Vice-Admiral Pocock's Fleet, Sept. 10. 1759.*

The *Actif* to lead with the larboard, and the *Centaur* with the star-board tacks on board.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L' <i>Actif</i> ,	64	M. Beauchaine.
Le <i>Minotaur</i> ,	74	M. l'Aguille, Chef de Escadre.
Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	M. Surville, le Cadet.
Le <i>St Louis</i> ,	60	M. Joannis.
Le <i>Vengeur</i> ,	64	M. Palliere.
Le <i>Zodiaque</i> ,	74	{ Comte d'Aché, Lieutenant-Ge- neral. M. Gotho. Chevalier de Montiel.
Le Comte de Provence,	74	
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	60	M. Bouvet, junior.
L' <i>Illustre</i> ,	94	M. de Ruis.
La <i>Fortune</i> ,	64	M. de Lobry.
Le <i>Centaur</i> ,	70	M. Surville, l'ainé.
Sylphide,	36	
Diligente,	24	

Note 136. Descriptions of Gombroon, Bencoolen, and Fort Marlborough.

#### GOMBROON,

A considerable sea port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Farisistan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay, about twelve miles northward of the east end of the island of Kismith, falsely called *Queffimo* in our maps, and nine miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat at the top, with a square turret, having



having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer-season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are very narrow and irregular; the better sort of people are clad in the Persian mode. The British and Dutch East India Companies have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but of provisions brought from other countries there is great plenty. The weather is so exceedingly hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the British factory retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. Lon. 36. 35. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

## BENCOOLEN,

A fort and town of Asia, on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the British East India Company. About a quarter of a mile from the sea, stands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on posts. The natives have a swarthy complexion, and their bodies are slender and straight. They are very desirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few smiths among them: but most of them are carpenters and fishermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholesome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all provisions, except fruit, are scarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Long. 102. 5. E. Lat. 3. 49. S.

## FORT-MARLBOROUGH

Is a Factory belonging to the British East India Company on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles east of Bencoolen.

Note 137. A List of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-forces, on the Expedition to the West Indies, under Major-General Hopson; and of the Fleet under Commodore Moore at the Leeward Islands; a description of Guadaloupe, with the terms on which it surrendered; Marigalante, &c.

Major-General Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Commander in Chief.

Colonel The Hon. John Barrington, Major-General.

Colonel	{	Robert Armiger,	{	Brigadier-Generals.
		George Haldane,		
Lieut.-Colonel		Cyrus Trapaud,		
		John Clavering,		

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Skene, Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cunningham, Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cunningham, Chief Engineer.

Major Samuel Cleveland, Commander of the Artillery.

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Colonels.</i>	<i>Command. Officers.</i>
3d, or the Buffs.	Maj.-Gen. Howard,	Major Hewit.
4th, or the King's own,	Maj.-Gen. Duroure,	Lt.-Col. Crump.
61st,	Maj.-Gen. Gr. Elliot,	Lt.-Col. Barlow.
63d,	Col. Watson,	Lt.-Col. Desbrisay.
64th,	Col. Barrington,	Lt.-Col. Pym.
65th,	Col. Armiger,	Lt.-Col. Salt.
Artillery,		Major Cleveland.

These regiments were nearly 900 men each, and were afterwards joined by a detachment of the 38th regiment from Antigua, and the 2d battalion of the Royal Highlanders from Scotland.

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Colonels.</i>	<i>Command. Officers.</i>
38th,	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. L. Rofs.	Major Melvill.
42d, 2d batt. Royal } Highlanders. }	Maj.-Gen. Lord J. Murray.	Captain Francis } Maclean.

*A List of his Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, under Commodore Moore, 1759.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	John Moore, Commodore.
St George,	90	Capt. Thomas Burnet.
Norfolk,	74	Clark Gayton.
Buckingham,	74	Robert Hughes.
Burford,	70	Richard Tyrrell.
Berwick,	70	James Gambier.
Lyon,	64	William Harman.
Rippon,	60	William Trelawney.
Panther,	60	Edward Jekyl.
Winchester,	60	M. Shuldham.
Bristol,	50	Edward Le Cras.
Woolwich,	50	Lauchlin Leslie.
Roebeck,	44	Peter Parker.
Ludlow Castle,	44	Thomas Lynn.
Renown,	40	Edward Clarke, 1st.
Amazon,	32	George Mackenzie.
Rye,	26	William Norton.
Bonetta,	20	Daniel Deering.
Weasel,	14	Richard King.
Antigua,	14	John Boles.
Spy,	12	Western Varlo.
King's filier,	10	William Bayne.
Falcon,	} Bomb- Ketches. }	S. Deacon.
Grenada,		M. Robinson.
Infernal,		S. Uvedale.
		James Mackenzie.

Descrip-



## Description of MARTINICO—See Note 186.

## GUADALOUPE, and its dependencies.

Guadaloupe was so called by Columbus, from its mountains resembling those of our Lady of Guadaloupe in Old Spain. The utmost length of this island, reckoning from the north point in Grande Terre, to the south point, or old fort in Basse Terre, is about fifty-five English miles; and its greatest breadth, from Castle-point, the most eastern part of Grande Terre, to the Grosse Morne, or Great Highland, the western extremity of Basse Terre, is much the same distance. It is the largest of the Caribbee islands, and lies in N. Lat. 16. deg. 30. min. W. Lon. 61. deg. in the vast Atlantic ocean, Martinico bearing south of it about fourscore, and Antigua north about seventy miles.

To speak with exactness, Guadaloupe is to be considered as two islands, one of which is called Grande Terre, and the other Guadaloupe, they being divided by an arm of the sea, which has perhaps broke down the communication, and formed this channel for itself. This river or passage is called La Riviere Sal, diminishing in breadth from fifty to fifteen fathom. Its depth is very unequal; but towards the middle, can only admit of small boats or canoes going through from the Petit Cul de Sac to the Grand Cul de Sac. Its length is near two leagues, and the sides of it are covered with mangroves and palmettoes.

Guadaloupe is divided into Basse Terre and Cables Terre, and contains fourteen parishes. The interior parts are mountainous and woody. One of the mountains is a volcano, called la Souffrierie, to the top of which there is a winding ascent. It emits smoke and fire. The mountain sounds hollow. From hence they have considerable quantities of sulphur. Its eruptions are neither violent nor hurtful. A small river running from this mountain called White river, empties itself into a river called St Louis, which by its stench is destructive to fish. No island is so well supplied with water as Guadaloupe: not less than fifty rivers, and some of them of considerable size, empty themselves into the sea. They beautify and refresh the vallies, and are of infinite use to the planters, as all their sugar-works in this part are turned by water. Many of these rivers abound in fish, particularly craw fish, of a very large size and exquisite taste. The climate is in general warm; but the sea-breeze refreshes the island, and temperates the excessive heat of the sun. This island abounds in fine trees, and produces, with very little trouble, all sorts of tropical fruits, such as pine-apples, oranges, bananas, plaintains, &c. Their cotton is much esteemed, and they export vast quantities of it, together with coffee, rum, indigo, pepper, ginger, &c.; and, at a moderate computation, forty thousand hogheads of sugar yearly; and were the island cleared, and this valuable commodity properly attended to, double the quantity might be produced. Here are a num-

ber of horses, chiefly imported; numbers of black cattle and hogs, and poultry of all sorts, and a variety of wild birds; also, excellent fish and turtle. They have few wild quadrupeds, but many disagreeable insects; but none of the serpent kind so formidable as those in Martinico. The district of Basse Terre in this part of the island is improperly named, as it contains many hills little less than mountains, and is much intersected by rapid torrents, which have cut deep ravines between the hills, that make travelling very inconvenient, and the passage of an army extremely difficult. In Guadaloupe are several towns and villages. The capital of the whole island is Basse Terre, a very considerable city, on the west part of the island, situated on a fine open bay. Its extent is upwards of a mile in length; but the sudden rise of the hills behind it, prevents it from being of any great breadth. The town is divided by several streams that here fall into the sea, which afford plenty of fine water to the inhabitants and to the shipping. At the south end of the town is the citadel, a large but irregular fortification. It stands much higher than the town, upon a steep bank, washed on the south-east by the river Gallion; on the south-west it overlooks the sea, from which it is distant about one hundred paces. This fort mounts near fifty pieces of cannon, and entirely commands the town and the road. The town from the fort to the river of Herbes is called Basse Terre, and from the river westward, St Francis. The town is regular and well laid out, and contains many handsome edifices. It is the residence of the governor and all the royal officers, who are sumptuously lodged. The Jesuits have a handsome house and church, in which is an excellent painting over the altar. The Capuchins have likewise a church and a convent, which are built on an eminence, and command a most agreeable prospect of the fort, country, town, and ships in the road. You ascend to it by good stone stairs; and it is surrounded by fine terraces thirty feet broad. The merchants have large store-houses, which, with the dwelling-houses, are all covered with shingles, which make them very apt to take fire. Besides the Jesuits and Capuchins, here are four other churches. In the town are four strong batteries, most of them mounting guns carrying a ball of twenty-four pounds.

The chief place of strength, and to which the women and children retire in case of an attack, is the Dos d'Ane, which is no more than a pass in the mountains about four or five miles from Basse Terre; and it is of such difficult access that twenty resolute men may defend it against ten thousand. Basse Terre has suffered much from inundations of the rivers which pass through it; for in July, August, and September, which are termed their winter or hurricane months, they have generally great storms of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain, which so swells the rivers that they roll down from the mountains with irresistible fury, and carry every thing before them. The other towns in this district are, Petit Bourg, and Bay Mahaut, with the villages of St Rose, Marigot, Trois Rivières, and St Saviour; but the country is so full of plantations, and has so many inhabitants



habitants in the lower parts, that one would think the whole an extensive village.

Grande Terre forms the other part of this excellent island, which is not near of equal fertility with Guadaloupe, the soil here being very sandy; but the greatest inconvenience is the want of water, or at least any that is good. There are a few pieces of water, but then they are corrupted or spoiled by the crabs, so that great care is taken to preserve the rain water in cisterns. Notwithstanding the lightness of the soil, this island produces plentiful crops of sugar, and that even close to the sea. The country is not near so mountainous as Guadaloupe, but has many ascents and descents. Neither is this part so well cultivated, but they have the same products as in Guadaloupe. They have better harbours, but their towns are much inferior. This district contains eight parishes. The principal town and harbour is Port Louis, at the most northerly point of the island.

The town is not large, but it is well built, and the port commodious. The next in note is fort Louis. Here is a good little fort, situated on an eminence; it is an oblong square, with four small bastions, and a ravelin covering the gate. This, with some batteries, entirely commands the road. There is no town at this place nearer than that of Gosier and Les Abymes. The other places of note are St Ann's, St François, and Le Moule. The sugar works in this part are either worked with horses or windmills. The white inhabitants of both islands are not short of 10,000; and they are possessed of at least 30,000 negroes. From the great exports of sugar, rum, cocoa, cotton, indigo, molasses, pepper, ginger, and many other articles, together with what they import, it appears, that under whatever government Guadaloupe is, it must always be of great consequence. But the French had, for political reasons, the produce of Guadaloupe conveyed to Martinico, which, by that means had all the honour, and consequently engaged much more of our attention.

The dependencies upon Guadaloupe are Petit Terre, Desirade, and Les Saintes. The first is a small island near the easternmost point of Grande Terre. It is but a poor place, not containing more than one or two small plantations, raising some coffee and cotton.

#### DESIRADE OR DESIDERADA ISLAND;

Or, as it is commonly called, Deseada, is one of the smallest of the Caribbees, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, in N. Lat. 16. 30. W. Lon. 61. 5. from London, distant from Guadaloupe about four leagues. It is about five leagues long and two broad. It is not much cultivated, having but few inhabitants, and produces the same sort of vegetables as Guadaloupe. It was the first land discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, and he gave it the name of La Desiderada, or the Desired Island, because he had for a long time before beaten about this vast tract of waters without seeing any thing but sea and skies.

### LOS SANTOS, or LES SAINTES.

These islands lie in N. Lat. 15. 50. and near 61. 25. West Long. from London, are situated between Dominica and Guadaloupe. They are the smallest of the Caribbees that have upon them any French inhabitants, and so happily arranged, that in the midst of them is a fine road for shipping. Being discovered by the Spaniards upon All Saints day, they are distinguished by that appellation. The two principal of them are Terre de Bas and Terre de Haut. In the former is a small church, and a house for the priest; it is about three leagues in circumference; and Terre de Haut is somewhat larger, and higher, and more rocky. The third island, which lies between these two, is the smallest of the three, and serves to form a port, in which ships may find good shelter and deep water. These three islands, though rugged and craggy, are covered with woods, which abound with goats. Poultry thrive here pretty well; but as pasture is scarce, and indifferent, there are few herds of cattle: Swine are however in plenty. The seas abound with fine fish; among the rocks are excellent craw-fish, lobsters, &c. The inhabitants raise cotton, tobacco, manise, India grain of different kinds, and good potatoes. The port might be easily fortified, as the place is naturally strong; and the inhabitants may amount to an hundred people fit to bear arms.

The Saintes enjoy a fine air, being open to the sea-breezes on all sides; but their great inconveniency is want of water, the few springs they have being apt to dry up if the weather prove hot. It has been customary for the governors of Martinico and Guadaloupe to banish hither vagrants, idlers, and others guilty of misdemeanours.

### MARIGALANTE ISLAND

Lies in N. Lat. 16. and W. Long. 61. 5. from London, at the distance of four leagues from Guadaloupe, to the south. The soil, produce, and climate are pretty much the same as the other Caribbees. Columbus discovered it on his second American voyage, in 1492, and called it by the name of his ship Maria Galanta, or Gallant Mary. It is about six leagues long, and between three and four broad. Viewed at a distance from on board a ship, it appears like a floating island, because, as it is for the most part flat, the trees seem to swim; but a nearer prospect shows it to be intersected by some rising grounds, which give a fine variety to the landscape.

This island was thought, on its first discovery, to want water; but a charming running stream has in time been discovered, no less convenient than refreshing and wholesome, on the banks of which are some wealthy planters, and excellent plantations of sugar. A little village in a small bay is the capital of the island, and here the Commandant resides. The whole island is very capable of improvement, the soil being almost equally good, and the land rising nowhere too high. The coast affords many little bays, and safe anchorage and shelter for ships.



*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's land and sea-forces in these seas, and M. Nadau D'Etreil, Governor, for his Most Christian Majesty, of Guadaloupe, Grande Terre, Deseada, and the Saintes.*

ARTICLE 1. We, the Governor, staff and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass-cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

ANS. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall take possession of the different posts of the Three Rivers, and the hospital to morrow morning, the 2d of May, at 8 o'clock; and that all the magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary, to be named by us for that purpose.

ART. 2. That we shall be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 3. That the Commissary-General, Officers of Justice, Admiralty, and all such as have the King's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage.

ANS. Granted only for the Commissary-General, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

ART. 4. That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as they were allowed by the Most Christian King, viz. to the Commissary-General 24; to the Lieutenant-General 18; to the Fort-Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Ensigns 6 each.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony (except to me the Governor, unless the King permits me also) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace: and if the island be not ceded, the above-mentioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the Lady of Mons. Duclieu, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the islands, and Captain of one of the King's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants suitable to her rank: And also to the Governor's Lady; and wives and widows of the staff-officers of this island.

Ans. Granted: One vessel for all the ladies.

ART. 8. That Monf. de Folleville, Lieutenant-Governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 9. That the Sieur Avril, of Dominica, and his detachment, shall be sent thither with their arms and baggage.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 10. That the prisoners, soldiers, and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 11. That all the negroes who are enlisted, and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petite, Damoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the list that will be given in of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement.

Ans. Granted, upon condition that they are immediately sent off the island.

ART. 12. That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 13. That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths that are in the Reduit, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his Excellency General Barrington shall grant his protection for the safe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of conveyance.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 14. That there shall be an hospital-ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and that the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered.

Ans. Granted: Those that remain here shall be taken care of at the expence of his Most Christian Majesty.

ART. 15. That all subjects, formerly belonging to the King of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this island as inhabitants.

Ans. They must go out of the island.

ART. 16. That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the King's troops in the Grande-Terre, as are given to those in Guadaloupe.

Ans. They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.

ART. 17. That the troops at the head of the Reduit, as well as those at the Three Rivers, shall march to the post of the camp at La Garde, and remain there till the day of embarkation.

Ans. The transport-ships shall be at the Great Bay to-morrow morning



morning, to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

*J. Barrington.*

*John Moore.*

*Nadau D'Etrel.*

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, &c.-*

ARTICLE 1. The inhabitants shall march out of all their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted march.

ANSWER. Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms as soon as they have marched by our troops; and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing a garrison in all such places as we shall think proper.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the island of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominica, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire with their arms and baggage; and a ship shall be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provisions for their passage.

ANS. Granted, except those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

ART. 3. The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and public exercise of their religion, the priests and the religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote on this occasion shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his Most Christian Majesty, or against any other power.

ANS. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month or sooner, if possible, to maintain all clauses of this capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

ART. 5. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances. Justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island, shall be settled between his Britannic Majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island shall be ceded to the King of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St Christophers.

ANS.

ANS. Granted: But when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannic Majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever, are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure.

ART. 6. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and free negroes and mulattoes in their liberty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannic Majesty, but such as they have paid hitherto to his Most Christian Majesty, without any other charge or imposts. The expences attending the administration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner as under his Most Christian Majesty.

ANS. Granted; but if this island is ceded to his Britannic Majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward Islands, the most favoured.

ART. 8. All prisoners taken during the attack of this island, shall be mutually exchanged.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 9. The free mulattoes and negroes who have been taken shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 10. The subjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 11. No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island shall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government, shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable, and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed.

ANS. Granted; but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire shall have leave to sell to none but the subjects of Great Britain.

ART. 12. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties are desired to give the preference to this island.

ANS. This will depend on his Majesty's pleasure.

ART. 13. The inhabitants shall have liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back, and to make remittances to them while there.

ANS. Granted.

ART.



ART. 14. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 15. The wives of officers and others who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 16. The English government shall procure the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

Ans. Granted, as the island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

ART. 17. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications.

Ans. Granted; but barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgement of troops; and such negroes as shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, on public works, shall be paid for their labour.

ART. 18. The widows, and other inhabitants, who through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it.

Ans. Granted; but all the inhabitants who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or quit the island.

ART. 19. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico, (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless, those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 20. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island.

Ans. Granted, on condition they are immediately sent off the island.

ART. 21. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannic Majesty's subjects throughout the extent of his dominions.

Ans. Granted; but without affecting particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on trade in any other than British bottoms.

ART. 22. The deputies of the Grande Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses.

Ans. Granted.

Given

Given at the Head Quarters in the Capes Terre, Guadaloupe,

May 1. 1759.

*J. Barrington.*  
*Nadau D'Etreil.*

*John Moore.*  
*Debourg Clainvilliers.*  
*Dequeruy.*

Early on the 2d of May, the deputies from Grande Terre returned, and signed the following paper:

"We, the deputies of the Grande Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the capitulation signed the 1st of this month, between their Excellencies the Hon. General Barrington and John Moore, Esq; and the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, agreeable to the 22d article of said capitulation.

"Done at the Head Quarters in the Capes Terre, Guadaloupe,

May 2. 1759.

*"Dubazeis.*

*"Gaiybeton."*

Note 138. Commodore Moore's Line of Battle, and a List of the French Fleet in the West Indies.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Woolwich.	Buckingham,	Capt. L. Leslie,	64
Bonetta.	Berwick,	W. Harman,	64
Infernal.	Hampshire,	C. Norbury,	50
Grenada..	Panther,	M. Shuldham,	60
Rye.	Lancaster,	R. Man,	66
Griffin.	St George,	C. Gayton,	90
Ludlow Castle.	Cambridge,	{ John Moore, Commodore, and Commander in Chief, }	80
		{ Capt. T. Burnet,	
Amazon.	Burford,	Ja. Gambier,	70
Emerald.	Rippon,	Ed. Jekyl,	60
King's Fisher.	Bristol,	P. Parker,	50
	Lyon,	W. Trelawney,	60
	Winchester,	Ed. Le Cras,	50
Roebuck.	Norfolk,	R. Hughes,	74

The following was given out as the French Line of Battle :

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Fleur de lys.	L'Hector,	Rochfield,	74
	Le Sage,	De Guichen,	64
	Le Courageux,	Coufage,	74
	Le Vaillant,	Clavier,	64
L'Amethyste.	Le Defenseur,	{ M. du Bompert, Chef d'Escadre, }	74
	Le Prothée,	D'Hiquit,	64
	L'Amphion,	Reviel,	50
	Le Florissant,	Le Comte de Morville,	74
Le Voleur.	Le Diademe,	Rossalliere,	74

Note



Note 139. A List of his Majesty's Ships, commanded by Vice-Admiral Cotes, on the Jamaica Station, 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	90	{ Thomas Cotes, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Edinburgh,	64	
Augusta,	60	W. Langdon.
Dreadnought,	60	Ar. Forrest.
Eagle,	60	M. Suckling.
Assistance,	50	Ja. Hobbs.
Seaford,	24	R. Wellerd.
Wager,	20	D. Edwards.
Lively,	20	William Shurmur.
Port Antonio,	12	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Hornet,	12	Arthur Usher.
Peregrine,	16	Hon Charles Napier.
Viper,	10	John Brooks.
		George Johnstone.

Note 140. Description of Fort Niagara; Force sent against it; and the Terms on which it surrendered.

44th regiment.

49th ditto.

60th ditto, 4th battalion.

2 battalions of New York provincials.

A detachment of the Royal regiment of artillery.

A large body of Indians, under the command of Colonel Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

Amounting in the whole to near five thousand men.

*Terms of Capitulation granted to the Garrison of Niagara.*

ART. I. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark in such vessels as the commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish, to convey them to New York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner.

Ans. Granted.

ART.

ART. 2. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 3. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French port; and this is to be executed as soon as possible. Those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it.

ANS. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannic Majesty's subjects.

ART. 5. The sick and wounded who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison: in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, shall quit the fort, without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. An inventory shall be made of all the stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, *bona fide*, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of capitulation.

ANS. The vessels and boats are included in this article.

ART. 8. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 9. The garrison shall be conducted, under a proper escort, to the place destined for their reception: the General shall expressly recommend to this escort, to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any person belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route where savages may be met with.

ANS. Granted\*.

\* This serves to show how very much the enemy dreaded we should retaliate upon them the horrid treacheries and barbarities they exercised upon our garrisons of Oswego, Fort William-Henry, &c. when these places were taken by M. de Montcalm.



ART. 10. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars and militia, and of all others who are employed in his Most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison.

Ans. Granted in the first article.

ART. 11. All the savages of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and allowed to go where they please.

Ans. Granted; but it will be adviseable for them to depart as privately as possible.

These articles being accepted, the General of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort; but this cannot be done until to-morrow.

To-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

*Niagara, 25th July, 1759.*

POUCHOT, Captain in the  
Regiment of Bearne.  
WM. JOHNSON.

### NIAGARA,

A strong fort built by the French in 1751 on the south side of a river of the same name, twelve miles below the famous fall of Niagara, and near its influx into Lake Ontario. It entirely commands the communication between the lake and Lake Erie. The French looked on it as the key to all the lakes, or rather inland seas, which communicate with each other by means of the rivers St Lawrence and Mississippi, and form an interior navigation almost the whole length of the continent of North America.

The fort is situated on a point of land having the river on one side and Lake Ontario on the other. The fortifications on the land-side extend from the Lake to the River, are built of stone, and consist of two bastions and a curtain, before which is a ravelin. It has a ditch and a covered way. Here is a dock with other conveniences for building or repairing vessels. It was the grand magazine for supplying the French forts and posts on the Lakes, and from whence their Indian allies were supplied with all their barbarous implements of war, gunpowder, shot, &c. In the Fort were found forty-eight pieces of cannon, from 14 pounders downwards, and two cohorn mortars, with a very great quantity of stores, ammunition, and provisions. The garrison consisted of six hundred men.

Note 141. Description of Crown Point and Ticonderago, with Lists of the Forces sent against them.

### CROWN POINT.

Here the French had a strong entrenched camp, about twelve miles from Ticonderago, on the borders of Lake Champlain, on the side of which General Amherst erected a large fort.

TICON-

## TICONDERAGO,

Built by the French in the year 1756, on the narrow passage, or communication, between the lakes George and Champlain. It has all the advantages which nature or art could give it, being defended on three sides by water surrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a swamp, and where that fails the French erected a breast-work nine feet high. The fort is a square, with four bastions, built with logs on rocks covered with masonry to level the foundation.—The counterscarp of the glacis and of the ditch are of masonry, as are the two ravelins, which cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. It has an exceeding good covered way; and the fort has good casemates and barracks. Near the water-side is a strong redoubt mounted with cannon, which protects the dock, and commands the navigation.

In the fort were found twenty pieces of cannon, three mortars, and a howitzer, with a considerable quantity of stores, which the blowing up of part of the fort had not destroyed.

The forces that went on this expedition were as follows:

1st, or Royal regiment, 2d batt.			
17th,	}	amounting in all, officers included, to	} 5743
27th,			
42d,			
55th,			
77th,			
Royal artillery,	-	-	III
80th, Gage's light infantry,	-	-	500
			<hr/> 6354

*Provincials.*

The regiments of Colonels Schuyler, Ruggles, Whiting, Lyman, Worcester, Babcock, Lovewell, Fitch, and Willards, making in all	-	-	5279
			<hr/> Total, 11,633

N. B. The 2d battalion of the 42d regiment, and 400 draughts from the West Indies, arrived soon after Ticonderoga was abandoned, making in all	-	-	1400
			<hr/> Total, 13,033

The train of artillery to accompany this army was as follows:

6 twenty-four pounders,	6 eight-inch howitzers,
4 eighteen ditto,	5 five and a half inch ditto,
10 twelve ditto,	8 royals,
7 six ditto,	4 ten-inch mortars,
3 three ditto,	1 thirteen-inch mortar.

The



The army was ranged in four columns. The front column was commanded by Colonel Haviland; the second by Brigadier-General Gage; the third by Colonel Schuyler; and the fourth by Colonel Lyman.

Adj.-Generals, { Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Roger Townshend.  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Amherst.

Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradstreet.

Note 142. A List of the Naval and Military Force on the Expedition against Quebec, together with the General and Staff Officers; Gen. Wolfe's Manifesto; the French Naval Force above the Town; the Terms of Capitulation; various Returns; and a Description of the Town.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Neptune,	90	780	{ Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Princess Amelia,	80	750	{ Philip Durell, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. John Bray.
Dublin,	74	600	{ Charles Holmes, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. W. Goostrey.
Royal William,	84	750	Hugh Pigot.
Terrible,	74	700	Richard Collins.
Shrewsbury,	74	600	Hugh Palliser.
Northumberland,	70	520	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	Robert Swanton.
Devonshire,	66	520	William Gordon.
Orford,	66	520	Richard Spry.
Somerset,	64	520	Edward Hughes.
Alcide,	64	500	James Douglas.
Bedford,	64	520	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	520	John Amherst.
Trident,	64	500	Julian Legge.
Stirling Castle,	64	520	Michael Everitt.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Robert Routh.
Medway,	60	420	Charles Proby.
Pembroke,	60	420	John Wheelock.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	Samuel Wallis.
Centurion,	50	420	William Mantel.
Sutherland,	50	350	John Rous.
Diana,	32	220	Alexander Schomberg.
Richmond,	32	220	Thomas Hankerfon.
Trent,	28	200	John Lindsay.
Lizard,	28	200	James Doake.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
Echo,	28	200	Capt. John Laforey.	
Lowestoffe,	28	200	Joseph Deane.	
Seahorse,	24	180	James Smith.	
Scarborough,	24	180	John Stot.	
Eurus,	20	160	John Elphinstone.	
Nightingale §,	20	160	James Campbell.	
Hind,	20	160	Robert Bond.	
Squirrel,	20	150	George Hamilton.	
Fowey †,	20	160	George A. Tonym.	
Scorpion,	} Sloops. {	14	120	John Cleland.
Porcupine,		14	120	John Jarvis.
Hunter,		10	100	William Adams.
Zephyr,		10	100	William Greenwood.
Baltimore,	} Bomb- {	8	80	Robert Carpenter.
Pelican,		8	80	Edward Mountfort.
Racehorse,		8	80	Francis Richards.
Vesuvius, fire-ship		16	100	James Chads.
Cormorant, fire-ship,		16	100	P. Mouat.
Strombolo, fire-ship,		16	100	Richard Smith.
Boscawen, armed ship,		16	100	Charles Douglas.
Halifax, armed ship,		12	80	
Rodney, cutter,		4	40	Hon. Ph. T. Percival.
Crown, store-ship,		18	100	Joseph Mead.

## LAND FORCES.

Major-General James Wolfe, Commander in Chief.

Colonel { Hon. Robert Monckton,  
Hon. George Townshend, } Brigadier-Generals.  
Hon. James Murray,

Lieut.-Colonel Guy Carleton, Quarter-Master-General\*.

Major Isaac Barré, Adjutant-General.

Cap-

§ Went home from Louisburg with the invalids of the army.

† Arrived with money from England, and store-ships.

\* The following anecdote of Mr Secretary Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was communicated by his Under Secretary of State, the late Mr Wood, to a friend of his, and is a striking proof of his honesty and energy of mind in this respect. Mr Pitt sought out for merit wherever he could find it, and this alone was the recommendation of the late Major-General Wolfe, whom the Secretary appointed to command the land forces destined against Quebec, in 1759, and as he told him that he could not give him so many troops as he wanted for that expedition, he would make it up to him as well as he could, by giving him the appointment of all his officers. The General sent in his list, in which was a gentleman || who had unfortunately made himself obnoxious to the then King, by some unguarded expression, concerning the Hanover troops, and which had, by some officious person, been repeated to his Majesty; the gentleman having been aid-du-camp to the

|| Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, (now Lord Dorchester) named by General Wolfe, to go out with him as Quarter-Master-General.



Captain	{	Hervey Smith,	{	Aid-de-camps to the Commander in Chief.
		Thomas Bell,		
		Rich. Gwillem,		Majors of Brigade.
		John Spittal,		
		Hon. Rd. Maitland,		
Lieutenant		Henry Dobson,		
Captain	{	Caldwell,	{	Assistants to the Quarter-Master- General.
		Leslie,		
Major Patrick Mackellar, Chief Engineer.				

*First Brigade,*

General Monckton.

*Regiments.**Commanding Officers.*

15th Amherst's,	-	-	-	Major Irving.
43d, Kennedy's,	-	-	-	Lieut.-Col. James.
48th, Webb's,	-	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Burton.
78th, Frazer's,	-	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Frazer.

*Second Brigade,*

General Townshend.

28th, Bragg's,	-	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Walfh.
47th, Lascelles's,	-	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Hale.
60th, Monckton's 2d Batt.	-	-	-	Major Prevost.

*Third Brigade,*

General Murray.

35th, Otway's,	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Fletcher.
58th, Anstruther's,	-	-	Major Agnew.
60th, Lawrence's 3d Batt.	-	-	Lieut.-Col. Young.
The Grenadiers of the above 10 Regts.			Lieut.-Col. Carleton.
The Grenadiers of the 22d, 40th and			Lieut.-Col. Murray.
45th Regiments from Louisburg,			
A corps of Light Infantry from the Regiments of the line,	}	Lieut.-Col. Hon. William Howe,	
		58th regiment, and	
A corps of Rangers,	}	Major John Dalling, 28th regiment,	
		Major Geo. Scott.	

P 2

By

Duke of Cumberland, during the campaign in Germany, 1757. Lord Ligonier, the then Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, took in the list to the King, who, (as he expected) made some objections to a particular name, and refused to sign the Commission. Mr Pitt sent Lord Ligonier into the closet a second time, with no better success: his lordship refused to go in a third time, at Mr Pitt's suggestion. He was, however told, that he should lose his place if he did not; and that, on his presenting his name to the Sovereign, he should tell him the peculiar situation of the state of the expedition; and, that in order to make any General completely responsible for his conduct, he should be made as much as possible inexcusable, if he does not succeed; and that, in consequence, whatever an officer, intrusted with any service of confidence, requested, should, if possible, be complied with. Lord Ligonier went in a third time, and told his Sovereign what he was directed to tell him. The good sense of this, so completely disarmed his resentment, that he signed the particular commission, as he was desired.

*By his Excellency James Wolfe, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Major-General and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces in the River St Lawrence.*

The formidable sea and land armament which the people of Canada now behold in the heart of their country, is intended by the King, my master, to check the insolence of France, to revenge the insults offered to the British colonies, and totally to deprive the French of their most valuable settlements in North America. For these purposes is the formidable army under my command intended. The King of Great Britain wages no war with the industrious peasant, the sacred orders of religion, or defenceless women and children: to these, in their distressful circumstances, his Royal clemency offers protection. The people may remain unmolested on their lands, inhabit their houses, and enjoy their religion in security: For these inestimable blessings, I expect the Canadians will take no part in the great contest between the two crowns. But if, by a vain obstinacy and misguided valour, they presume to appear in arms, they must expect the most fatal consequences; their habitations destroyed, their sacred temples exposed to an exasperated soldiery; their harvest utterly ruined; and the only passage for relief stopped up by a most formidable fleet. In this unhappy situation, and closely attacked by another great army, what can the wretched natives expect from opposition? The unparalleled barbarities exerted by the French against our settlements in America, might justify the severest revenge in the army under my command. But Britons breathe higher sentiments, and listen to the merciful dictates of the christian religion. Yet, should you suffer yourselves to be deluded by an imaginary prospect of our want of success; should you refuse those terms, and persist in opposition: then surely will the law of nations justify the ravages of war, so necessary to crush an ungenerous enemy; and then the miserable Canadians must in the winter have the mortification of seeing the very families, for whom they have been exerting a fruitless and indiscreet bravery, perish by the most dismal want and famine. In this great dilemma let the wisdom of the people of Canada shew itself: Britain stretches out a powerful, yet merciful hand; faithful to her engagements, and ready to secure her in her most valuable rights and possessions. France, unable to support Canada, deserts her cause at this important crisis, and, during the whole war, has assisted her with troops who have been maintained only by making the natives feel all the weight of grievous and lawless oppression.

Given at Laurent in the island of Orleans, this 28th day of June 1759.

JA: WOLFE.

*The Naval Force of the Enemy consisted of the following ships:*

KING'S FRIGATES.	Guns.	MERCHANT FRIGATES.	Guns.
L'Atalante,	36	Le Machault,	24
La Pomone,	32	Le Seneclere,	24
			MER-



MERCHANT FRIGATES.	Guns.		Guns.
Le Duc de Fronfac,	24	The Lovely Nancy,	24
Le Bienfaillant,	24	La Chezine,	22

*Articles of Capitulation agreed on between their Excellencies Brigadier-General Townshend and M. de Ramzay, Commander in Quebec.*

ARTICLE 1. M. de Ramzay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that they shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars, two howitzers, and twelve rounds.

ANS. The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order be landed at the first port in France.

ART. 2. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.

ANS. Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

ART. 3. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both Crowns to serve as militia.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. That the effects belonging to absent officers, or inhabitants, shall not be touched.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their most Christian and Britannic Majesties.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. The exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safeguards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with a zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely, and with that decency which his character, and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion require, his Episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, whenever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties.

ANS. The free exercise of the Roman religion, safeguards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise, freely, and with decency, the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties.

ART. 7. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 8. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties on February 6. 1759.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 9. That before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 10. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, of the reduction of the town: As also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French ministry to inform them thereof.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 11. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution, under pretence of reprisals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.

ANS. Granted.

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the Camp before Quebec, Sept. 18. 1759.

C. SAUNDERS.

G. TOWNSHEND.

DE RAMZAY.

*Number of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 27th of June to the 13th of September.*

				Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers,	—	—		11	46	0
Serjeants,	—	—	—	9	26	0
Drummers,	—	—	—	0	7	0
Rank and File,	—	—	—	162	572	17
Total,				182	541	17

On the 13th of September.

Officers,	—	—	—	9	3	0
Serjeants,	—	—	—	3	25	0
Drummers,	—	—	—	0	4	0
Rank and File,	—	—	—	46	513	3
Total,				95	545	3
				182	541	17

Total from the beginning of the siege, 277 1086 20

An



*An Account of the Guns, &c. found in Quebec on its surrender.*

Brass Guns,	{ 6 pounders	1	Brass Mortars,	13 inch	1
	{ 4	3	Ditto Howitzers,	8	3
	{ 2	2	Iron Mortars,	{ 13	9
	{ 36	10		{ 10	1
	{ 24	45		{ 8	3
Iron Guns,	{ 18	18		{ 7	7
	{ 12	13	<hr/>		
	{ 8	43	Total Howitzers & Mortars,	24	
	{ 6	66	Shells,	{ 13 inch	770
	{ 4	30		{ 10	150
	{ 3	7		{ 8	90
	{ 2	3		{ 6	
		<hr/>	Brass Petards,	2	
Total Guns,		241			

With a considerable quantity of powder, ball, small arms, and intrenching tools. Thirty-seven pieces of cannon, and one mortar, were found on the several batteries between St Charles River and Beauport.

*Strength of the French Army at the Battle of Quebec, September 13. 1759.*

<i>Right Column.</i>	<i>Centre Column.</i>	<i>Left Column.</i>
Colony troops, 550	Reg. of Bearn, 360	Reg. Royal Rouffillon, 650
Reg. of La Sarre, 500	— Guienne, 960	Colony troops, 650
— Languedoe, 550	Militia, 1200	Militia, 2300
Militia, and one } six pounder, } 400	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1920	3600
		1920
		2000
		<hr/>
		Total, 7520
Exclusive of the corps under M. de Bougainville of		2060
		<hr/>
		Total, 9580

*A Return of the Strength of the Army commanded by Major-General James Wolfe, at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13. 1759.*

Regiments and Corps.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Qr.-Masters.	Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Total.
15th, Amherst's	1	-	1	4	15	5	-	-	1	21	6	352	406
28th, Bragg's,	1	-	1	5	9	8	-	-	1	23	11	362	421
35th, Otway's,	-	1	1	5	11	8	1	1	1	23	11	456	519
43d, Kennedy's,	-	-	1	6	6	4	1	1	-	17	11	280	327
47th, Lascelles's,	-	1	-	5	8	8	-	-	-	31	2	305	360
48th, Webb's,	-	1	-	4	16	7	1	-	1	33	14	605	683
58th, Anstruther's,	-	1	1	4	7	6	-	-	-	20	---	296	335
60th, { Monkton's,	1	-	-	2	6	6	-	-	-	26	15	266	322
{ Lawrence's,	-	1	-	4	11	8	-	-	-	28	14	474	540
78th, Fraser's,	-	-	-	7	12	7	1	-	-	28	14	603	661
22d, { Louisburg	-	1	-	2	8	-	1	-	-	9	4	216	241
40th, { companies of													
45th, { grenadiers, }													
Total,	3	6	5	48	109	67	5	2	4	259	102	4215	4816
Total, including General Officers, &c.	-												4870

One Major-General, three Brigadier-Generals, one Quarter-Master-General, one Aid Quarter-Master-General, one Adjutant-General, four Majors of Brigade, two Aid-de-Camps, and fifty artillery men.

*A Description of Quebec, from the French of Pere Charlevoix.*

This capital of New France is situated in Lat. 46. 55. N. and Lon. 69. 48. W. and merits to be known, were it only on account of the singularity of its situation; for perhaps it is the only city in the world of a fresh water harbour capable of containing one hundred men of war of the line, at one hundred and twenty leagues distant from the sea. It lies on the most navigable river in the universe.

The river St Lawrence up to the isle of Orleans, which is for about one hundred and twelve leagues from its mouth, is no where less than from four to five leagues broad; but above that isle it narrows so, that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis or Quebec, which, in the Algonquin tongue, signifies a straitening or strait. The Abenakis, whose language is a dialect of the Algonquin, call it Quelibier, which signifies a place shut up or concealed; because, as you enter from the little river of Chaudiere, (by which these savages come to Quebec from Acadia), the point of Levy, which juts out beyond the isle of Orleans, entirely hides the south channel of the river St Lawrence, as the isle of Orleans does that on the north; so that from thence the port of Quebec appears like a large basin or bay, land-locked on all sides.

The first object that presents itself on entering the road, is a beautiful



tiful cascade or sheet of water, about thirty feet broad, and forty high, which appears just at the entry of the little channel of the isle of Orleans, and is seen from that long point on the south of the river, which, as I observed, hides the isle of Orleans. This cascade is called the Fall of Montmorency, and the point, the Point of Levy, in honour of the two successive viceroys of New France, viz. Admiral Montmorenci, and his nephew, the Duke of Ventadour. One would naturally conclude, that so plentiful a fall of water, which never decreases, should proceed from a large river. It is, however, only supplied by an inconsiderable brook, which in some places is not ankle deep; but it never dries up, and issues from a fine lake about twelve leagues distant from the fall.

The city lies a league higher, on the same side, and in the place where the river is narrowest. But between it and the isle of Orleans is a basin, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river St Charles empties itself from the northwest. Quebec stands exactly between this river and Cape Diamond, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is opposite, in twenty-five fathom, good ground. However, when the wind blows hard in north-east, ships often drive, but without danger.

When Samuel Champlain founded this city in 1608, the tide sometimes flowed on the foot of the rock. Since that time the river has, by degrees, retreated, and left dry a large space of ground, on which the lower town is built, and which at present is sufficiently elevated above the water mark, to secure it from any fears of an inundation. The first thing you meet at landing is an open place of a middling compass, and irregular form, with a row of houses in front tolerably built, having the rock behind them, so that they have no great depth. These form a pretty long street, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to left to two passages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a small church, and on the right by two rows of houses running parallel to each other. There is also another range of buildings between the church and the port; and along the shore as you go to Cape Diamond, there is a pretty long row of houses on the edge of a bay, called the bay of Mothers. This port may be regarded as a kind of suburb to the lower town.

Between this suburb and the latter you ascend to the upper town by a passage so steep, that they have been obliged to cut steps in the rock, so that it is only practicable on foot; but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more easy, with houses on each side. In the place where these two passages meet, begins the upper town towards the river; for there is another part of the lower town toward the river St Charles. The first building you ascend from the right hand, is the Episcopal palace; the left is surrounded with houses. As you advance twenty paces further, you find yourself between two large squares. That on the left is the place of arms, adjoining to the fort, which is the residence of the governor-general. Opposite to it is the convent of Recollects, and part

part of the remainder of the square is surrounded with well built houses.

In the square on the right hand stands the Cathedral Church, which is the only parish church in the city. The seminary lies on one side, in a corner formed by the great river and the river St Charles. Opposite the cathedral is the Jesuits College; and in the space between, some handsome buildings. From the place of arms run two streets, crossed by a third, and which form a large square or isle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of Recollects. The second square has two descents to the river St Charles, one very steep, joining to the seminary, with but few houses; the other near the Jesuits inclosure, which winds very much; has the hospital on one side about mid-way, and is bordered with small houses. This goes to the palace, the residence of the intendant of the province. On the other side the Jesuits College, near the church, is a pretty long street, with a convent of Ursuline nuns. As to the rest, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble, partly slate. It has greatly increased within these last twenty years.

Such is the topography of Quebec, which takes up a considerable extent. The houses are large, and all of stone; yet there are reckoned but about seven thousand souls. When this capital of New France shall be as flourishing as that of the Old, (and Paris was once less than Quebec is now), what a prospect will this afford of towns, castles, and villas? Below is a noble basin, filled with vessels from all parts of the world: Opposite to it, the isle of Orleans, and the shores on each side of it, adorned with beautiful meadows, verdant hills, and corn fields. On one side the river St Charles, winding through a charming vale, crowded with villages; the port beneath, adorned with spacious quays and magnificent buildings. When all this happens, you will grant this terrace admirably situated. Even at present, the view from it is delightful.

Quebec is not regularly fortified; but they have been long at work to render it capable of a siege. The town, as it is, is naturally strong. The port is flanked by two bastions, which at high tides are almost even with the water; that is to say, they are twenty-five feet high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer the fort, is a battery mounted with twenty-five pieces of cannon. Higher still is a square fort, called the citadel. The ways that communicate between these fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river St Charles, are good batteries of cannon, and some mortars. From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain aslant, which joins a redoubt pretty steep, on which is a windmill fortified. Descending from hence, you find, within a musquet-shot, a tower with a bastion; and, at an equal distance, a second. The design was, to cover all this part with a counterscarp, having the same angles as the bastions, and which should end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace of the intendant, where there



is already a small redoubt, as there is another on Cape Diamond. I know not why the design was not executed. Such was the state of Quebec in 1711, when the English fitted out a large armament for the reduction of Canada, which miscarried through the rashness of the Admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, approaching too near the Seven Isles, lost all his largest ships, and three thousand men of his best troops. Quebec still remains in the same condition.

Note 143. A List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Boscawen, in the Mediterranean, in 1759, with the killed and wounded on board the Fleet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Namur,	90	Hon. Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue.
Prince,	90	Capt. Matthew Buckle.
		Thomas Broderick, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
* Newark,	80	Capt. Joseph Peyton.
* Warpight,	74	W. Holburne.
Culloden,	74	J Bentley.
* Conqueror,	70	S. Callis.
* Swiftsure,	70	W. Lloyd. †
* Edgar,	64	T. Stanhope.
St Albans,	64	F. W. Drake.
* Intrepid,	60	E. Vernon.
* America,	60	E. Pratten.
Princess Louisa,	60	James Kirk.
Jersey,	60	R. Harland. †
Guernsey,	50	J. Barker.
Portland,	50	Lt. M. Kearney, acting. §
Ambuscade,	40	Jervis Mapplefsden.
Rainbow,	40	Richard Gwynne.
* Shannon,	36	Chr. Basset.
Active,	36	C. Meadows.
* Thetis,	32	H. Sawyer.
Lyme,	24	J. Moutray.
Gibraltar,	24	Ja. Baker.
Glasgow,	24	W. M'Cleverty.
Sheerness,	24	Andrew Wilkinson.
Tartar's Prize,	24	J. Clerke.
Favourite,	16	T. Baillie.
* Gramont,	16	Timothy Edwards.
* Ætna,	Fire- { 8	Philip Affleck.
* Salamander,		Richard Bickerton.
	ships. { 8	Hon. J. L. Gower.

Those marked thus \* came out with Admiral Boscawen.

† changed ships with each other.

§ her Captain (Milbank) being employed as Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of August 18. 1759.  
in the Mediterranean.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Namur, -	13	44	57
Prince, -	none.	none.	
Culloden, -	4	15	19
Warpight, -	11	40	51
Newark, -	none.	5	5
Swiftsure, -	5	32	37
Conqueror, -	2	6	8
Edgar, in charge of the prize-ship Centaur.			
Intrepid, -	6	10	16
St Albans, -	6	2	8
America, -	3	16	19
Jersey, -	none.	none.	
Guernsey, -	none.	14	14
Portland, -	6	12	18
<hr/>			
Total, 56		196	252

Note 144. A List of the French Fleet under M. de la Clue, when seen by the Gibraltar on the 17th of July.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Ocean,	80	Burnt.	{ M. de la Clue.
Le Redoutable,	74		{ Capt. M. le C. de Carne
Le Souveraine,	74	Separated the night of the 18th of August.	{ M. de S. Aignan.
Le Guerrier,	74		{ M. de Panat.
Le Centaur,	74	Taken.	{ M. de Rochemore.
Le Temeraire,	74		{ M. Sabrant de Gramont.
Le Modeste,	64	Lost company coming through the Streights, Aug. 17th, and went to Cadiz.	{ M. de Castillon l'ainé.
Le Fantasque,	64		{ M. de Lac Monvert.
Le Lion,	64		{ M. de Castillon, cadet.
Le Triton,	64		{ M. Colbert de Turgis.
Le Fier,	50		{ M. de Venel.
L'Oriflamme,	50		{ M. de Marquisan.
La Chimere,	26		{ M. de Dabon.
La Minerve,	24		{ M. de Souchet.
La Gracieuse,	24		{ Le Chev. d'Opede.
			{ Le Chev. de Fabry.

Note



Note 145. Translation of a letter from M. de la Clue, (giving an account of his Battle with Admiral Boscowen) to the Comte de Merie, Ambassador of France at the Court of Lisbon, dated Lagos, August 28. 1759.

“ I was not in a condition to write your Excellency, when I dispatched a domestic to inform you of the disaster that had befallen the King’s squadron under my command. I passed the Streights in the night between the 16th and 17th of August with twelve ships of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting with Admiral Boscowen, though his squadron was stronger than mine; but by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ships and three frigates parted from me, so that next morning, at day-break, I found I had only seven with me. Fortunately they were the largest, viz. the Ocean, the Centaur, the Redoubtable, the Guerrier, the Souveraine, the Temeiraire, and the Modeste. At sun-rising we discovered eight sail to windward; I believed them to be my ships, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as possible, with very little sail. In a little time their number encreased so much, that we counted eighteen. I made no doubt of their being the enemy’s fleet, I immediately determined to make all the sail I could to gain the weather-gage, and made the proper signal to my ships, but was obliged to wait for the Souveraine, which is a heavy failer, and by that means the enemy got up with me sooner than they would otherwise have done. Whilst the wind blew a brisk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon the wind dying away, I found that they sailed much better than we. At half an hour after two, the Centaur, Captain de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by two of their ships, one on the larboard, the other on the starboard side, and defended herself with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked soon after, then the Ocean and the Souveraine. The heat of the action was with these four ships, each of which fought both sides of the ship without intermission. Admiral Boscowen, who came down upon me with all the sail he could make, came athwart me within gun-shot, about four o’clock, and poured a furious broadside into me, which I returned; and my shot were so well aimed, that his mizen-mast was carried away, his main-top sail yard came in two upon the deck, the sprit-sail yard and the jack-staff were cut away, all his sails were torn, and he sheered off to be out of reach of my fire. I was struck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, so that I was forced to leave the Comte de Carne to fight the ship. Never was such a fire seen as my squadron kept up. I have all the reason in the world to believe that if I had all my ships, I should have beat them. The English Admiral, upon leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ship which she had to engage, so that she was forced to strike, after performing prodigies of valour. At eight the engagement ceased; the enemy kept the wind under an easy sail.

“ I cannot express to your Excellency the valour and courage shewn

shewn by our ships companies, which did not slacken one moment. The enemies superiority did not frighten them. This was no doubt owing to the example of the officers, who discovered a courage truly heroic. My ship fired two thousand five hundred cannon-shot. I judge that we had about one hundred killed on the spot, and seventy dangerously wounded. One Garde Pavillon was killed, and several others wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a second engagement. The Comte de Panat, who commanded the *Souveraine*, and M. de Rochemore, captain of the *Guerrier*, left me in the night, which greatly diminished the force of my squadron, and daunted the courage of my people.

"On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy crowded sail to come up with me. I then judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myself on the coast of Portugal, I determined to burn the King's ships there, rather than surrender them to the enemy. I ran the *Ocean* ashore two leagues from Lagos, under the Fort called *Almadana*, and sent notice to the Commander of that Fort, who fired three cannon-shot at the English, but they paid no regard to them. The Marquis de St Aignan also run his ship ashore; and both of us endeavoured to land our men, but the sea being rough, this took up a deal of time. M. de Castillon, Captain of the *Temeraire*, and M. de Monvert, Captain of the *Modeste*, did not follow my example, but anchored as near the Forts *Exavier* and *Lagres* as they could, hoping the English would respect these forts; but they paid no regard to them, and came and anchored close by the two French ships, which they fought until they struck.

"One of the enemy's ships came and anchored behind the *Ocean*, and fired into her, and into the boats that were carrying the men ashore. The Comte de Carne, finding he could not get off the ship, was forced to strike his colours, and to surrender prisoner, with M. Darbaud, and the Chevalier de Glandives, M. de Suffein, the Chevalier de Damas, and five inferior officers; there were a few soldiers with some gunners, making in all about sixty, whom the English took on board, and set fire to the vessel, which burned in the night.

"I was carried on shore, and passed the night with the officers and wounded men, without either bread or water. On the 19th the Governor of Lagos sent to invite me to that place. I was carried thither, and all my people followed me. He gave us all the assistance that wretched country could afford. Our people had no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a day, each day, for two days; nor could I procure straw for the sick and wounded. I and the wounded officers are lodged with the Capuchins. These good fathers take great care of us. I am infinitely obliged to the Corregidor for his civilities.

"We have sent all our ships companies to Cadiz, chiefly by sea. I remain here with three wounded officers, the Chevalier *Beaucour*, and my nephew, who stays to bear me company. He serves me for secretary, and presents his compliments to your Excellency.

"My wounds are in a very good way; but I know not when I shall be able to leave this place. I am uneasy about the domestic I  
sent,



sent to you, on account of the difficulties which I hear attend travelling in this country. If you have not seen him, I desire you would cause inquiry to be made about him.

Note 146. A List of the Ships left with Vice-Admiral Broderick in the Mediterranean.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince,	90	{ Tho. Broderick, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Joseph Peyton.
Newark,	80	
Culloden,	74	W. Holburne.
Conqueror,	74	J. Barker.
St Albans,	60	R. Harland.
Jersey,	60	E. Vernon.
Guernsey,	50	Andrew Wilkinfon.
Shannon,	36	Lt. M. Kearney, acting.
Glasgow,	24	C. Meadows.
Gramont,	16	Richard Bickerton.
		Philip Affleck.

Note 147. A List of the Fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, off Brest, in June 1759.

The Mars to lead with the starboard, and the Hero with the larboard tacks on board.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Divisions.</i>
Mars,	74	600	Capt. Young.	{
Kingston,	60	450	Parry.	
Revenge,	64	480	Storr.	
Temple,	70	520	Shirley.	
Union,	90	770	{ Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. Thomas Evans.	{ Sir Cha. Hardy, V. Adm. of the Blue.
Hercules,	74	600	Porter.	
Dun Kirk,	60	450	Digby.	
Monmouth,	64	480	Hon. A. Hervey.	
Dorsetshire,	70	520	Denis.	{
Montague,	60	450	Rowley.	
Belliqueux,	64	500	Saumarez.	
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. A. Keppel.	
Ramillies,	90	880	{ Adm. Sir Ed. Hawke. Capt. Whitt. Taylor.	{ Sir Edward Hawke, Ad. of the Blue.
Magnanime,	74	700	Lord Visc. Howe.	
Achilles,	60	420	Hon. S. Barrington.	
Fame,	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.	
Effex,	64	480	Campbell.	{

Not-

## APPENDIX.

Nottingham,	60	420	Marshall.	} Fra. Geary, R. Adm. of the Blue.
Firme,	60	420	Reynolds.	
Royal George,	100	880	Dorrit.	
Resolution,	74	600	{ Rear-Admiral Geary.	
Chichester,	70	520	{ Capt. Speke.	
Anson,	60	420	Willet.	
Bienfaisant,	64	500	Whitwell.	}
Hero,	74	600	Balfour.	
			Hon. G. Edgcombe	

## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
2 Ifis,	50	Capt. Ed. Wheeler.
1 Colchester,	50	L. O'Brien.
3 Chatham,	50	J. Lockhart.
3 Rochester,	50	R. Duff.
1 Pallas,	36	M. Clements.
2 Venus,	36	T. Harrison.
2 Melampe,	36	W. Hotham.
2 Southampton,	36	Ja. Gilchrist.
1 Thames,	32	T. Colby.
1 Sapphire,	32	J. Strachan.
2 Minerva,	32	A. Hood.
3 Coventry,	28	C. Scroop.
3 Aetion,	28	P. H. Ourry.
3 Proserpine,	{ fire- ships. }	F. Banks.
2 Pluto,		Ja. Johnston.

*Note*—The Frigates marked { 1 belong to Sir Charles Hardy's }  
 { 2 Sir Edward Hawke's } Division.  
 { 3 R. A. Geary's }

*Note 148.* A List of the Squadron detached to Quiberon Bay,  
 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Firm,	50	Commodore John Reynolds,
Colchester,	50	Capt. Robert Roddam.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Melampe,	36	William Hotham.
Pallas,	36	Michael Clements.
Sapphire,	32	John Strachan.
Adventure,	32	Matthew Moore.
Aetion,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Coventry,	28	Francis Burslem.
Success,	24	Robert Carket.
Pluto, fire-ship,	16	Ja. Johnstone.

*Note*



Note 149. A List of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney, in the Channel, 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Achilles,	60	450	} Rear-Admiral Rodney. Capt. Barrington.
Chatham,	50	350	
Deptford,	50	350	John Holwall.
Ifis,	50	350	Edward Wheeler.
Norwich,	50	350	George Darby.
Brilliant,	36	240	Hyde Parker.
Juno,	36	240	J. Phillips.
Vestal,	32	220	Samuel Hood.
Boreas,	28	200	Hon. R. Boyle.
Unicorn,	28	200	Thomas Graves.
Wolfe,	16	120	Hugh Bromedge.
Furnace,	} Bomb-ketches. }	}	Jonathan Faulknor.
Firedrake,			James Orrok.
Basilisk,			J. Clerke.
Mortar,			J. Hunt.
Carcase,			C. Inglis.
Blaft,			T. Willis.

### HAVRE DE GRACE,

Situated in the Pays de Caux, about 18 leagues from Rouen, and as much from Dieppe, on the point of a large valley, at the mouth of the river Seine, in the Lat. of 49. deg. 30. min. N. and 10 min. to the eastward of the meridian of London. It stands upon a plain spot of ground, full of morasses, and crossed by a great number of creeks, and ditches full of water, which contribute not a little to its security. This ground was originally gained out of the sea, and formed from the large quantities of sand, gravel, and mud, which the force of the tide and the river conveyed to that place, in a long course of time, and by insensible degrees. And as it was first formed, so it seems to be daily increased by the same means; for we are assured by a late author\*, that about seventy or eighty years ago, the sea at high water came very near that gate of the city which is next the harbour; whereas now the high-water mark is more than 106 fathoms distant from it. So that it appears the sea has gradually given way, and as it were, retired to leave the earth at liberty to enlarge and extend itself.

The town of Havre de Grace is fortified by four bastions. The citadel stands on the east side of the town, and was built in the year 1628 by order of Cardinal Richlieu. It is a regular square, consisting of four bastions and three half-moons, with a ditch and advanced

\* Piganiol de la Torce, Nouvelle description de la France tom. IX. p. 593.

ditch quite round it; it commands the town, and part of the shore which lies on the east side of the Seine.

The East-India Company set up in this town, some time ago, a tobacco manufacture, (in the division of St Francis, near the convent of the Capuchins): whether the whole design is yet completed we cannot say. There were, in the year 1730, sixty tables, every one of which had a wheel, and seven persons at work upon it. Every wheel prepares ninety pound weight of tobacco a-day. It is pretended that the product of this manufacture, together with the temporary magazines of Caudebec, Honfleur, and Fescamp, amount yearly to 170,000 livres. The harbour of Havre is within the walls of the town, and can contain more than 300 vessels at once. It lies north-east and south-south-west. In the highest tides the water rises within it near twenty feet. The entrance is formed by two jetties of stone, the longest of which is towards the west side. The access to the harbour, some pretend, would be much easier, if they were carried a good deal further into the sea. It might be also enlarged by cutting off a number of houses, between the entrance to the basin and citadel, upon a large spot of ground which jets into the harbour. This was an observation made by the Marshal de Vauban, and confirmed by several engineers since his time. At the mouth of the harbour, near the tower, are three sluices, to stop the water in the ditches of the town, and let it loose when there is occasion for cleaning the harbour; they are commonly called the Sluices du Perry.

The harbour of Havre has a particular advantage, not only over the other sea-ports of Normandy, but of the whole kingdom, that the water in it does not begin to ebb, at least sensibly, till three hours after full tide: insomuch, that fleets of 120 sail have often been observed to sail out of it in one tide, even with the wind against them. The cause of this uncommon effect is generally ascribed to the Seine, the current whereof, crossing the mouth of the harbour, comes down with such force, as soon as the sea begins to retire, that it confines the water in the harbour till it has spent its strength, which it does not for ordinary in a shorter space of time than just now mentioned. Be this as it may, the French are very sensible that this, and other circumstances of the harbour, are very favourable to their commerce, and therefore have been at no small expence to keep it in proper order. But after all, it is not an eligible place to anchor in, except in cases of necessity, not only for want of a proper depth of water, but also because the flints are apt to cut the cables. This is the account given of the road of Havre de Grace by M. Piganiol de la Torce†. But another late author, and much more accurate, speaks of it as follows: It is of the greater importance, says he, to spare no expence necessary for putting the harbour into a good condition; that all the world knows the road of Havre is very bad; the bottom being of such composition, that an anchor can take no sure hold of it. It is, besides, full of what the sailors call high grounds: that is, little banks of sand, which the river Seine deposits in the  
time

† See Nouvelle Description de la France, tom. IX. p. 615.



time of low water, so that the anchors cannot withstand the violence of the currents, nor the high-winds, which commonly blow about the new and full moons. The ships which happen to be then in this road, are in great danger of being lost at the mouth of the Seine, or driven against the coast, because they cannot get into the harbour\*.

That part of the harbour we have hitherto described, is intended for the reception of merchant ships: what they call the *basin* is reserved for the King's ships of war. Of these it can contain 25 or 30; and ships of 60 guns can enter it; for in high tides the water rises in it 18 French feet, which is more than 19 of ours. There is a good sluice for cleaning this basin, by means of the water of the town-ditches. A large and magnificent basin might also be formed out of the morass which lies behind the convent of the Capuchins; and might easily be cleaned by means of the canal of the new river of Harfleur. The late Marshal de Vauban had a project of this kind, and drew some plans to direct the execution of it. At the end of the basin stands the arsenal for the marine. The docks for building the King's ships are at the bottom of this arsenal, which is indeed a little one, but in other respects very handsome and agreeable. That which is most remarkable in it, is the store-house of arms, and the chapel. The boards of the marine are also kept there, except that of the intendant, and that of the classes. There is also to be seen there the council chamber, the marine school, the school for training the artillery companies, the chamber of construction, the store-house for sails, the apartment for the carvers, and the armourers shops, on the end of the arsenal. Next to the division of St Francis is a large building, which is now the residence of the comptroller of the marine, and was formerly the East India House.

As Havre is one of the six departments or arsenals general for the whole marine of the kingdom, we meet with every thing that can be expected in a place of that kind.

A very great trade is carried on at this place. Indeed the situation of Havre is one of the happiest for commerce in Europe, and the most proper for a temporary magazine of all sorts of merchandize; as it stands on the Seine, by means whereof goods are easily conveyed to the centre of the kingdom, from whence they are conveniently dispersed through all the provinces of France; and its harbour has the peculiar advantage, already mentioned, of remaining full for three hours after high water.

Ever since the charter granted by Henry II. in the year 1551, and confirmed by an act of council of the 5th of November 1586, the citizens and inhabitants of Havre have had the privilege of guarding their own town, and defending themselves. A little way up the Seine from Havre, is the place called La Hoc, which in the old dialect signifies a little hill or rising ground. It stands on the point of a small promontory, which jets into the river a little below Harfleur. On this promontory, formerly there were only a few cabins for the accommodation of fishermen. Afterwards a large magazine was

Q 2

erected

\* Belidor's *Architecture Hydraulique*, tom. I p. 388. 389.

erected upon the ruins of these huts. It has also been used as a lazaretto, that is, a place where vessels arriving at Havre, and suspected of infectious disorders, unloaded their goods and performed quarantine. One might see there, so late as the beginning of this century, a very beautiful quay of cut stone, with large iron rings fixed to it at proper distances, for mooring vessels; but all these are now buried a good way down in the sand. The Hoc is very much exposed to winds and storms; but when the air is clear, it is very pleasant to observe there the wonderful effects of the tide: When it rises, you see it not only stop the waters of the Seine, but also drive them back towards their source with a frightful noise; and when it begins to ebb, the river, following its natural course, advances with a slow and majestic pace, to mix its waters with those of the ocean. But if the wind happens to be a little high, and the sea is in the least troubled, nothing at all is to be seen but high surges and waves. There was formerly good anchoring at this place, on an excellent bottom: but it is now become very dangerous, on account of banks of quick-sands frequently deposited there by the river. The first ship of the line which was built at Havre, being a vessel of 70 guns, called the Rouen, was unhappily lost there about the middle of last century. The pilots who brought her out of the harbour having lost the wind by their own misconduct, exerted their utmost to get her into the Hoc, in hopes of finding good anchoring ground there: but the ship was so suddenly swallowed up by the quick sands, that they could not save her cannon, nor any part of her rich cargo. Only the top of her main-mast was seen above the water for twenty years after. About the year 1538 they built at Havre a ship of uncommon size, called La Grande Françoise, of 2000 tons burthen: Her cables are said to have been as thick as a man's leg, and there was on board a tennis-court and a wind-mill. This vessel was designed for the East Indies; but in two tides they could get her no farther than the point of the jetties. In short, the ship was so enormous and unwieldy, that they were obliged to break her down; and the materials served to build the greatest part of the houses of the suburbs of La Barre.

Note 150. List of the Ships with Sir Edward Hawke on the 20th November 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	880	{ Sir Edward Hawke. Capt. Campbell.
Union,	90	770	
Duke,	90	750	{ Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. J. Evans.
Namur,	90	780	
Mars,	74	600	James Young, Commodore.
Warspight,	74	600	Capt. Sir John Bentley.
Hercules,	74	600	W. Fortescue.
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. Augustus Keppel.
Magnanime,	74	700	Lord Viscount Howe.

*Ships*



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Resolution,	74	600	Capt. H. Speke.
Hero,	74	600	Hon. G. Edgecumbe.
Swiftsure,	70	520	Sir. Tho. Stanhope.
Dorsetshire,	70	520	P. Denis.
Burford,	70	520	J. Gambier.
Chichester,	70	520	W. S. Willet.
Temple,	70	520	Hon. W. Shirley.
Revenge,	64	480	J. Storr.
Effex,	64	480	L. O'Brien.
Kingston,	60	420	Tho. Shirley.
Intrepide,	60	420	J. Maplesden.
Montagu,	60	420	Joseph Rowley.
Dunkirk,	60	420	R. Digby.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.*

The following Frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke between Ullant and Belleisle.

Rocheſter,	50	350	Capt. R. Duff.
Portland,	50	350	M. Arbuthnot.
Falkland,	50	350	Fr. S. Drake.
Chatham,	50	350	J. Lockhart.
Minerva,	32	220	A. Hood.
Venus,	36	240	T. Harriſon.
Vengeance,	28	200	G. Nightingale.
Coventry,	28	200	F. Burſlem.
Maidſtone,	28	200	D. Digges.
Sapphire,	32	220	J. Strachan.

*A Liſt of the Reinforcement ſent from England to Sir Edward Hawke.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Sandwich,	90	770	{ Rear-Admiral Geary. Capt. Rd. Norbury.
Foudroyant,	84	770	
Bienſaiſant,	64	500	Geo. Balfour.
America,	60	420	Ja. Kirk.
Anſon,	60	420	Matt. Whitwell.
Firm,	60	420	John Reynolds.
Juno,	32	220	John Phillips.

*Ships from Quebec with Vice-Admiral Saunders.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Somerſet,	64	480	{ Vice-Admiral Saunders. Capt. E. Hughes.
Vanguard,	70	520	
Devonſhire,	66	500	W. Gordon.

\* Was wounded in the hand in the engagement.

*A List of the French Squadron which came out of Brest, November 14. 1759.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Soleil Royal,	80	1200	M. de Conflans, Admiral.
Le Tonnant,	80	1000	M. de Beaufremont, Vice-Adm.
Le Formidable,	80	1000	M. de St André du Verger, R-A.
L'Orient,	80	1000	M. de Guebriant, Commodore.
L'Intrepide,	74	815	
Le Glorieux,	74	815	M. Villar de la Brosse.
Le Thesée,	74	815	M. de Kerfaint.
L'Heros,	74	815	Viscount de Sanfon.
Le Robuste,	74	815	
Le Magnifique,	74	815	
Le Juste,	70	800	
Le Superbe,	70	800	
Le Dauphin Royal,	70	800	
Le Dragon,	64	750	
Le Northumberland,	64	750	
Le Sphinx,	64	750	
Le Solitaire,	64	750	
Le Brilliant,	64	750	
L'Eveillé,	64	750	
Le Bizarre,	64	750	Le Prince Montbazon.
L'Inflexible,	64		
L'Hebé,	40		
La Vestale,	34		
L'Aigrette,	36		
La Calipso,	16		
La Prince Noir, a small vessel to look out.			

The above ships were all in company when the engagement began, except the Hebé frigate.

#### VILAINE RIVER.

About six leagues from the entrance into the Morbihan gulph of Vannes, is the mouth of the river Vilaine, the most considerable in Bretagne, except the Loire. It takes its rise above Argentré, passes from thence to Vitrié, Rennes, Belle-Pirepe, Redon, Roche-Bernard, and after receiving a great many smaller rivers in its course, empties itself into the bay of Biscay. This river separates the bishopric of Vannes from the country of the Nantois, of which latter the principal town is Nantz. The entrance into the river is narrow, but expands itself a little higher up. The depth of water is not for very large ships, and the bottom is gravelly. It was in this river that some French ships of the line and frigates took shelter after being defeated by



by Sir Edward Hawke, November 20. 1759; they threw overboard their guns, and got up the river with much difficulty; but as they took the ground every tide, their backs were broke, and only three ships of the line and as many frigates got out again, after being blocked up fourteen months.

Note 151. Copy of a Letter wrote by M. de Conflans, and sent to the Comte de St Florentine at Paris.

*Vannes, in Bretagne, November 22. 1759.*

“ Pursuant to his Most Christian Majesty’s orders, having received a reinforcement of men out of M. Bompard’s Squadron, I sailed from Brest the 14th instant, with a design to give battle to the British fleet, who had been making their bravadoes all last summer off our harbour; but was deceived in my expectation; for the enemy, (as I imagine) being informed of our design, had abandoned the coast. I cruized two days in hopes of their return, but to no purpose. At last I formed a resolution to cut off Commodore Duff’s Squadron, consisting of 20 sail of the line, moored in Quiberon Bay. Upon the 20th, in the morning, being a little to the S. W. of Belleisle, the weather hazy, and a fresh gale at N. W. I saw to the windward a fleet of ships which I took to be a convoy of victuallers for M. Duff’s Squadron, not judging it possible for the enemy’s fleet to be so near. Nevertheless, whatever might happen, I made the signal for a line of battle. We were not half formed, when the weather clearing up, we could plainly see it was the enemy’s fleet, consisting of 40 sail of the line of battle, besides frigates, advancing in three divisions, so that we were in a manner surrounded. I judged it most conducive to the good of his Majesty’s service, to avoid hazarding a general engagement at that time, and rather to train on the enemy through the shoals and rocks in the entrance of the river Vilaine. At half an hour past two in the afternoon, the enemy’s van came up with our rear, and were warmly received by Mons. Verger, who commanded that division; but he and all his officers being killed, there being no less than twelve of the enemy’s ships engaged with him, his ship, the *Formidable*, struck at last to Admiral Hawke. The *Thesée* and *Superbe* were overset by a squall of wind. At half an hour past four, a ship of three decks, carrying a flag, which I took to be Mons. Hawke’s, came alongside the *Soleil Royal* where I commanded; but he met with such a warm reception, that he was obliged to sheer off in a little time, though our rigging and sails were so shattered, that the ship not answering the helm, was obliged to run ashore in the night; as did the *Hero* in the same condition: Nor could we hinder the enemy from burning both ships next morning. Meantime the *Orient* alone drove two of their capital ships ashore upon a sand bank called *Le Four*. Next day we had the misfortune to lose the *Juste* upon a rock in the mouth of the river Loire. The remainder of our fleet got safe into Rochfort and the river Vilaine: and as they have not

sustained more damage than may be soon repaired, I expect, by the junction of M. Bompard's Squadron, to be soon able to give a good account of the enemy, notwithstanding they have the boldness to moor upon our coasts.

Note 152. Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke to the Duc d'Aiguillon.

*Royal George, December 12. 1759.*

"I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th instant; in answer to which, I beg leave to acquaint you, that Captain Ourry has acted entirely by my orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His manifesto, of which your Grace has transmitted me a copy, is a sufficient proof of his humanity, and tenderness of my orders, which were, not to fire unless he was fired upon.

"Without further recollection, I need only have recourse to my letter to your Grace of the 29th of November, by Lord Howe, with regard to the Heros.—My words are, "I therefore claim these officers and men as prisoners, and expect from your Grace's known honour that they will be immediately delivered up to me." The hull and guns were not mentioned; for the first I had set on fire, and the second I look on as in my own power to recover. Let me further beg your Grace to look over the agreement you signed with Lord Howe; Is the artillery so much as mentioned in it? No; every article I have strictly observed, exchanged seamen, released officers, soldiers, and militia, on the terms of the cartel, and sent the Gardes Marines ashore on parole. I could not help being surprised that no notice was taken of that agreement of my claims of the Heros' officers and men, and was answered.—That matter belonged to another department, not to your Grace's, which occasioned my writing to you again on that subject. I can only farther assure your Grace, that had a Captain of a British man of war under my command, begged quarter and surrendered to the French, and afterwards run away with his ship, in open breach of the rules of war, I would have immediately delivered up the ship with the commander, to have been treated as the forfeiture of his honour deserved. The same I should have expected from the Duc d'Aiguillon, if I did not consider him as the subject of a state in which the will of the Monarch constitutes right and wrong.

"I assure your Grace, upon my honour, that I never heard of any memorial to be presented to the Admiralty of England, who have no concern in matters of this kind. By the bounty of the King, British seamen are intitled to every thing surrendered by, and taken from, an enemy in war: In their names, and for their benefit, I shall endeavour to recover the Heros' guns, as also those of the *Soleil Royal*, which were deserted and left to our mercy. The delivery of the officers and men is all that depends on the honour of your Court; the artillery are within our reach: our endeavours to take them away being



being justifiable, I was in hopes would not have been interrupted; but since your Grace and the Marquis de Broc have thought fit to fire upon my ships, I shall take as severe a revenge as I can, as soon as I receive supplies from Britain.

“For I came out near eight months ago, only furnished with orders to decide the fate of the two nations with M. de Conflans on the open sea; but when we met, as he did not chuse to stay for me, he has thereby changed the nature of my military operations, and reduced me to the necessity (entirely repugnant to my natural disposition) of sending fire and sword into that country, from whence your Grace, with forty battalions under your command, by the authenticated instructions of the Marshal de Belleisle, was to have spread the most dreadful calamities of war in Great Britain or Ireland. I cannot persuade myself your Grace was serious when you termed my enterprise irregular; it was merriment; and I shall not hereafter be surprized, if, in the same gaieté de cœur, I should be accused of having acted irregularly in attacking M. de Conflans (after a chase of twenty leagues in the open seas) within your own islands, and on your own coast, and setting fire to the *Soleil Royal*, &c.

“As an individual I honour and respect the Duc d’Aiguillon: as a commander of a British squadron, against a declared enemy, I strictly obey the orders of the Great King, my Master, only following my own judgment, as circumstances may alter.

I have the honour to be,

Your Grace’s most obedient and most humble servant,

EDWARD HAWKE.

Note 153. A List of the Squadron (detached by Sir Ed. Hawke) under the command of Commodore Young, to Quiberon Bay, November 23. 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Mars,	74	James Young, Commodore.
Namur,	90	Capt. M. Buckle.
Temple,	70	W. Shirley.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Montagu,	60	Jos. Rowley.
Kington,	60	W. Parry.
Portland,	50	M. Arbuthnot.

Note 154. List of the Squadron (detached by Sir Edward Hawke) under the command of Commodore Keppel, to reconnoitre Basque Road, Nov. 28. 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Torbay,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Commodore.
Namur,	90	Capt. M. Buckle.

*Ships*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Hercules,	74	Capt. J. H. Porter.
Temple,	70	W. Shirley.
Burford,	70	James Gambier.
Chichester,	70	W. S. Willet.
Belliqueux,	64	Thomas Saumarez.
Intrepid,	60	Jer. Maplesden.
Defiance,	60	P. Baird.
Chatham,	50	J. Lockhart.
Venus,	36	Thomas Harrison.
Minerva,	32	Alexander Hood.

Note 155. A List of the Fleet under Commodore Boys, off Dunkirk, 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Preston,	50	350	{ Commodore Boys. Capt. Evans.
Antelope,	50	350	
Phoenix,	44	250	Ja. Webb.
Danae,	40	250	Chr. Bethel.
Liverpool,	32	220	H. Martin.
Stag,	32	220	Richard Knight.
Argo,	28	200	H. Angel.
Tweed,	28	200	J. B. Tinker.
Huffar,	28	200	W. Paston.
Surprise,	24	160	Robert Carket.
Badger,	14	125	J. Antrobus.
Alderney,	12	110	Basil Keith.
			S. Peighin.

Note 156. A List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs, 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ifis,	50	350	{ Sir P. Brett. Capt. Wheeler.
Woolwich,	40	240	
Aurora,	36	240	Deering.
Alarm,	32	220	S. Scot.
Aquilon,	28	200	Rushworth.
Tartar,	28	200	Chaloner Ogle.
Solebay,	24	160	John Knight.
Deal Castle,	24	160	J. Dalrymple.
			Tindal.



## Note 157. Supplies granted for the Year 1760.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 seamen, including 18,356 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea-service, for 1760,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for 1760, - -	232,629	5	1
Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler, near Gosport, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Ply- mouth, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards purchasing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening wharfs, capstand-houses, store- houses, and other accommodations necessary for refitting his Majesty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760,	8,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the support of Greenwich hospital, - -	10,000	0	0
For the charge of transport-service between Ja- nuary 1. and September 30. 1759, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land- forces within the said time, -	501,078	16	6
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majesty's ships, for 1760, -	200,000	0	0
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, - -	1,000,000	0	0
	<u>£.5,611,708</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 57,294 land-forces, including those in Germany, and 4010 invalids, for guards and garrisons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1760 -	1,383,748	0	10
For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garri- sons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfound- land, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Gorée, for 1760,	846,168	19	0

Carried forward, £.2,229,916 19 10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,229,916	19	10
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for 1760, - -	25,744	8	8
For the pay of the general, and general staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals, for his Majesty's land-forces, for 1760, - -	34,454	11	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible Men of Argyleshire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1759, to April 25. 1760, both days inclusive, -	102,006	4	8
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service, for 1760, - -	230,296	4	6
For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service, and not provided for, in 1759, -	280,563	16	11
For pensions to the widows of reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, who were married before December 25. 1716, for 1760, -	2,042	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to Nov. 24. 1759, and not provided for, -	953,302	15	5½
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, for 1760, -	35,651	9	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1760, - -	2,946	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by them, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his Majesty to merit, -	200,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the East India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, - -	20,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.4,146,924	10	5½



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,146,924	10	5½
Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1760,	-	25,000	0 0
For defraying the charge of several augmentations to his Majesty's forces, since the estimate of guards and garrisons for the year 1760 was presented, from their respective commencements to December 24. 1760,	-	104,139	17 4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, from the respective times that they were embodied, and of the Fencible men of Argyleshire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from the commencement of their establishment to December 14. 1760,	-	260,104	16 8
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760,	-	30,722	0 0
For reimbursing to the colony of New York, their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756,	-	29,77	7 8
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa,	-	10,000	0 0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred from November 24. 1759, to December 24. following, and not provided for,	-	420,120	1 0
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending March 25. 1761,	-	80,000	0 0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1760; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	-	1,000,000	0 0
For defraying the charge of a regiment of light dragoons, and of an additional company to Lt.-Col. Vaughan's corps, for 1760,	-	12,874	15 10
	£.6,122,863	8	11½

III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge—of 38,750 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces,	447,882	10	5½
— of an augmentation of 1001 light cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive,	34,333	8	0
— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty,	268,874	16	8
— of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 366 days, from January 1. 1760. to December 31. following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty,	97,850	4	10
— of an augmentation of four squadrons of hunters and hussars, ditto troops in ditto pay, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive,	20,776	5	5
— of two additional squadrons of hussars, and two companies of chasseurs, together with an augmentation to the horse, dragoons, and foot, ditto troops in ditto pay, for 1760,	101,096	3	2
— of an augmentation of five battalions to the King's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company,			

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Carried forward, £.970,813 8 6½



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	970,813	8	6½
with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive,			
-	52,903	19	2
For defraying the charge—of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty,			
-	66,926	3	0½
— of an augmentation to ditto troops in ditto pay, pursuant to an ulterior convention, signed at Paderborn, March 5. 1760,			
-	23,843	5	11
Upon account, as a present supply towards defray- ing the charge of forages, bread, bread-wag- gons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined ar- my under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to make good his engage- ments—with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention concluded November 9. 1759,	670,000	0	0
— with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to the separate article of the treaty concluded January 17. 1759, and renewed by a treaty con- cluded November 9. 1759; the same to be paid as his Most Serene Highness shall think it most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faith- ful subjects by his presence, which is so much wished for,			
-	60,000	0	0
	<u>£.2,344,486</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7½</u>

IV. *For discharging Sums granted by the preceding Session, replacing  
Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first supplies to be granted in this session,			
-	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and windows, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 31st George II.			
-	124,736	7	1½
Carried forward,	<u>£.1,124,736</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1½</u>

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,124,736	7	1½
— of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 32d George II.	84,141	15	8
— of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 19th Geo. II.	8,752	6	10
— of the additional stamp duty, duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 30th George II.	17,651	9	8½
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1759,	75,170	0	3¼
To make good the like sums issued by his Majesty, pursuant to addresses of the Commons,—to Jane Hardinge, widow, as administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased, as a recompence for his pains and services in preparing copies of the Journals of the Commons for the press, and in managing and directing the printing of them, for the use of the members of the House,	3,000	0	0
— To Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of the Commons from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the 4th session of this present parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the Journals of the House,	2,000	0	0
	<u>£.1,305,451</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7¼</u>

#### V. For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his Majesty's ordnance to defray the necessary charges and expences of taking down and removing the present magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, situated near Greenwich, in Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings necessary thereto, in some more proper and less dangerous situation, and to enable them to purchase lands for that purpose,

£.15,000 0 0

Carried forward, £.15,000 0 0



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	15,000	0	0
To enable ditto to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann. from August 25. 1759, to April 25. 1760, for the sum of L.23.800 : 11 : 11, remaining in his Majesty's office of ordnance, upon the said 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the Deputy Remembrancer of Exchequer, as directed by an act of last session for making compensation for lands and hereditaments, purchased for his Majesty's service, at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, by reason of doubts and difficulties which have arisen touching the execution of the said act.	624	13	7
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated,	5,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, such children as were admitted into the hospital on or before February 8. 1760,	44,157	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain and educate such children as were admitted into the hospital between February 8, and March 26. 1760,	3,127	10	0
The preceding three articles to be issued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction whatever.			
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge,	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia, for 1760,	11,785	6	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining ditto settlement, in 1758, and not provided for,	5,851	4	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24. 1759, to June 24. 1760,	4,057	10	0
For defraying the extraordinary charges of his Majesty's mint in the Tower of London, in 1759,	11,940	13	10
Upon account, for paying and discharging so much of the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and			

Carried forward,

£.116,554 9 0

R

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	116,554	9	0
sustained upon the lands and estate which became forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himself the title of Lord John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, taking upon himself the title of Duke of Perth, as shall be remaining unsatisfied, and not already provided for,	2,500	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary services, &c.	119,054	9	0
Total for the navy, &c.	£.5,611,708	1	7
Total for the land-forces, &c.	6,122,863	8	11½
Total for foreign subsidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	2,344,486	16	7½
Total for discharging sums granted by the preceding session, replacing sums borrowed from the sinking fund, &c.	1,305,451	19	7½
Total of the supplies granted for the year 1760,	£.15,503,564	15	9½

Note 158. A List of his Majesty's Ships in the East Indies, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stevens, 1760; with the Land-Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry, various Returns, &c.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Norfolk,	74	Charles Stevens, Rear-Admiral of the Red.
		Capt. Rd. Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Sam. Cornish, Rear-Admiral of the White.
		Capt. Rob. Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	Rd. Tiddeman.
Duc d'Aquitaine,	64	Sir Wm. Hewit, Bt.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
Sunderland,	60	Hon. James Colvill.
York,	60	Rich. Hughes.
Tiger,	60	J. S. Somerset.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Robert Haldane,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Medway,	60	Capt. J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	Wm. Brereton.
Newcastle,	50	Digby Dent.
Salisbury,	50	Sir William Baird, Bt.
Chatham,	50	Thomas Lynn.

## FRIGATES.

South Sea Castle,	40	W. Newson.
Liverpool,	28	Rich. Knight.
Queenborough,	20	Daniel.

*A List of his Majesty's Land Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Commandants.</i>
79th, —	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm Draper.
84th, —	————— Eyre Coote.
89th, —	————— S. L. Morris.
96th, —	————— Hon. Geo. Monson.

PONDICHERRY. See Note 57. Vol. I.

*Articles proposed to Colonel Coote by the Chief of the Jesuits ; to which no answer was returned.*

The superior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the Count de Lally, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his Most Christian Majesty, and his Commissary in India, to treat for the said town and its inhabitants, present the following articles to Colonel Coote, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops on the coast of Coromandel.

ARTICLE 1. Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured ; their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain their effects and merchandise, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in said town, as new subjects of his Britannic Majesty : and they shall be treated as the old subjects have usually been treated : accordingly, those who have heretofore had possession or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

ART. 2. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as has been practised under the French government. The churches and houses of ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have the liberty of passing from place to place,

and shall find, under the English flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

ART. 3. Not only the buildings and houses belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiastics, or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are; but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses, and walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of these last; that is to say, every thing of this kind belonging to the Company, shall be decided by the two respective Courts.

ART. 4. The papers of the registry and notary-office, on which depends the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France, without any obstacle, by such conveyance as they shall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall in the mean time remain.

ART. 5. The treatment herein before specified in the first article for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the council, Company's agents, officers settled in the said town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in the service of the Company; and so in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, settled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

ART. 6. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well those who are in health as those who have been wounded, or are invalids, having served as volunteers, and not being soldiers, shall have the liberty of returning home by the first good opportunity that they may find.

ART. 7. Safeguards shall be granted to prevent disorder.

ART. 8. All the foregoing articles shall be executed agreeable to good faith.

#### PRISONERS.

The garrison, including the artillery, volunteers, officers, rank and file, and staff,	-	-	-	1487
Civil list, including governor, council, and inhabitants,	-	-	-	381
People found not in the above lists,	-	-	-	254
				<hr/>
Total,				2122

*Return of the Brass and Iron Ordnance, carriages, powder, shot, and small arms, found on the works of Pondicherry, Town, Citadel, and Artillery-park.*

Brass-ordnance, serviceable,	81	Iron-ordnance, serviceable,	436
Ditto, unserviceable,	- 2	Ditto, unserviceable,	48
Howitzers,	- 13	Howitzers,	- 2
Mortars,	- 82	Mortars,	- 7
		Carriages	



Carriages of different forts,	362	French wall-pieces, good,	190
Do. unserviceable,	58	Gingall pieces, old,	73
Mortar-beds, wood,	46	Carabines,	35
Ditto, iron,	7	Fuzees long, new,	120
Lead-shot of different forts,	60294	Ditto old,	50
Shells & hand granadoes,	22599	Ditto short,	30
Grape-shot,	1095	Pistols, new pairs,	6000
Powder in barrels of		Ditto, old pairs,	310
200 lb. each.		Hangers, new,	3200
Serviceable 207 bar-		Sabres, new,	1000
rels.		Broad-swords and sabres	
Do. in barrels of 100	lb. 230580	mixed,	195
lb. each.		Bayonets, new,	3000
Serviceable 1488½		Ditto old,	2000
barrels,		Poleaxes,	1200
Barrels unserviceable,	56	Cartouch boxes,	3000
Powder in cartridges of		Ditto old,	2000
different forts,	lb. 40330	Flints, 20 hogheads.	
Exclusive of small-arms		Musket-balls, 6 barrels.	
ammunition.		Ditto 80 kegs.	
Ammuni-		Iron ramrods,	12000
tion fixed		Copper drums,	15
for		Wood ditto,	17
		Espositoos, old,	28
		Cartridge-boxes, different	
		sizes,	20,860
Muskets new, with bay-		A small quantity of fixed	
onets,	1550	ammunition.	
Muskets without bayonets,	325	Ladles of different sizes,	265
Do. with locks mostly bad,	2351	Spunges ditto, mostly old,	230
Do. unserviceable, between		Lead aprons, different sizes,	350
7000 and	8000	Wadhooks, ditto,	50
English wall-pieces, good,	18	Grates for heating shot,	2
Ditto bad,	8		
With a large quantity of musket-slings, buff-belts, armourers, smiths and carpenters tools, locks, and other lumber.			

Note 159. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Leeward Island Station, in 1760.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dublin,	74	600	{ Commodore Sir James Douglas, Knight. Capt. Edward Gascoigne.
Foudroyant,	84	750	
Buckingham,	70	520	R. Duff.
Temple,	70	520	P. Parker.
Raisonable,	64	500	L. O'Brien.
Bienfaisant,	64	600	M. Shulldham.
Belliqueux,	64	500	George Balfour,
Nassau,	64	520	T. Saumarez.
		R 3	James Sayer,
			Lancaster

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Lancaster,	66	540	Capt. R. Man.
Montagu,	60	420	Jos Rowley.
Lyon,	60	420	Ed. Le Cras.

## FRIGATES.

Emerald,	28	200	T. Cornewall.
Echo,	32	220	J. Laforey.
Crescent,	28	200	T. Collingwood.
Griffin,	28	200	T. Taylor.
Levant,	28	200	W. Tucker.
Amazon,	24	180	William Norton.
Arundel,	20	160	C. Middleton.
Antigua,	12	100	James Innes.

Note 160. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, in 1760, and of the French Fleet which he attacked.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	750	{ Rear-Admiral Holmes. Capt. Goostrey.
Edinburgh,	64	480	
Defiance,	60	420	W. Langdon.
Hampshire,	50	350	P. Baird.
Harwich,	50	350	C. Norbury.
Centurion,	50	350	H. Marsh.
Enterprize,	40	250	James Galbraith.
Renown,	32	220	Alex. Innes.
Boreas,	28	200	Geo. Mackenzie.
Cerberus,	28	200	S. Uvedale.
Trent,	28	200	Ch. Webber.
Lively,	20	160	J. Lindsay.
Merlin,			Hon. F. Maitland.
Port Royal,			P. Carteret.
Port Antonio,			Ar. Usher.

*A List of the French Fleet attacked by Admiral Holmes.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Fate.</i>
Sirene,	32	280	Com. M'Cartie,	taken.
Duc de Choiseul,	32	180	Capt. Bellevan,	escaped to Port au Paix.
Prince Edward,	32	180	Dubois,	burnt to leeward of do.
Fleur de Lys,	32	160	Digarty,	do. in Fresh-water bay.
Valeur,	20	160	Talbot,	taken.



Note 161. A List of the Sea and Land Forces employed on the Expedition against Canada in 1760.

## FLEET.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
Penzance,	40	W. Gough.	5 row.gallies, one 24 pounder in each.
Diana,	32	A. Schomberg.	4 ditto, one 22 ditto.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.	40 transports.
Gaspee,	8		26 boats.

## LAND FORCES.

A detachment of troops from the garrison of Quebec, consisting of the grenadiers of the ten battalions in garrison, a draught from each battalion, rangers and artillery, making in all	2600
The above to be joined by the 22d and 40th regiments from Louisburg, under Lord Rollo,	1200
	<hr/> 3800

To be commanded by Brigadier-General Murray, and to advance against Montreal by means of the river St Lawrence.

An army under Colonel Haviland, to advance by Lakes George and Champlain, to attack the French post at Isle aux Noix; and having reduced it, to advance against Montreal. It was composed of

## REGULARS.

1st, or Royal Regiment, four companies,	-	-	300
17th regiment,	-	-	600
27th ditto,	-	-	600

## PROVINCIALS.

1 battalion,	Newhampshire,	Col. Goffe,	-	250
1 ditto,	Rhode Island,	Harris,	-	250
1 and 2d ditto,	Massachusetts,	Ruggles,	{	1000
3d ditto,		Willard,		
4th ditto,		Whitcomb,		
5th ditto,		Thomas,		

## RANGERS.

1 company,	-	-	Capt. Rogers,	{	250
1	-	-	Tate,		
1	-	-	Ja. Rogers,		
1	-	-	Brewer,		
1	-	-	Johnson,	{	250

Brought forward, 3250

## INDIANS.

1 company, Captain Solomon, 50  
 A detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 100

Total of the corps under Colonel Haviland, 3400

Embarked on the 11th of August in

80 whale-boats,  
 330 small boats,  
 3 row gallies, with one gun each,  
 1 radeau carrying six twenty-four pounders, and  
 1 brigantine.

The army under the Commander in Chief was composed of

42d, Royal Highlanders, 1st battalion	-	-	500
ditto, 2d ditto,	-	-	450
46th regiment,	-	-	500
55th ditto,	-	-	500
60th ditto,	4th ditto,	-	500
77th ditto,	8 companies,	-	600
80th ditto,	light infantry,	-	500
Grenadiers of the army commanded by Colonel Maffey,	-	-	600
Light infantry of ditto,	Lieut.-Colonel Amherst,	-	600
Rangers, { Captain Ogden's } companies,	-	-	146
	{ Waite's }		

Total regulars, 5063

Colonel	{	Schuyler's, New Jersey,	}	New York,	{	Provincials,	-	5079
		Le Roux,						
		Woodhull,						
		Corfa,						
		Lyman,						
		Worster,						
		Connecticut,						
		Whiting,						

A corps of Indians under Sir William Johnson, Bart. Total, 10,142  
 706

Major-General Amherst, Commander in Chief.

Brigadier-General Gage.

Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gladwin.

Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradstreet.

Commander of the Artillery, Colonel George Williamson.

Commander of the armed vessels under General Amherst, Captain  
 Joshua Loring of the Royal Navy.

French



*French Troops comprehended in the Capitulation of Canada.*

Regiment of La Reine,	2d battalion,	}	4011
La Sarre,	ditto,		
Royal Rouffillon,	ditto,		
Languedoc,			
Guyenne,			
Bearn,			
Berry,	2d and 3d battalions,		
Two battalions of de la Marine, or colony troops,			
Canada Militia,	{ 64 companies in the government of Quebec,		7976
	{ 19 ditto, Trois Rivieres,		1115
	{ 87 ditto, Montreal,		7331
Total,			20,433

Note 162. List of the different Squadrons of his Majesty's Ships employed in North America in 1760.

*Squadron commanded by Lord Colvill.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Northumberland,	70	{ Commodore Lord Colvill.
		{ Capt. William Adams.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerson.
Trident,	64	Julian Legge.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinston.
Eurus,	20	N. Bateman.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.
Race Horse,		Geo. Miller.

This squadron wintered in America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Devonshire,	66	Capt. Geo. Darby.
Norwich,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
Greyhound,	24	T. Francis.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Drake.

These four ships convoyed the trade at different times from England to America, and afterwards cruized there.

*The following Squadron was sent out with Stores, and proceeded immediately for Quebec, under the command of Commodore Swanton.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Vanguard,	70	520	Commodore Swanton.
Kingston,	60	420	Capt. W. Parry.
Rocheſter,	50	350	T. Burnet.
Falkland,	50	350	F. S. Drake.
Sutherland,	50	350	B. Clive.
Penzance,	44	250	W. Gough.
Diana,	36	240	A. Schomberg.
Vengeance,	28	200	G. Nightingale.
Loweftoffe,	28	200	Jof. Deane.

*The following Squadron, under the command of Captain Byron, was ſent out with ſome Engineers, and a Company of Miners, to blow up the fortifications of Louiſburg.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Fame,	74	Capt. Hon. J. Byron.
Dorſetſhire,	70	John Campbell.
Achilles,	60	Hon. J. S. Barrington.
Repulſe,	32	J. C. Allen.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.

Note 163. A Deſcription of Canada, of the city of Montreal, of La Galette, and Trois Rivières; the Terms on which Canada ſurrendered; a Liſt of the Forces ſent againſt Montreal, under the commands of Major-General Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Brigadier-General Murray, and Colonel Haviland.

### CANADA.

The French comprehended under the name of Canada a very large territory, taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New England, and New York; to the weſt, as far as the Pacific ocean; and to the ſouthward, extending it to the Gulph of Mexico. The country now denominated Canada, and which is formed into a Britiſh government; is about five hundred miles long, from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, and upwards of two hundred in breadth. It is bounded on the north by New Britain, on the eaſt by New Scotland, New England, and New York; on the ſouth by the Apalachian, or Cherokee mountains; and on the weſt by lands inhabited by the Indians. Quebec, which is the capital, is ſeated near the centre, in N. Lat. 46. 45. W. Lon. 69. 48.

The.



The winter, for six months of the year, is extremely severe, the snow deep, and, what contributes to give the people of Europe a worse notion of the country than it deserves, this season comes on before the ships sail for Europe, and that so suddenly, that in two or three days the rivers are full of vast shoals of ice. All the beauties of nature are hid, and nothing is to be seen but snow. Land and water appear the same, and the trees are covered with icicles. As soon as the frost sets in, the whole inhabitants turn out, and mark the roads from one town to another; which they do by fixing long poles in the snow, to direct travellers, who travel about the country with great ease and expedition in a sledge drawn by one horse. The horse is shod on purpose for this work, having one prong in the fore-part, and two in the hind part of his shoes, to prevent his sliding or falling in going up or down hill. The only care of the person who drives the sledge is, to prevent its being overturned, or going with too great velocity down hill; which they are so very dexterous at, that seldom any accident happens. The whole stock of provisions needed during the winter, such as beef, mutton, and fowl of all sorts, are killed as soon as the frost is set in. The two former are hung up in the garrets, and a piece, as needed, sawn off, and put into cold spring water for a few minutes, when it thaws, and becomes as fit to roast or boil as the day it was hung up. The poultry are laid in casks, amongst snow, and taken out when wanted; and, by taking the same precaution as with the beef, they become fit for use: in the same manner do they preserve roots.

During winter the cold is so intense, that the inhabitants have their rooms warmed by funnels from their kitchen-fire, besides a good fire in the room: Nor is there any stirring abroad, without being wrapped up in fur and flannel; and, in spite of all these precautions, not a winter passes without the loss of limbs by the benumbing cold. The weather is somewhat milder when the wind gets into the south or east; yet during that time there is always such a prodigious fall of snow, that you cannot see ten paces before you. When the wind blows from the west, the cold is so piercing, that it almost peels the skin off the face. In short, during this terrible season, which is attended with the purest sky imaginable, the cold is so sharp and intense, that even the bears avoid stirring out of their dens.

The most probable causes of this severity of weather are, the long continuance of the snow upon the ground, the great number of mountains, forests, rivers, lakes, the natural humidity of the soil, the vast quantities of ice on the northern ocean, and the high situation of lands of this tract; though Canada is situated under the same latitudes as the most temperate climates of Europe. It has been observed, that for some years past the winters have gradually abated of their severity; and probably the weather will continue to grow milder, in proportion as the country is cleared of its vast quantity of woods, and as it begins to be cultivated, drained, and peopled. There is a chain of mountains running east and west, more than four hundred leagues from Tadoussac, as far as Lake Superior, which is probably the

the cause of such extraordinary quantities of snow as fall in this country.

The fineness of their summers makes ample amends for the severity of their winters; the heat is so great, that they sow and reap in four months; and the mildness of the autumn is such, during which there is a most beautiful and uninterrupted serenity, that the like is rarely seen in the finest countries of Europe.

The soil in many parts is both pleasing and fertile, producing, with very little labour, wheat, barley, rye, with many other sorts of grain, fruits and vegetables. Tobacco has been planted, which is used by the meaner sort of people; but, from not being properly manufactured, is wretched insipid stuff, and unfit for sale. The isle of Orleans near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of their soil. The meadow-grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed vast numbers of great and small cattle.

In this country are unbounded forests, not planted by the hands of men, and in all appearance as old as the world itself. They form many magnificent prospects, and produce a vast variety of species of trees, among which are, two sorts of pines, four of fir, two of cedar, two of oak, the male and female maple, three sorts of ash, three of walnut, vast numbers of beech trees, white wood, white and red elms and poplars, with many others. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, some of which, made out of one piece, will contain twenty people. About November the bears and wild cats take their habitations in hollow elms, and remain there till April. Here are likewise found the alder, chestnut, hazel, black and white thorn, apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees; the vinegar tree, the fruit of which, infused in water, produces an acid equal to vinegar; an aquatic plant, called alaco, the fruit of which may be made into a confection: Turkey corn, French beans, gourds; capillaire, which grows like fern, and is found in great plenty in the woods. The merchants of Quebec exported great quantities of its syrup annually to France; melons, the hop-plant, &c. From the maple a sap is extracted of an exceeding pleasing taste, and makes a very wholesome drink in fevers. This liquor is drawn by cutting a gash in the tree two inches deep, and about a foot long. At the lower end of this wound, is fixed a small trough, made of reed or cane, six inches long, with a vessel placed underneath to receive the sap. Some trees yield five or six bottles of this liquor a-day, of which the Americans make a sugar of a grey sandy colour, but so hard and solid as not to be easily broken. This sugar is an excellent pectoral. In the same manner do they bleed the spruce fir, (but the incision does not require to be so long or so deep), whence a fragrant balsam is extracted, known by the name of the Canada balsam, less heating than balsam capivi, and of infinite benefit taken internally, in ulcerations of the lungs, as well as externally applied to bruises or green wounds. The time of drawing the sap from both these trees is from the middle of February to the middle of April. An excellent liquor is brewed from



from the tops of the spruce fir, mixed with molasses, which is the common drink in most parts of America, and is deemed an excellent antiscorbutic.

Near Quebec is a fine lead mine; and in some of the mountains we are told, silver has been found; though we have not heard any great advantage made of it as yet. Near to Trois Rivières are iron mines, and a foundery, which has turned out to be very profitable, though not wrought to a sufficient extent. The country also abounds with coals.

The principal rivers in Canada are, Outtavais, St John's, Seque-nay, Despaires, Trois Rivières, and many others of lesser note, all which fall into the great river St Lawrence. By means of it, the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, disembogue themselves into the Atlantic ocean. The navigation of the river St Lawrence, from its entrance to Quebec, is not so difficult as was represented by the French, for political reasons; ships of the greatest burthen can go up to the capital; but with respect to the upper part, from Quebec to Montreal, though there was water enough for vessels not drawing more than eleven feet, yet the navigation is difficult and perplexing; and in tacking from one shore to another, obstructions are frequently met with, and which, according to the Canadians, are often moved from one part of the river to another, by the immense floats of ice that roll up and down the currents at the breaking up of the winters; and as the currents are extremely rapid in most places, vessels should be well provided with sufficient ground-tackle. There are no cataracts between the capital and Montreal, as some writers have advanced, except a strong ripple between Jaques Cartier and Chambaud, called the rapids of Richlieu, where, at high water, though the channel runs serpentine, there is a sufficient depth for a forty-gun ship. In the navigation from Montreal upwards, frequent interruptions are met with, particularly between that island and lake St Francis; but the others, between the lake and Isle Royale, are more frightful than dangerous. Sloops cannot work higher up than Montreal, nor come farther down from lake Ontario than Isle Royale; but the intermediate difficulties may be surmounted by flat-bottomed boats or canoes. Upon the whole this is a most valuable river, and, except at its very entrance, free from those fogs so peculiar to the coasts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

The lower part of the country, from the mouth of the river St Lawrence, is wild and uncultivated, and on the south side covered with impenetrable woods, mostly of pine and dwarf spruce, with stupendous rocks and barren mountains, which form a most dismal prospect; while the north for several leagues, is low, marshy, and covered with strong reeds, and rushy grass, with close forests appearing at some distance. The first settlement, after clearing the frontiers of Nova Scotia, is St Barnaby, on the south shore, about thirty leagues within the gulph, where the sight is entertained with the prospect of an open, seemingly fertile, civilized country; and the numerous pa-  
rishes

rishes from thence upwards, though some spots are barren, are in general fertile, open and well cultivated, producing corn, flax, and vegetables, stocked with horned cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and horses, and exceedingly well watered by innumerable rivers and rivulets, which empty themselves into the river St Lawrence, and are plentifully stored with salmon, eels, and other fish peculiar to these waters. The north shore does not make so promising an appearance; the first settlements being the King's farms at Mal bay, near the river Sequenay, and haven of Tadoussac. Where the lands have undergone cultivation, the soil is kind; but the country east and north-east of these farms, remains in its original state, with lofty and steep banks to the river. The lands on the south side also rise gradually high and steep, after passing the woody island of Anticosti, with trees and underwoods on the sides of the declivities, and continue so for the most part, on both coasts, all the way upwards. From Mal bay to Cape Tourmente, not less than thirty miles, is mountainous and barren; but then the eye is agreeably surpris'd with a pleasant settlement, called St Paul's, where, and from which parish upwards, the country is in general clear, fertile, and well improved, in like manner as the lands on the south coast, and intersected by numberless streams and rivers that run into the river St Lawrence. However, neither coast is uniformly fruitful; there are several exceptionable tracts on both sides; and in many parishes small forests are met with perhaps designedly left for fuel, shelter, or other purposes. The lands on the coasts, from Montreal to lake Francis, are very woody, with a cold and spongy soil; but from this lake to lake Ontario, north and south, the ground is much better, producing variety of excellent timber for ship building, good grass, and little or no underwood. The French had no settlements farther west than the Cedars, about half way between Lake Ontario and Lake St Francis: the country round the former, and on the principal rivers flowing into it, being inhabited by the Iroquois, whose chief employment, when not at war, is hunting and fishing.

This country affords plenty of all domestic animals, so that provisions are remarkably cheap, and they have besides stags, elks, deer, and roebucks, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weazels, squirrels, hares, rabbits, carcajou, caribou, porcupine, &c. Their birds are, eagles two sorts, hawks many kinds, partridges three sorts, snipes, woodcocks, ravens, owls, bats, swallows, larks, sparrows, wild-ducks, twenty-two sorts, swans, wild turkies, moor-hens, cranes, teal, wild-geese, bustards, &c. &c. and prodigious flocks of pigeons, which are a bird of passage.

The rivers, pools, and lakes, afford numberless beavers and others, the skins of which is the chief article of their commerce.

The sea, rivers, and lakes, do not come short of the land in abundance; for here are found, small whales, cod-fish, great and small, sword-fish, flatten, sea-cow, sea-wolf, three sorts, porpoises, salmon, tunny, shad, lampreys, smelt, sea-eel, mackerel, soles, herrings, lencornet, goberque, flurgeon, sea-plaice, trout, salmon-trout, turtle,



tle, chaorafou, turbots, gilt head, pilchards, anchovies, achigau, haddock, hallibut, pike, perch, sprats, thornback, a particular sort of tench, conger, roach, carp, gulfish, and gudgeons. The shell-fish are lobsters, crabs, oysters, cockles, winkels, and muscles.—The natural history of the beaver, sea-cow, and sea-wolf, and chourafou is remarkably curious.

This colony has hitherto raised no staple-commodity to answer any considerable demand. At present their trade with the Indians produces all the returns for the European market, which consist chiefly of the furs of beavers, foxes, and racoons, with deer-skins, and all the branches of the peltry. These, with what corn and timber they send to the West Indies, furnish sufficient to render life easy and agreeable in a plentiful country. But much more might be done to render this extensive colony more beneficial to Great Britain. The fur trade might be carried on to a greater extent, by means of the lakes; from the corn it produces, and from the quality of several trees, great returns might be expected: but the most advantageous would be the fishery both for cod and whales, with which the coast abounds, and as nature has been so bountiful in giving the harbours of Miramichi, Chaleur, Gaspé, Tadoussac, Chaudière, &c. these mines, if properly worked, might be made a great source of wealth.

#### MONTREAL.

This city is sixty leagues above Quebec, on the river St Laurence. It is situated on the island of Montreal, which is six leagues and a half in length from east to west, and near three leagues over in the broadest part, and was formerly called Ville Marie. This is the second place in Canada for extent, buildings, and strength, and besides possessing the advantage of a less rigorous climate, for delightfulness of situation, is infinitely preferable to Quebec. It stands on the side of a hill, sloping down to the south, with many agreeable villas upon it, which, with the island of St Helen, and the river, (which is here about two miles broad), form a most charming landscape. Though the city is not very broad from north to south, it covers a great length of ground from east to west, and is nearly as large and populous as Quebec. The streets are regular, forming an oblong square; the houses well built, and in particular the public buildings, which far exceed those of the capital in beauty and commodiousness; the residence of the Knights Hospitallers being extremely magnificent. There are several gardens within the walls, in which, however, the proprietors have consulted use, more than elegance; particularly those of the Sisters of the Congregation, the Nunnery Hospital, the Recollets, Jesuits Seminary, and Governor. Besides these, there are many other gardens and beautiful plantations without the gates; as the garden of the General Hospital, and the improvements of Mr Linier, which exceed all the rest, and are at an agreeable distance on  
the

the north side of the town. The three churches and religious houses are plain, and contain no paintings, nor any thing remarkably curious, but carry the appearance of the utmost neatness and simplicity. The city has six or seven gates, large and small; but its fortifications are mean and inconsiderable, being encompassed by a slight wall of masonry, sufficient only to overawe or prevent a surprise from the numerous tribes of Indians with whom they are surrounded, and who resorted in vast bodies to the annual fair held here, which continued from the beginning of June to the latter end of August, when many solemnities were observed, and the Governor assisted, and guards were placed to preserve good order, in such a concourse of different savage nations, all of whom are extremely fond of spirituous liquors, and, when drunk, commit great excesses. The fortifications were by no means capable of sustaining a regular attack; and though the garrison in 1760 consisted of eight battalions of regular troops, a numerous militia, and a great body of savages, M. Vaudreuil, and Chevalier de Levis, submitted without firing a gun. There are no guns mounted on the wall, only a dry ditch surrounds it, about seven feet deep, encompassed with a regular glacis. On the inside of the town is a cavalier, on an artificial eminence, with a parapet of logs or squared timbers, and six guns, called the citadel. Such is the strength of Montreal, the number of whose inhabitants may be between five and six thousand, extremely gay and well dressed. By the situation of the place, the inhabitants are extremely well supplied with all kinds of river fish, some of which are unknown to Europeans, being peculiar to the lakes and rivers of this country. They have likewise plenty of black cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry. The neighbouring shores supply them with a great variety of game in the different seasons, and the island abounds with well-tasted soft springs, which form a multitude of pleasant rivulets.

The soil of the island is exceedingly rich and good, producing all kinds of European fruits and vegetables in great abundance, with variety of garden fruits. The south side is the most inhabited, of course best cultivated. And besides the settlements, which are numerous, the island is adorned with villas, for the retirement of the more wealthy merchants during the summer season. No Indians are settled here: nor are they fond of settling on islands, from an hereditary distrust, lest they should be cut off by the Europeans. Since this place has been in the possession of England, it has suffered much by fires, the houses being mostly built of wood.

The city now drives a considerable trade in furs, &c. Vessels of two hundred tons can come up to the city.

When all Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, by the treaty of peace in 1762, his Majesty was pleased, the 7th of October 1763, to form the greatest part of its former territory, and some additions from his other provinces, into one government, under the name of the government of Quebec, and is bounded as follows:

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The government of Quebec is bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St John to the south end of Lake Nipissim; from whence the said line, crossing the river St Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 deg. of N. Lat. passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Bay de Chaleur, and the coast of the Gulph of St Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St Lawrence by the west end of the Island Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St John.

### TROIS RIVIERES.

On the north shore of the river St Lawrence, about mid-way between the capital and Montreal, is Trois Rivières. It is situated in a most agreeable manner, being built on a sandy declivity; but the whole extent of the barren ground is no more than that which will be just sufficient to contain the place when it becomes tolerably large, which is not its case at present. Excepting this single disadvantage, it is surrounded with every thing that can render a city delightful and opulent. A river half a league in breadth runs close under it.—Beyond that, you have a prospect of a most beautiful country, the fields of which are extremely fertile and well cultivated. A little below, on the same side with the town, the river St Lawrence receives into it a very fine river, divided into three branches, from whence it takes the name of Trois Rivières.

The town does not contain above seven or eight hundred inhabitants; but from its situation for trade with the Indians, and if the mines in its neighbourhood were wrought to advantage, it would soon become a very considerable place; but though it was, and always has been a seat of a government of the same name since the first planting of Canada, it is no more than a straggling village.

### FORT LEVIS, or LA GALETTE.

Fort Levis, built on Isle Royale, a small island in the river St Lawrence, forty-four miles from Lake Ontario, and eighty-two from Montreal. All round the island, except at two places, twenty yards wide each, for boats, is a strong abattis of branches of trees, running near twenty feet into the river. Within this is a covered way. The fort itself is built of logs, fascines, and earth, irregular, but well calculated for commanding the navigation of the river; it is surrounded by a ditch, partly wet, which has a stockade in the middle, running all round the fort.

## BAY DE CHALEUR, or the BAY OF HEAT,

A very considerable Bay or Frith in the Gulph of St Lawrence, on the coast of Nova Scotia, called by the French Acadia, and was in the division of Gaspée. Although on our territory, the French had erected a very considerable settlement here, from which they carried on a very advantageous fishery. From the great depth of the bay, the place was scarcely known; but the succours of the French ministry destined for the relief of Canada in 1760, arriving in the river St Lawrence after Lord Colvill with his squadron had entered it, these ships were constrained to put into this bay, where they were discovered by some Indians, who gave intelligence of them to Governor Whitmore at Louisburg, where Commodore Byron then was with a squadron of King's ships. From the novelty of the sight the Indians magnified them into ships of the line, which induced Captain Byron to go in search of them; and he effectually destroyed the frigates and store-ships and settlement, as hath already been related in our Journal for 1760. This bay now divides the governments of Quebec and Nova Scotia, the north shore being in the former, and the south in the latter.

*Articles of Capitulation between his Excellency General Amherst, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's troops and forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the royal and military order of St Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada.*

ARTICLE I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the English General shall cause the troops of his Britannic Majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of Montreal, and the English garrison shall not come into the place till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

ANS. The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation, the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town.

ART. 2. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of Montreal, shall go out by the gate of \_\_\_\_\_ with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon, and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel where the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten rounds for each piece.

ANS. The same shall be granted to the garrison of Trois Rivières, as to the honours of war.

ART. 3. The troops and militia who are in garrison in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the island of St Helen, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these



these troops shall go to Montreal, or Trois Rivieres, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first sea-port in France by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on our frontiers, on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

ANS. All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted.

ART. 4. The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes, without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. The troops who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

ANS. These troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.

ART. 6. The subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted or left the service of their sovereign, and carried arms in North America, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crime; they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after or molested.

ANS. Refused.

ART. 7. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his Most Christian Majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts and posts mentioned in Art. 3. shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannic Majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

ANS. This is every thing that can be asked on this article.

ART. 8. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds, or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

ANS. The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.

ART. 9. The English general shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Moragians who make part of his armies, immediately after the signing of the present capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said general shall give safeguards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country.

ANS. The first part refused. There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army, and good order shall be preserved.

ART. 10. His Britannic Majesty's general shall be answerable for

all disorders on the part of his troops, and shall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the town as in the country.

Ans. Answered by the preceding article.

ART. 11. The English general shall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier de Levis, commander of the land-forces, the principal officers and majors of the land-forces and of the colony-troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot intendant, the commissaries of marines, and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for; and no person shall be lodged at the intendant's house before he shall be gone.

Ans. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible conveniencies shall be granted them.

ART. 12. The most convenient vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the straightest passage, to the first sea-port in France. The necessary accommodation shall be made for him the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and suite of this general. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipages, plate, baggage, and also those of his suite.

Ans. Granted, except the archives which shall be necessary for the government of the country.

ART. 13. If before or after the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace should arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada should remain to his Most Christian Majesty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing shall return to its former state under the dominion of his Most Christian Majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Ans. Whatever the King may have done on this subject shall be obeyed.

ART. 14. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France the Chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the staff of the land-forces, the engineers, officers of artillery, and their suite. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them. The said officers shall take with them their papers, without being examined, and also their equipages and baggage.—Such of the said officers as shall be married, shall have the liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

Ans. Granted, except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers,



officers, of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

ART. 15. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of M. Bigot the intendant, with his suite; in which vessel the proper accommodation shall be made for him, and the persons he shall take with him. He shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and those of his suite. This vessel shall also be victualled as before mentioned.

ANS. Granted, with the same reserve as in the preceding article.

ART. 16. The English general shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the commissary of the marine: they shall embark therein their family, servants, baggage, and equipages; and they shall be properly victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 17. The officers and soldiers, as well of the land-forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who are in the colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient and convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage. As to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of them shall embark with their havresacks and baggage. These vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 18. The officers, soldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who shall have their baggage in the fields, may send for it before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 19. An hospital-ship shall be provided by the English general, for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers and seamen, as shall be in a condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiers and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants, and baggage; and the said soldiers and sailors shall not be solicited nor forced to enter into the service of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 20. A commissary and one of the King's writers shall be left to take care of the hospitals, and of whatever may relate to the service of his Most Christian Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 21. The English general shall also provide ships for carrying to France the officers of the supreme council, of justice, police, admiralty, and all other officers having commissions or brevets from his Most Christian Majesty, for them, their families, servants, and equi-

pages, as well as for the other officers; and they shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the colony, if they think proper, to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to France whenever they think fit.

Ans. Granted: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us.

ART. 22. If there are any military officers whose affairs should require their presence in the colony till next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it, after having obtained the permission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

Ans. All those whose private affairs shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled.

ART. 23. The commissary for the King's provisions shall be at liberty to stay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to France this year, he shall be obliged to leave, till next year, a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being inspected. His clerks shall have leave to stay in the colony, or to go to France; and in this last case, a passage and subsistence shall be allowed them on board the ships of his Britannic Majesty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 24. The provisions, and other kind of stores, which shall be found in the magazines of the commissary, as well in the towns of Montreal and of Trois Rivières, as in the country, shall be preserved to him; the said provisions belonging to him, and not to the King; and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the French or English.

Ans. Every thing that is actually in the magazines destined for the use of the troops, is to be delivered to the English commissary, for the King's forces.

ART. 25. A passage to France shall likewise be granted, on board of his Britannic Majesty's ships, as well as victuals, to such officers of the India Company as shall be willing to go thither; and they shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. The chief agent of the said company, in case he should choose to go to France, shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper till next year, to settle the affairs of the said company, and to recover such sums as are due to them. The said chief agent shall keep possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 26. The said company shall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Castors which they may have in the town of Montreal; they shall not be touched under any pretence whatever; and the necessary facilities shall be given to the chief agent, to send,  
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this year, his Castors to France, on board his Britannic Majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the English would pay it.

ANS. Granted, with regard to what may belong to the Company, or to private persons; but if his Most Christian Majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the King.

ART. 27. The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the states and people of the towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner directly or indirectly. These people shall be obliged, by the English government, to pay to the priests the tithes and all the taxes they were used to pay under the government of his most Christian Majesty.

ANS. Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the priests will depend on the King's pleasure.

ART. 28. The chapter, priests, curates, and missionaries, shall continue, with an entire liberty, their exercise and functions of their cures, in the parishes of the towns and countries.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 29. The grand vicars named by the chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes, as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

ANS. Granted, except what regards the following article.

ART. 30. If by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of his Britannic Majesty, his Most Christian Majesty shall continue to name the bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the Roman communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the Roman religion.

ANS. Refused.

ART. 31. The bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral, and his episcopal palace; and in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in the towns or parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and to exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the French dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majesty's service, may be required of him,

ANS. This article is comprised under the foregoing.

ART. 32. The communities of nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges. They shall continue to observe their rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exercises, or to en-

ter their monasteries: Safeguards shall even be given them if they desire them.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 33. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recolets, and of the house of the priests of St Sulpice at Montreal. These last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

Ans. Refused, till the King's pleasure be known.

ART. 34. All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the seignories, and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they be: and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 35. If the canons, priests, missionaries, the priests of the seminary of the foreign missions, and of St Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits and the Recolets, chuse to go to France, a passage shall be granted them in his Britannic Majesty's ships: and they shall all have leave to sell, in whole or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in their colonies, either to the French or to the English, without the least hindrance or obstacle from the British government.— They may take with them, or send to France, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in art. 26. And such of the said priests who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; and shall take with them their baggage.

Ans. They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as well as their persons, and all that belongs to them, to France.

ART. 36. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic Majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave so to do from the English general, who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 37. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandises, furs, and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever: They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French as to the English, to take away the produce



duce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in article 26.: They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send, this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

ANS. Granted, as in article 26.

ART. 38. All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges.

ANS. The King is to dispose of his ancient subjects: in the mean time they shall enjoy the same privileges as the Canadians.

ART. 39. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the English colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

ANS. Granted, except with regard to the Canadians.

ART. 40. The savages or Indian allies of his Most Christian Majesty shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his Most Christian Majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual vicars general, and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send to them new missionaries, when they shall judge it necessary.

ANS. Granted, except the last article, which has already been refused.

ART. 41. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his Most Christian Majesty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever: The British government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.

ANS. They become subjects of the King.

ART. 42. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for this country, and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those which were established under the French dominions.

ANS. Answered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last.

ART. 43. The papers of the government shall remain, without exception, in the power of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and shall go to France with him: These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatsoever.

ANS. Granted, with the reserve already made.

ART.

ART. 44. The papers of the intendency of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him : These papers shall not be examined.

ANS. The same as to this article.

ART. 45. The registers, and other papers of the supreme council of Quebec, of the *prevost*, and Admiralty of the said city ; those of the royal jurisdictions of Trois Rivières, and of Montreal ; those of the Siegneurial jurisdictions of the colony ; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries ; and, in general, the acts and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 46. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, as well in the countries above as in the interior of the colony.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 47. The negroes and Panis of both sexes shall remain, in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong ; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them ; and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

ANS. Granted : except those who shall have been made prisoners.

ART. 48. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and staff-officers of the land-forces, the governors and staff-officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their name, in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominion, these officers or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their moveables, and effects, and to carry away, or send to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in Art. 37.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 49. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable, or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the British government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 50. and last. The present capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bona fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any



any infraction and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making use of reprisals.

ANS. Granted.

P. S. ART. 51. The English General shall engage, in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not in any manner insult the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.

ANS. Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.

ART. 52. The troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.

ANS. Answered by Art. 11.

ART. 53. The troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure: passports, however, shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 54. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France who are prisoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 55. As to the officers of the militia; the militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

Done at Montreal, September 8. 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

ART. 55. Granted, except what regards the Acadians.

Done in the Camp before Montreal, September 8. 1760.

JEEF. AMHERST.

Note 164. A List of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Neptune,	90	770	{ Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Shrewsbury,	74	600	
Hercules,	74	600	H. Palliser.
Thunderer,	74	600	J. H. Porter.
Somerfet,	64	480	C. Proby.
Modeste,	64	500	E. Hughes.
			Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
			Anson,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Anson,	60	420	Capt. M. Whitwell,
Dunkirk,	60	420	R. Digby.
Firm,	60	420	J. Fergusson.
Jersey,	60	420	A. Wilkinson.
Guernsey,	50	350	M. Milbank.
Preston,	50	350	J. Evans.
Ifis,	50	350	Ed. Wheeler.

## FRIGATES.

Quebec,	32	220	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Active,	36	240	H. Sawyer.
Shannon,	36	240	C. Meadows.
Pallas,	36	240	M. Clements.
Thetis,	32	220	J. Moutray.
Vestal,	32	220	S. Hood.
Valeur,	26	180	Tim. Edwards.
Kennington,	24	160	Rob. Barber.
Sheerness,	24	160	John Clarke.
Favourite,	18	150	Ph. Pownal.
Cygnets,	18	100	Hon. C. Napier.
Rainbow,	40	250	Rd. Gwynne. } *
Ambuscade,	40	250	Chr. Basset. }

\* Came home soon after Admiral Saunders' arrival.

Note 165. A List of his Majesty's Frigates under the command of Captain Elliot, together with a List of the French Squadron under M. Thurot, and a description of Carrickfergus, &c.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Kill.</i>	<i>Wo.</i>
Æolus,	32	220	Capt. Elliot,	4	15
Pallas,	36	240	Clements,	1	5
Brilliant,	36	240	Logie,	0	11
Total,				5	31

*List of the Squadron commanded by M. Thurot.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Sailors.</i>	<i>Soldiers.</i>
Le Marechal de Belleisle,	44	226	430
Le Begon*,	36	200	400
Le Blonde,	36	200	200
La Terpichore,	24	60	170
L'Amaranth*,	24	40	100
Total,	164	726	1300

\* Parted company, and escaped to France.



## CARRICKFERGUS.

In the country of Antrim, province of Ulster, and kingdom of Ireland, 90 miles north of Dublin. Lat. 54. 45. W. Lon. 6. 15. is situated on a bay of its own name: is but a poor town, having little or no trade. It has an old castle on a rock; but not deserving the name of a fortress, as a great part of it is in ruins, and serves chiefly as a magazine for the arms of the militia. Near this town the Duke of Schomberg landed with an army, to reduce Ireland to the obedience of William III. and laid siege to this place; which he took, after four days open trenches. The bay is safe and spacious; the entrance into it is bold, being about five miles broad, having a depth of water from twenty to twelve fathom, which gradually shallows as you approach the town; opposite to which it is only five fathoms deep; and the depth of water decreases along with the breadth of the bay; insomuch, that at the bridge of Belfast there is only eight or nine feet at high water; and the bay does not exceed three quarters of a mile in breadth: so that large vessels are obliged to lie at a considerable distance from the town. At Carrickfergus is a small pier to which vessels of small burden can come close, and are left dry at low water.

Note 166. A List of his Majesty's Ships under the command of Admiral Boscawen in the Bay of Quiberon, 1760; together with a List of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney, off Havre de Grace.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	750	{ Edw. Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Buckle.
Sandwich,	90	750	
St George,	90	750	{ Fr. Geary, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. R. Norbury.
Royal William,	84	750	
Princess Amelia,	80	750	{ Clark Gayton.
Warpight,	74	600	
Hero,	74	600	{ H. Pigot.
Dragon,	74	600	
Centaur,	74	600	{ J. Montagu.
Mars,	74	600	
Valiant,	74	600	{ Sir John Bentley.
Swiftsure,	70	520	
Orford,	66	520	{ Hon. G. Edgecumbe.
St Florentine,	60	420	
			{ Hon. A. J. Hervey.
			{ Ar. Forrest.
			{ Ja. Young.
			{ Hon. A. Keppel.
			{ Sir Thomas Stanhope.
			{ Rich. Spry.
			{ W. Trelawney.

## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Brilliant,	36	240	Capt. Ja. Loggie.
Venus,	36	240	T. Harrison.
Juno,	32	220	J. T. Philips.
Æolus,	32	220	J. Elliot.
Niger,	32	220	J. Bentinck.
Coventry,	28	200	R. Carpenter.
Maidstone,	28	200	D. Diggs.
Adventure,	32	220	M. Moore.
Argo,	28	200	Richard King.

*A List of his Majesty's Ships employed in the British Channel under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Nottingham,	60	420	{ Geo. B. Rodney, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Marshall.
Tweed,	28	200	
Acteon,	28	200	Paston.
Alarm,	32	220	Ourry.
Albany,	14	100	Rushworth.
Basilisk,	10	80	Brograve.
Hornet,	14	100	Clarke.
Wasp,	10	80	Johnston.
Diligence,	10	80	Yates.
Osborn.			
With several cutters and armed vessels.			

Note 167. A List of his Majesty's Ships which composed the Squadron in Quiberon-bay, and to the westward, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke; together with the little Squadron which he detached under the command of Captain Keppel; as also, the Squadron that was to have escorted the troops from England to Belleisle; and a List of the Land-forces on that expedition; together with a List of the General and Staff-Officers.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	880	{ Sir Ed. Hawke, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Campbell.
Union,	90	750	
Duke,	90	750	{ Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admi- ral of the Blue. Capt. Evans. Graves. Pigot. Montagu.
Royal William,	84	750	
Princess Amelia,	80	750	

Newark,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>		<i>Commanders.</i>
Newark,	80	750	Capt.	Holburne.
Culloden,	74	600		Barker.
Bellona,	74	600		Dennis.
Hero,	74	600		Fortescue.
Magnanime,	74	700		Lord Howe.
Mars,	74	600		Young.
Temeraire,	74	700		Barton.
Torbay,	74	700		Brett.
Burford,	70	520		Gambier,
Chichester,	70	520		Willet.
Orford,	66	520		Spry.
Bedford,	64	520		Lockhart.
Edgar,	64	500		Drake.
Pr. Frederick,	64	520		Mapplesden.
Monmouth,	64	520		Storr.
Revenge,	64	520		Vernon.
St Florentine,	60	420		Trelawney.
Rippon,	60	420		Jekyll.
Windfor,	60	420		Cleveland.

## FRIGATES.

Brilliant,	36	240		Loggie.
Venus,	36	240		Harrison.
Juno,	32	220		Philips.
Æolus,	32	220		Elliot.
Niger,	32	220		Bentinck.
Adventure,	32	220		Moore.
Stag,	32	220		Angel.
Aquilon,	28	200		Ogle.
Thames,	32	220		Colby.

*Ships under the Honourable Augustus Keppel.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Valiant,	74	600	Hon. A. Keppel:
Portland,	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Melampe,	36	240	Hotham.

*A List of the Squadron that was to have escorted the Troops from England to Belleisle.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Valiant,	74	Hon. Augustus Keppel, Com- modore.
Royal William,	84	Capt. Adam Duncan.
Dragon,	74	Hugh Pigot.
Temeraire,	74	Hon. A. Hervey.
Swiftsure,	70	Matt. Barton.
Effex,	64	Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Lynn,	44	Alexander Schomberg.
Venus,	36	Walter Stirling.
Brilliant,	36	Thomas Harrilon.
Stag,	32	James Loggie.
Minerva,	32	Henry Angel.
Juno,	32	Alexander Hood.
Blast,	8	John P. Towry.
Firedrake,	8	Thomas Willis.
Infernal,	8	James Orrock.
Furnace,	8	James Mackenzie.
Basilisk,	8	James Chaplin.
Vesuvius,	8	John Clarke.
Lightning,	8	James Chadds.
Salamander,	8	Joseph Norwood.



## APPENDIX.

*A List of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-Forces sent on the Expedition against Belleisle.*

Note

		<i>Regiments.</i>		<i>Colonels.</i>		<i>Commanding-Officers.</i>		<i>Effective Men.</i>	
Major-General Kingley, Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces.	Colonel	{ John Crawford,	{ Major-Generals.						
		{ Hon. William Keppel,							
Lieutenant-Colonel		{ Robert D. Horne Elphinstone,	{ Brigadier-Generals.						
		{ John Reid,							
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hall, Adjutant-General.									
Lieutenant-Colonel William Draper, Quarter-Master-General.									
16th, Light Dragoons.	-	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	-	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	-	400			
3d Battalion 1st Regiment of Guards,	-	John Lord Viscount Ligonier,	-	Col. Keppel,	-	700			
1st Battalion, Royals,	-	Lieut.-Gen. St Clair,	-	Lieut.-Col. Horne Elphinstone,	-	700			
9th,	-	Maj.-Gen. Whimore,	-	Lieut.-Col. Phillips,	-	900			
16th,	-	Lieut.-Gen. Handasyde,	-	Lieut.-Col. Gabbet,	-	700			
19th,	-	Maj.-Gen. Lord George Beaucherk,	-	Lieut.-Col. Douglas,	-	900			
21st, Royal North-British Fusiliers,	-	Maj.-Gen. William Earl of Panmure,	-	Lieut.-Col. Maxwell,	-	900			
30th,	-	Maj.-Gen. John Earl of Loudoun,	-	Lieut.-Col. Jennings,	-	900			
34th,	-	Maj.-Gen. Thomas Earl of Effingham,	-	Lieut.-Col. Reid,	-	900			
36th,	-	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Manners,	-	Lieut.-Col. Remington,	-	900			
85th, 1st Battalion Royal Volunteers,	-	Col. John Crawford,	-	Lt.-Col. William Ld. Vif. Pakeney,	-	700			
Detachment of Royal Regiment of Artillery,	-		-		-	400			

Note 168. Supplies granted for the Year 1761.

*I. For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 seamen, including 18,355 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea-service, for 1761,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for 1761,	258,624	7	10
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majesty's ships, for 1761,	200,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, at Haslar, near Gosport,	7,130	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1761,	10,000	0	0
For the charge of transport-service between October 1. 1759, and September 30. 1760, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land-forces within the said time,	479,035	19	2
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy,	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to discharge such exchequer-bills as were made out by virtue of an act passed last session, for discharging navy-debts, and towards naval services, for 1760, and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session; to discharge such bills made out before December 11. 1760,	1,232,000	0	0
— made out since December 10. 1760,	268,000	0	0
	<u>£.7,094,790</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

*II. For the Land-forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 64,971 land-forces, including those in Germany, and 4008 invalids for guards and garrisons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1761,	1,576,985	10	7
For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Gorée, for 1761,	843,756	12	9

Carried forward, £.2,420,742 3 4



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,420,742	3	4
For defraying the charge of three regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for 1761, - - -	22,179	0	0
For the pay of the general, and general staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals, for his Majesty's land-forces, for 1761, - - -	72,896	14	2
For defraying the charge of the difference between the pay of Major-General Anstruther's regiment of foot on the British establishment, and the sum paid by Ireland for said regiment, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, being 365 days; and of several augmentations to his Majesty's forces, since the estimates for 1761 were presented to parliament, from the respective times of the commencement of their establishment, to December 24. 1761, inclusive, - - -	22,361	11	8
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleshire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1760, to April 25. 1761, both days inclusive, - - -	140,358	19	4
— For ditto, in addition to the sum in the preceding article, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, being 365 days, - - -	298,668	9	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1761, - - -	56,568	15	2
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25. 1761, - - -	70,000	0	0
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service, for 1761, - - -	302,267	9	2
For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1760, - - -	426,449	4	9
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to November 19. 1760, and not provided for, - - -	1,167,903	12	6
— From November 20. 1760, to December 24. following, and not provided for, - - -	993,844	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
T 2 Carried forward,	£.5,994,240	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,994,240	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, for 1761,	34,854	9	2
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1761,	2,973	19	2
For pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, as were married to them before Dec. 25. 1716, for 1761,	1,922	0	0
Upon account, for outpensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1761,	18,360	2	11
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by them, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his Majesty to merit,	200,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling the East India Company to defray the expences of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Aldercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa,	13,000	0	0
Upon account to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1761; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	<u>£.7,285,350</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

### III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge—of 39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbottle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King



£. s. d.

King of Prussia, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces,	463,874	19	14
— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty,	268,360	8	8
— of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 365 days, from January 1. 1761, to December 31. 1761, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty,	147,071	5	2
— of 1205 cavalry, and 2208 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty,	57,798	16	0
— of five battalions serving with his Majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	1,000,000	0	0
To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, for the charge of the troops at Brunswick, to December 24. 1760,	2,569	10	0
For discharging the extraordinary expences not provided for, of bread, forage, and fire-wood,			

Carried forward, £.1,965,179 5 7½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,965,179	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
furnished by the chancery of war of Hanover, in the year 1757 and 1758, to the Hessian and Prussian forces acting in the army of Germany,	336,479	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To enable his Majesty to make good his engage- ments with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention concluded December 12. 1760,	670,000	0	0
Upon account, towards assisting his Majesty to grant a reasonable succour, in money, to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty,	120,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£.3,091,658	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
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IV. *For discharging Sums granted by the preceding Session, replacing Sums borrowed from the sinking fund, &c.*

To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session,	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and pensions, and upon hou- ses and windows, July 5. 1760, granted by an act 31st George II.	72,011	6	11
— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1760, grant- ed by an act 33d George II.	49,424	0	0
— of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, January 5. 1760, grant- ed by an act 32d George II.	5,969	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1760,	89,510	12	11
	<hr/>		
	£.1,216,615	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of No- va Scotia, for 1761,	10,595	12	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1760, to June 24. 1761,	4,057	10	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,	£.14,653	2	9



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	14,653	2	9
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received into the hospital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1760. exclusive to December 31. 1761 inclusive, to be issued without fee or deduction,	44,197	10	0
For defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, and the coinage of gold and silver, and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and silver to be coined, a revenue not exceeding L.15,000 per ann. for seven years, from March 1. 1761, and until the end of the first session then next ensuing,	15,000	0	0
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge,	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for paying and discharging the debts, and wadset-fums, &c. claimed and sustained on the forfeited estate of Simon Lord Lovat,	38,553	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for matters of police, extraordinary services, &c. }	127,404	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for the navy, &c. - }	7,094,790	7	0
Total for the land-forces, &c. - }	7,285,350	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for foreign subsidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. }	3,091,658	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for discharging fums granted by the preceding session, replacing fums borrowed from the sinking fund, &c. }	1,216,915	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of the supplies granted for the year 1761,	£.18,816,119	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Note 169. (Strong instances of the Court of Spain's partiality to the French.

1. At the port of St Lucar, about seven leagues from Cadiz, there were eleven fail of English vessels in the harbour, who sailed out with Spanish pilots on board; and at the mouth of that river, between the two necks of land, and in shoal water, they were followed by a French privateer, taken and brought back. Great application was made by the late Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambassador at the court of Madrid; but to no purpose; they were deemed good prizes, although taken within land.

2. The next was the affair of the Antigallican, and her prize the Duc de Penthievre, and the treatment our ambassador received on that occasion; both left us little room to doubt of the insolence, as well as injustice, of the court of Madrid.

3. His Majesty's ship Experiment was chased off the coast of Spain by the Telemachus privateer, of near double her force; but by the gallant behaviour of Captain Strachan and his crew, the French were almost cut to pieces; when the Telemachus struck. Captain Strachan stood afterwards for the Spanish coast, and sent his boat, with his master and four men, ashore, to land some of the prisoners, and bring him off some necessaries; but the boat was immediately detained, and the officer and crew thrown into prison; the governor alledging that the French ship was an illegal capture, though she came off from the land where she lay at anchor, and pursued, and at first engaged the Experiment.

4. About June 1760, the Saltaſh sloop of war chased on shore a French row-boat, a few leagues to the eastward of Almeria Bay; and some time after she took a French row-boat of Mahon, and put a midshipman and fourteen men on board; and some time in the following month, came to an anchor in that bay. The Spaniards detained her, and made the men prisoners; upon which the captain of the Saltaſh, finding his prize not come out, sent his boat, with his master and five men, to know the reason; who, on coming ashore, were threatened by the Spanish soldiers to be fired on, unless they hauled their boat ashore, to a port a quarter of a mile from thence; which they refused to do, insisting, as British subjects, they had a right to the Spanish protection: whereupon they seized the boat's crew, (as well as the prize), and put them in the common prison, where the master was struck and abused by the common soldiers, and all the rest used with great cruelty, and refused the use of pen, ink, and paper. So the Saltaſh was obliged to depart, and leave nineteen men behind. The master of a Catalan bark was sent to prison for carrying a message from one of the prisoners to Gibraltar.

5. On the 4th of April 1761, the Speedwell cutter was chased into the harbour of Vigo by the Achilles, a French man of war, which there made a prize of her. Lieutenant James Allen, who commanded her, was tried at Spithead, for losing his Majesty's cutter, and honourably acquitted: but the Court declared their opinion, that she was an illegal prize, and taken contrary to the law of nations.

6. At Cadiz there were many French privateers, manned and fitted out by the Spaniards, built under the windows of the governor's house, where they lay, and, in his sight, when any British vessel sailed out of the harbour, would follow instantly, and bring her in; though, on the contrary, if any French ship should sail out, no English ship of war dared to follow her, or sail out of the harbour in less than twenty-four hours; and the garrison guns were always ready to protect a French ship.

7. At



7. At one time, at Vigo, there were upwards of thirty French row-boats; in which thirty boats there were not above thirty Frenchmen, one in each boat; the rest of the crews were all Spaniards; and these were fitted out by the Spaniards there, and at St Jean de Luz.

8. At Cabaretta, a small town on the Spanish coast in the gut of Gibraltar, where there is a castle and some few guns, there was always a fleet of French row-boats at anchor under these guns, with very few Frenchmen on board, mostly Spaniards and Genoese, and fitted out by Spaniards, who, in a piratical manner, watched and seized all British vessels which passed without convoy, or happened to be becalmed. This was greatly detrimental to our garrison at Gibraltar, as many of those vessels were bound there with provisions.

9. Algeziras, a Spanish port opposite to Gibraltar, was a receptacle and asylum for those piratical French row-boats. A British vessel was brought in there by a French privateer, taken close in with the Spanish shore. Sir Edward Hawke with his fleet then lay in Gibraltar Bay, and sent to the Spanish governor to demand the restoration of that ship; which the governor haughtily refused; but Admiral Hawke, with a true British spirit, sent his boats, manned and armed, to cut out the English ship, so unjustly taken: which they bravely effected from under their batteries, and carried her to Gibraltar. The Spaniards fired all the time, and killed and wounded a hundred and fifty of the British. Of this flagrant violation of their neutrality and law of nations, Lord Tyrawley, the then governor of Gibraltar, and Sir Edward Hawke, remonstrated in the strongest terms to the court of Madrid, by means of Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambassador there; but to no effect.

10. Nothing shewed the inclination of the court of Madrid more than her conduct during our negotiation for peace this year: for M. Bussy proposed some matters relative to Spain, while he in fact was only envoy from France. Nothing could be more unprecedented or alarming than this proceeding, as it was altogether new, to see a proposal for accommodating disputes that subsisted among friends, coming through the channel of an open and declared enemy; and the more so, as Spain had at the time an ambassador in London. This proceeding as strongly marked the insincerity of France, as it did the partiality of Spain; and as the Spanish minister at the court of London avowed that M. Bussy acted with the authority of the court of Madrid, soon after the negotiation broke off, and Mess. Stanley and Bussy, the respective envoys, were recalled\*.

Note

\* Of the partiality of Spain to France we have already given striking instances; but to these we beg leave to add the following:

The Admiral Durell privateer of Jersey, commanded by Capt. Thomas Blampied, sailed on a cruize the 6th of June 1761; and on the 23d, being near Cape Pinas, chased a snow, which was then about three or four miles from the coast of

### Note 170. Heads of the Family-Convention of the House of Bourbon.

Verfailles, December 24. The treaty of friendship and union, which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of August 1761, under the denomination of a Family-convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed, agreeable to the intention of their Majesties: meanwhile it has been thought proper to publish the following faithful abstract of it.

The preamble sets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two kings, and the sentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is, to give stability and permanency to those duties which naturally

Spain. During the chase, they saw two or three launches, supposed to be Spaniards, going to the said vessel, who being got on board, and there being very little wind, towed her into shoal water, where she took the ground. The privateer then sent a boat armed, to examine and take possession of the said snow, which had no colours out, nor any body on board, and found her to be the Enterprize of Southampton, bound to Quebec, with a cargo worth about three thousand pounds sterling, that had been taken by a Bayonne privateer. In the meantime, the Admiral Durell being come up, got the prize off, and took her in tow; but in the night they found that the rudder was broke, which obliged them to put into a Spanish port called Lanrea, to repair the damage. Both vessels had English colours out, till the Spaniards came on board, who turned those of the snow Union downwards, and those of the privateer they twisted round the ensign staff. Captain Blampied then went ashore, in order to apply to the British consul at Suchon, a town about two leagues off. When he was gone, all his crew, except a Lieutenant and two boys, were seized by a party of Spanish soldiers, commanded by an officer, beating, abusing, cutting and wounding the said privateer's crew, tying their hands behind them, and in that manner were conveyed to prison. There they were put, some in the stocks, others in irons, without any reason being alledged to them for such inhumanity. To complete their unhappy situation, they had the news of their captain being found murdered on the road, with his handkerchief round his neck, twisted so hard with a stick, so as to throttle him to death. The lieutenant was then asked if the privateer had a legal commission, which he producing, the crew were set at liberty, and told they might go again on board their privateer, provided the guns were unloaded, and all their powder brought on shore, to which they submitted; and applying to the Spanish Magistrate for the captain's papers and effects, he made answer from day to day, that they should be restored, as did also the French consul; but they found no manner of truth in their promise or performance. Whereupon the lieutenant having no credit, and his provisions running short, he determined, with the consent of his officers and crew, to sail from thence, which he did on the 4th of July, at four o'clock in the morning, leaving the retaken snow in the custody of the Spaniards, who had seized her under the pretence that it did not appear to what nation or power she belonged, whether English, Spanish, or French. In their passage from Spain to Jersey, the privateer saw a great many vessels, which they did not chase or examine, for want of their powder; and on their arrival they emitted a declaration to the above effect before the Royal Court of Jersey.



naturally flow from affinity and friendship, and to establish a solemn and lasting monument of that reciprocal interest which ought to be the basis of the desires of the two monarchs, and of the prosperity of their Royal families.

The treaty itself contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both Kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their Majesties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate, that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions, respectively, of which the two crowns shall be in possession, the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the infant Duke of Parma, on condition that these two princes guaranty the dominions of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the force of the two kings, their Majesties have thought proper to fix the succours which are to be first furnished.

5. 6. 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of these first succours, which the power required engages to furnish the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France shall be involved in consequence of her engagements by the treaty of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are excepted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or France be attacked by land in their own country.

9. The potentate requiring may send one or more commissaries, to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring. This, however, is to be understood only of cases where an enterprise is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of receiving them, and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and, without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land-forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent; and the power who sends them shall

shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas, or of war; and also the necessary recruits and preparations for the land-forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other. But as it is their intention, that a war declared against either shall be regarded as personal by the other, they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in such cases, they will enter into a particular convention, suited to circumstances, and settle, as well the respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which shall be executed by common consent, and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to listen to, nor make any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual consent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to consider the interest of the allied crown as their own; to compensate their respective losses and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the same power.

19. 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the succours to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty shall be settled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engage to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes descended from it.

21/ 22. No other power but those of the august house of Bourbon, shall be inserted or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the sovereigns; and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The *Droit d'Aubaine* shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies as the natural born subjects of these two monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited, nor serve as precedent; it being the intention of their Most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majesties, that no other nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The



26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they have reference to their common interests; and their ministers, at all the courts of Europe, shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedence at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty.

Such is, in substance, the treaty in question. No separate or secret article is added to it. The stipulation of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only those dominions of which the contracting powers shall be in possession at the epoch of a general peace. In short, all the conditions and clauses of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even designed, have not the least connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the present war.

The King of Spain, to give a public testimony of the satisfaction he received from the conclusion of this family convention, has created the Duke de Choiseul, who laboured with so much zeal to accomplish this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

Note 170. Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25. 1761.

The Count de Fuentes, the Catholic King's ambassador to his Britannic Majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Bristol, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the Court of Madrid, has said to his Excellency Mr Wall, Minister of State, 'That he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, viz. "If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England?" and to declare, at the same time, that he should take a refusal to his demand for an aggression, and declaration of war; and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the Court of Spain. The above Minister of State answered him, That such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns but too much in the British government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity violently attacked; that he might retire how and when he should think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in consequence, ordered to leave the Court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the British King, to the English nation, and to the whole universe, That the horrors into which the Spanish and English nations are going to plunge themselves, must be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeasurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears still to hold them, although by another hand: That if his Catholic Majesty excused himself from answering on the  
treaty

treaty in question between his Catholic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, which is believed to have been signed the 15th of August, and wherein it is pretended there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reasons: First, the King's dignity required him to manifest his just resentment of the little management, or, to speak more properly, of the insulting manner, with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr Pitt's administration, who, finding himself convinced of the justice which supported the King in his pretensions, his ordinary and last answer was, That he would not relax in any thing till the tower of London was taken sword in hand.

Besides, his Majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him. If the respect due to Royal Majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: The ministers of Spain might have said frankly to those of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's express order, declares publicly, viz. That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war: That there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that that guaranty is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France after the present war shall be ended: That although his Catholic Majesty might have reason to think himself offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Bussy Minister of France, which he had presented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the same time with the war between this last and France; he has however dissembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, caused a memorial to be delivered to my Lord Bristol, wherein it is evidently demonstrated, that the step of France which put the Minister Pitt into so bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the sincerity of the two Sovereigns: That further, from a fresh proof of his pacific spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France, his cousin, that if the union of interest in any manner retarded the peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put any obstacle to so great a happiness. But it was soon seen, that this was only a pretence on the part of the English minister: for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and proposing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the Minister Pitt, to the great astonishment of the universe, rejected them with disdain, and shewed at the same time his ill-will against Spain, to the scandal of the same British council; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious design.

This declaration made the Count de Fuentes desire his Excellency my Lord Egremont to present his most humble respects to his Britannic Majesty, and to obtain for him passports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the short passage of the sea which separates them from the continent.



Note 171. Translation of the Answer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31. 1761.

The Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majesty's secretary of state, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, ambassador for the Catholic King at the Court of London, a paper, in which, besides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the necessary passports to go out of the King's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the two Courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the source of all the misfortunes which may ensue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be misled by the declaration which his Excellency has been pleased to make to the King, to the English nation, and the whole universe; notwithstanding the insinuation, as void of foundation as decency, of the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, his Excellency pretends, reigns in the British government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithstanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the English nation, as if it could be separated from its King, for whom the most determined sentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his subjects; the said Earl of Egremont, by his Majesty's order, laying aside, in this answer, all spirit of declamation and of harshness, avoiding every offensive word which might hurt the dignity of sovereigns, without stooping to invectives against private persons, will confine himself to facts with the most scrupulous exactness; and it is from this representation of facts that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole universe, for the purity of the King's intentions, and for the sincerity of the wishes his Majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the moderation he has always shewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendship and good understanding between the British and Spanish nations.

The King having received undoubted information, that the Court of Madrid had secretly contracted engagements with that of Versailles, which the ministers of France laboured to represent in all the Courts of Europe as inoffensive to Great Britain, and combining these appearances with the step which the Court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his Majesty, in avowing its consent (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buffy, minister-plenipotentiary of the Most Christian King, to the King's secretary of state; and his Majesty having afterwards received intelligence, scarce admitting of a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambassador at the Court of Madrid, by a dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the most measured however, and the most amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles,

faillies, or at least of the articles which might relate to the interests of Great Britain; and in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the least slight of the dignity, or even the delicacy of his Catholic Majesty, the Earl of Bristol was authorised to content himself with assurances, in case the Catholic King offered to give any, that the said engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendship which subsisted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, supposing any difficulty was made of shewing the treaty. The King could not give a less equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic King, than in shewing him an unbounded confidence in so important an affair, and which so essentially interested his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happiness of his people.

How great, then, was the King's surprise, when, instead of receiving the just satisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learned from his ambassador, that, having addressed himself to the minister of Spain for that purpose, he could only draw from him a refusal to give a satisfactory answer to his Majesty's just requisition, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtiness, animosity, and menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the suspicions of the unamicable disposition of the Court of Spain, that nothing less than his Majesty's moderation, and his resolution taken to make all the efforts possible to avoid the misfortunes inseparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a last trial, by giving orders to his ambassador to address himself to the minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the intentions of the Court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the design to join the King's enemies in the present war, or to depart in any manner from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction to demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the King could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his Majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate, for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people; and to recall his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister, keeping no further measures, answered drily, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity attacked; and that the Earl of Bristol might retire how and when he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That if the respect due to his Catholic Majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Monsieur de Fuentes, by the King's express order, declares publicly, that the said treaty is only



a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war; and that the guaranty which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France after the war." It is declared, that very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the Earl of Bristol have always been, to make the requisitions on the subject of the engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible; and the demand of a categorical answer was not made, till after repeated, and most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction, and at the last extremity; therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the design to give this so necessary satisfaction, they had not the least reason that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment when it could no longer be of use. But, fortunately, the terms in which the declaration is conceived, spare us the regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears at the first sight, that the answer is not at all conformable to the demand.

We wanted to be informed, "If the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality?" whereas the answer concerns one treaty only, which is said to be on the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted on the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the two Courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the rest, the Earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's order, that the necessary passports for him shall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all possible facilities for his passage to that port which he shall think most convenient.

Note 172. The Earl of Bristol's Correspondence with his Majesty's Ministers relative to the Rupture with Spain.

These papers contain a series of the most material transactions between the two Courts, from the time that M. Bussy presented the memorial in the name of his Catholic Majesty, to that when the Earl of Bristol left the Court of Madrid, and war was declared with Spain.

They begin with a letter of instructions from Mr Pitt to the Earl of Bristol on that unlooked-for event, in which the secretary remarks, that the engagements between the crowns of France and Spain were, by the French minister, avowed to be previous to the overtures of peace by France, and consequently were from that time as *disingenuously* suppressed, as they were in the moment *insolently* produced:

That the memorial relative to the disputes between England and Spain was so offensive, that the King's servants were unanimously of opinion utterly to reject it: That nothing could equal the King's surprise and regret at a transaction so unprecedented, as that of an attempt to mingle the disputes of a neutral power with the negotiations now carrying on with France; and that, in case the Spanish minister shall avow, that this strange piece has really been authorised by the Court of Madrid, then his Excellency is enjoined to remonstrate with *energy* and *firminess* against the unexampled irregularity of such a proceeding on the part of Spain; and to assure M. Wall, that as, on the one hand, his Majesty will by no means add any new facilities, from the consideration of an union of councils, or of present or future conjunctions between France and Spain; so neither, on the other hand, will his Majesty's equity and moderation cease to dispose his Royal mind to the same reasonable terms of accommodation with Spain, as the King, excited by inclination, and determined by system, has, through the course of this negotiation, invariably declared himself ready to embrace.—Then follows the answer to be given to three points in dispute: First, concerning the restitution of prizes made against the flag of Spain, or in violation of the territory of that kingdom; it suffices to say, that the courts here instituted to take cognisance of all matters of such a nature, are always open to the parties who think fit to seek redress in due course of justice; and it is superfluous to observe, that the ministers of his Most Christian Majesty are not a tribunal to which Great Britain allows an appeal.

Next, as to the stale and inadmissible pretensions of the Biscayans and Guipuscoans to fish at Newfoundland, let M. Wall clearly understand, that this is a matter held sacred; and that no concession on the part of his Majesty, so destructive to this true and capital interest of Great Britain, will be made to Spain, however abetted and supported: And it is still hoped, that prudence as well as justice, will induce that Court no longer to expect, as the price of an union which it is at least as much her interest as ours to maintain inviolate, a sacrifice which can never be granted.

These clear and distinct answers being given, Mr Pitt continues his instructions, &c. as follows: After the above memorial, and the intimation therein, little short of a declaration of war in reversion, and that not at a distance, held out *in terrorem* on the part of France and Spain, M. Wall cannot wonder, that your Excellency is ordered by his Majesty, as you hereby are, to desire again, in this conjuncture, a proper explanation with regard to the naval armaments that have been so long preparing in the various ports of Spain: and his Excellency cannot but himself be sensible how strongly the King is called upon, in the order of things, and from the indispensable motives of what he owes to his Crown and people, to expect that the Court of Madrid will come to some explicit and categorical eclaircissement, with regard to the destination of her fleets, as well as with respect to her dispositions to maintain and cultivate friendship and good correspondence



dence with Great Britain: And this measure is become the more highly necessary, as the emissaries and partizans of France here are not a little active, in endeavouring to infuse, particularly into people's minds in the city, for purposes too obvious to mention, that a rupture with Spain in conjunction with France is approaching.

Although, in the course of this instruction to your Excellency, I could not, with such an insolent memorial from France before me, but proceed on the supposition, that, insidious as that Court is, she could not dare to commit in such a manner the name of his Catholic Majesty, without being authorised thereto; I must not, however, conceal from your Excellency, that 'tis thought possible here that the Court of France, though not wholly unauthorised, may, with her usual artifice in negotiation, have put much exaggeration into this matter; and, in case, upon entering into remonstrance on this affair, you shall perceive a disposition in M. Wall to explain away and disavow the authorisation of Spain to this offensive transaction of France, and to come to a categorical and satisfactory declaration relative to the final intentions of Spain, your Excellency will, with your usual address, adapt yourself to so desirable a circumstance, and will open to the Court of Madrid as handsome a retreat as may be, in case you perceive from the Spanish minister that they sincerely wish to find one, and to remove, by an effectual satisfaction, the unfavourable impressions which this memorial of the Court of France has justly and unavoidably made on the mind of his Majesty.

In this dispatch, which bears date July 28. 1761, was inclosed the memorial already mentioned; Mr Pitt's letter to M. Bussy, when he returned it, with two supplemental memorials *of a most extraordinary nature*, as Mr Pitt expresses it, which the public has not yet seen; the receipt of all which the Earl of Bristol acknowledges, and, in consequence of the instructions contained therein, his Excellency had no less than five conferences with the Spanish minister, in which he had urged all that he received in commission with great force of argument; the answers to which are as follow:

M. Wall owned, that he had been informed of all that had passed at the Court of London on the subject of the memorial in question, and that in consequence of a proposal made by the Court of Versailles to the King his master, his Majesty had consented to guaranty the intended peace between France and England; and, at the same time, to accept of France's express offer of endeavouring to accommodate the disputes subsisting between England and Spain; but, in assenting to this, his Excellency declared that his Catholic Majesty had no design of offending the British Court, and was not a little surprised that it could be productive of such an effect; that, as to England's declaration of adding no new facilities to Spain, in consideration of any intimation or threatenings whatever, the Catholic King could not but applaud those sentiments in his Majesty, which he felt so strongly within himself; adding, that the Court of London was certainly at liberty to reject any proposals coming from the French ministry, but that the King of Spain no doubt had an equal right to

communicate whatever measures he thought conducive to his interests, to the Most Christian King, his Majesty's friend, ally, and near relation.

M. Wall pursued his discourse, by acquainting the Earl with France's having spontaneously offered, (in case the disputes of Great Britain and Spain should, at any time hereafter, occasion a rupture between the two Courts), to unite her forces with those of Spain, to prevent the English encroachments in America; an offer which the Spanish monarch had received with great cordiality.

General Wall then asked, whether it was possible to be imagined in England, that the Catholic King could seek to provoke the Court of London at a time when the British nation was in the most flourishing and most exalted situation it had ever known? Assuring the Earl, on the contrary, that the Catholic King, both before and at present, esteemed, as well as valued, the frequent professions he had made of his Majesty's desire to adjust our mutual differences amicably; but, he perceived, that the terms on which those disputes were fought to be accommodated, occasioned the difficulty. The Catholic King, he said, did not think England would look upon the French ministers as a tribunal to which the Court of London would make an appeal, nor meant it as such, when the first article of grievances was conveyed through that channel. As to the second, the claim of the Guipuscoans and Biscayans to fish for bacallao; it was what Spain had always insisted upon, and never receded from by any treaty †: And lastly, concerning England's evacuating all the usurped settlements on the logwood coasts, it had never been offered, but upon such conditions as were inconsistent with the dignity of the Spanish crown to accept: since the Court of London would only consent, that, previous to her sending orders to those unjust settlers to remove, the Catholic King should be compelled to make known to the English, in what manner the logwood was to be assured to the King's subjects, notwithstanding the Spanish Monarch had repeatedly given his royal word, a method should be found out for that purpose; and that, till it was adjusted, in what manner Great Britain should enjoy that privilege, the English cutters of logwood should continue, without interruption, or molestation of any kind, to carry on their commerce upon

† In a paper which M. Wall communicated to the Earl, by way of answer to all the Earl had urged, are the following shrewd remarks on the two last articles.—Concerning the liberty of the Biscayners and Guipuscoans to fish for bacallao, an absolute negative, says he, is given to that right by England, though it is well proved: And with respect to evacuating the establishments, it is only offered upon terms inadmissible with the Catholic King's decorum, that, before doing it, he should assure to the English the logwood. Hard proceeding certainly, for one to confess, that he is gone into the house of another to take away his jewels; and to say, "I will go out again, but first you shall engage to give me what I want to take." And still harder, when set in opposition with the bacallao; for the Spaniards want that for their food, as the English want the logwood for their fabrics; yet the English would by force take away the logwood, and hinder by force the Spaniards from taking away the bacallao. One would think that the English themselves ought with reluctance to produce such a pretension.



upon the footing they at present exercise it. His Catholic Majesty only asking, that, for his own royal decorum, the usurped establishments should be relinquished by the English, to prove that good faith we piqued ourselves upon, and to convince Spain, we did not maintain those forcible possessions, as pledges, which sooner or later we imagined would compel the court of Madrid to grant us our own terms, and in the meantime to increase (which the British subjects did daily) the incroachments upon the coasts of Honduras.

With regard to the naval armaments of Spain, the destination of her fleets, and the dispositions of his court to maintain friendship and to cultivate a good correspondence with his Britannic Majesty, M. Wall said, first, as to the naval preparations of Spain, that since the accession of his present Catholic Majesty, including both the ships of the line and frigates, the whole number did not exceed that of twenty: that 2dly, with regard to their destination, some were frequently passing between Spain and Naples; others were intended to convoy the homeward or outward bound flotas, allies, or register ships; and the remainder were to serve as a check upon the Barbary corsairs, and to defend their coasts, or smaller vessels, from insults. And, in relation to the third question, his Catholic Majesty's disposition and professions had invariably been the same, and were ever meant to cement and cultivate the friendship so happily subsisting between the two courts.

For the greater exactness in this business, it was mutually agreed between the Earl of Bristol and M. Wall, to deliver each other in writing the heads of the principal arguments made use of by both, in the frequent conferences they had on this occasion. These papers are inserted: and then follows another letter from the Earl of Bristol, dated Segovia, September 14. in which his Excellency informs Mr Pitt, That the governor of San Roque had inquired into the behaviour of the inhabitants of Tariffa, and had given such effectual orders respecting their illegal protection of the French row-boats, as would effectually prevent any further remonstrances on that head; that the Spanish minister had complained of some additional works carrying on at Gibraltar, and that he had asked, whether Great Britain could seriously entertain any apprehensions of a rupture between the Courts, adding, "That the Catholic King had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with his Majesty than at present." This letter did not come to hand till October 5. the day on which Mr Pitt resigned the seals.

In another letter, his Excellency informs Mr Pitt of the safe arrival of the flota, in the bay of Cadiz, on board of which he says there is little more than 330,000*l.* upon the Catholic King's account, and this paltry sum, the produce of the royal revenue for two years, owing to want of management in the viceroys and governors, and to the knavery of the assessors, and collectors, who are the principal people concerned in defrauding the King of his dues.

Another letter from his Excellency, dated September 28. exhibits a complaint made by the Spanish Court against the English logwood cutters,

cutters, who had begun to fortify themselves at Rio Tinto, or the river Wallis, and about the Laguna Azul; and an intimation from M. Wall, that if those settlers were ordered to withdraw, no kind of molestation whatever should be given to any of the English logwood cutters, either on the coast of Honduras, or the bay of Campeachy, till a convention should be concluded, by which this long contested business should be finally adjusted. M. Wall, the Earl adds, was the more pressing on this occasion, in order to put a stop to the repeated intimations of the French emissaries, who were continually representing to the court of Spain the indignity of entering into any negotiations with a power, who avowedly withheld from his Catholic Majesty several illegal settlements in his territories. This the Earl seems to wish was complied with, as he has no reason to suspect the sincerity of M. Wall, and as, at the same time that it would silence the clamours of the French party, it would facilitate the Court of Spain's coming to a speedy adjustment with England.

In the next letter, dated Segovia, Oct. 5. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of a dispatch notifying his Majesty's marriage, &c. In this letter, the Earl writes, that M. Wall had expressed his concern that the hopes of peace were now more remote than ever, as Mr Stanley and M. Bussy were soon to return to their respective Courts. He adds, that the prevailing opinion in Spain was, that France had made as great concessions as could be expected: that if Great Britain was so strenuous in favour of the King of Prussia, it was equally laudable in France not to desert the Empress Queen; and that to insist on supporting the former with our whole force, while the latter was only to be assisted with twenty-four thousand men by France, was almost equivalent to the abandoning the house of Austria.

The next letter in this collection is that in which the Earl of Egremont, the new secretary, opens his correspondence with the Earl of Bristol. In this most secret letter, which is dated October 28. his Lordship expresses his Majesty's particular satisfaction at that part of his Excellency's letter of the 14th past, wherein mention is made, *that the Catholic King had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with his Majesty than at present*; and highly approves the assurances which his Excellency had given M. Wall, that no additional works had been begun at Gibraltar, as upon inquiry his Lordship finds, that no orders had been issued with regard to the fortifications of that place. His Lordship at the same time assures his Excellency, that the friendly intimation of M. Wall, to evacuate the most recent settlements on the coasts of Honduras, was considered by his Majesty as a happy preface of a speedy and amicable conclusion of all disputes subsisting between the two crowns; with this additional declaration on the part of his Majesty, that he continues to have nothing more at heart than to cultivate the most cordial friendship with the Catholic King; trusting, however to find this disposition reciprocal on the part of Spain. "These being the King's sentiments," says his Lordship, "his Majesty cannot imagine that the court of Spain should think it unreasonable to desire a communication of  
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“ the treaty acknowledged to have been lately concluded between the “ Courts of Madrid and Versailles,” &c. ; adding as a reason, that the honour of his Majesty’s crown, and the interest of his people, equally call for an explanation on this head, before he can, consistent with his dignity, proceed in any negotiation with Spain ; because no fair or candid discussion of the rights or differences of the two courts can take place, while Spain, informed as she is of the full extent of all his Majesty’s alliances and connections, maintains a suspicious and unfriendly reserve with regard to a treaty recently concluded with his Majesty’s declared and inveterate enemy, by whom it is openly and industriously asserted throughout Europe, that the purport thereof is hostile to Great Britain. Lord Egremont, in this letter, does not forget to acquaint the Earl, that, in his first conference with the Count de Fuentes, he had explained this matter fully ; but that this minister had avoided entering into it, and seemed to wish that it might be passed through another channel. He therefore enforces it as the King’s pleasure, that his Excellency should use the most pressing instance to M. Wall, to obtain such communication as is already mentioned ; but at the same time recommends it to be done in the most polite and friendly terms ; “ giving, at the same time, the Spanish “ minister the strongest assurances, that this obstacle once removed, “ his Majesty is most sincerely and cordially disposed to enter into an “ amicable discussion of other matters in dispute ; little doubting “ but that a confirmed reciprocal confidence would naturally point “ out expedients to save the honour of both kings, adjust things to “ mutual satisfaction, and establish a harmony as permanent as advantageous to both courts.”

To the secret and precise instructions contained in this excellent letter, his Lordship adds this most interesting and spirited declaration : That, in order to prevent any perverse impressions, which Mr Pitt’s retiring from public business at this juncture might occasion, it is proper that I should assure your Excellency, that the measures of government will suffer no relaxation on that account ; on the contrary, I may venture to promise, that the idea suggested by some malevolent persons at home, and perhaps industriously propagated abroad, of the whole spirit of the war subsiding with him, instead of discouraging, will only tend to animate the present ministry to a more vigorous exertion of their powers, to avoid every possible imputation of indecision or indolence which ignorant prejudice might suggest : and the example of the spirit of the late measures will be a spur to his Majesty’s servants to persevere, and to stretch every nerve of this country, towards forcing the enemy to come into a safe, honourable, and above all, a lasting peace. I further have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the most perfect harmony, mutual confidence and unanimity, now reign in his Majesty’s councils, with a thorough determination to push the war with such vigour, as will, it is hoped, under the hand of providence, procure still farther successes to the just cause for which this country drew the sword. The King at the same time continues to be disposed, with equal moderation, to put an

end to the dreadful calamities of war, the moment the enemy will listen to such terms of peace as shall be consistent with his Majesty's honour, in some degree adequate to the successes of his arms, and calculated, by promising permanency, to preserve mankind from the various distresses and miseries which have been so fatally experienced during the course of this cruel and bloody war.

To this dispatch were added, two letters from his Lordship to his Excellency, both of the same date with the dispatch; the first, *secret* and *confidential*, informing the Earl, for his private direction, that in case he should find insuperable objections to the desired communication, but in lieu thereof the most solemn assurances, upon the Royal word signified in writing, of the innocence of the treaty in question with respect to the King's interests, his Excellency was not totally to reject the alternative, but to take it *ad referendum*, to be transmitted to the British court. The second letter, *separate* and *secret*, enjoined his Excellency to penetrate, as far as he could, his Catholic Majesty's real views, the prevailing temper and sentiments of his principal ministers, the order and regulation of the sea and land forces, the state of public credit and the finances, and the disposition of the court to depart in any manner from the neutrality, by openly or secretly assisting the King's enemies; but, in doing this, to avoid the least mark of offensive diffidence.

In a letter from his Excellency to Mr Pitt, dated October 12. he just mentions his having received a letter from General Parflov at Gibraltar, concerning the works carrying on there, which consisted only in some necessary repairs and conveniencies for the garrison, which he had reported to M. Wall, requesting him to acquaint his Catholic Majesty with that very authentic contradiction of what had been maliciously conveyed to his court.

The next paper in this collection, is a letter from his Excellency to the Earl of Egremont, dated November 2. in which he informs his Lordship of the haughty language now held by the court of Spain, so different from all the former professions and declarations of the Spanish secretary of state, that his Excellency could not help expressing his uneasiness, by desiring to know whether there were any grounds for the rumour so generally propagated, of an approaching rupture between Great Britain and Spain, grounded upon a treaty said to be lately concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and if it were possible, after all that had passed, that such a treaty could be concluded, then he desired to be told of what nature it was, whether offensive, or singly defensive; what were its views, and what its conditions? But, instead of answering directly to these questions, says his Excellency, General Wall began, by declaiming against the conduct of England, as unwarrantable, as his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an answer from the British ministry to any paper sent hither, either by his own ambassador, or his Britannic Majesty's; alledging, that we were intoxicated with our successes, and aimed at ruining the French power, in order more easily to crush that of Spain; and, having worked up his anger to a degree

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his Excellency had never seen before, he added, that since his Catholic Majesty's dominions were to be overwhelmed, he would himself be the first man to advise his master, at least to have them seized with arms in his subjects' hand, and not to continue the passive victim he had hitherto been supposed to be in the eyes of the world. When the General's warmth was a little abated, his Excellency mildly renewed his former questions; but, instead of giving any satisfactory answer, he fell again into an uncommon warmth, insisting that we had set the Spanish power at defiance; that we had attacked and plundered their vessels, insulted their coasts, violated our neutrality, encroached upon the territorial jurisdiction of the King's dominions in America, by illegally seizing logwood, erecting fresh settlements in the bay of Honduras, and had withheld from his subjects the right which they had long enjoyed of fishing upon the banks of Newfoundland for bacallao. He added, that he had indeed given his Royal master hopes that justice would be granted to atone for these repeated grievances, and therefore wanted to know where, when, and how it was to be expected? His Excellency, notwithstanding this second digression, did not depart from his former question, and at length received for answer, that he [M. Wall] had no orders to acquaint him with any measures but what he had formerly communicated.

Finding no ground to be gained by further inquiries at this time, his Excellency took his leave, and, after paying his court as usual to his Catholic Majesty, he returned in about an hour, and, under pretence of shewing attention to General Wall, which he always paid before he sent off a messenger to England, to know if he had any commands thither, he took occasion to renew the former topic of conversation, which was only productive of a repetition of former grievances, with this additional intimation, that the court of France was determined to publish to the world the mortifying terms she had consented to for the sake of peace, and to expose the arbitrary and unreasonable demands of Great Britain, whose unbounded ambition had frustrated his Most Christian Majesty's good intentions, in yielding so much from motives of humanity.

His Excellency thought he had listened sufficiently to all these accusations; and therefore, having recollected himself by a short absence, he begun by answering the charge to all that complicated heap of grievances which the Spanish minister seemed purposely to have thrown out to divert his Excellency from persevering in the pursuit of getting his curiosity gratified; and, after having exposed the weakness of all those specious arguments which the General had made use of, he concluded his discourse with repeating his instances for information concerning the treaty; but the most he could obtain was, "That his Catholic Majesty had judged it expedient to renew his family compact with the most Christian King."

His Excellency concludes this dispatch with assigning what he thinks the cause of this very different language from the Spanish court, *the safe arrival of all the wealth that was expected from Spanish America;*

*America*; the progress of the French army in the King's electoral dominions; and the success that had attended the Austrian operations in Silesia; adding, that he had long observed the jealousy of Spain at the British conquests, and was convinced that the consciousness of their naval inferiority was the only motive that inclined them to maintain harmony and friendship with Great Britain.

To this dispatch, which was received November the 14th, the Earl of Egremont returned an answer on the 19th, in which he expresses his Majesty's astonishment at the abrupt and unprovoked transition of the Spanish secretary of state from the most cordial and conciliatory tone of friendly profession, and amicable adjustment, to the most peremptory and haughty style of menace and hostility; and the rather, as the Count de Fuentes had, the very day before his Excellency's dispatches arrived, repeated the strongest assurances of the friendly dispositions of the King his master, and of his steady purpose to maintain the strictest amity with the court of Great Britain. It were, continues his Lordship, both tedious and useless to enter minutely into the answers so obvious to be given to the offensive digressions by which M. Wall determinately evaded giving any satisfaction to your Excellency's most reasonable demand with regard to the treaty lately concluded with France. A few observations will therefore suffice on the order of your dispatch.

As to the assertion, That his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an answer from the British ministry to any memorial, or paper, &c. a proposition so notoriously groundless, considering the ample materials in your Excellency's hands, scarce deserves a serious answer; and as to the language held relative to the negotiation with France, and our unbounded ambition and thirst of conquest, as it consists of mere abusive assertions, without the least shew of argument, it deserves nothing but plain contradiction.

The intemperate and rash advice which the Spanish minister talked of proposing to the King his master, gives his Majesty the greater concern, as M. Wall cannot but know with what particular delicacy our plans of military operations have been concerted, in order to avoid all hostilities towards objects that might give the least jealousy or umbrage to the Court of Spain. His unjust suggestions must therefore be looked upon as a mere pretext, that in case the court of Spain should have meditated hostilities against England, the court of London might appear as the source of all the misfortunes that may ensue from the rupture.

The *vague* declamation, by which the Spanish secretary eluded a second time an answer to the question you so properly persevered in urging, has so unpromising an aspect as to give the King very little reason to hope for good effects from further patience and forbearance: It is therefore his Majesty's express command, that your Excellency demand of the Spanish secretary of state an immediate, clear, and categorical answer to that question; but, at the same time that you cannot be too firm and explicit, you will be particularly cautious not to use the least harshness in your manner, or mix any thing in your



conversation which can have the least tendency to indispose or irritate him ; that whatever the consequences may be, his Majesty may have the consolation of appealing to all the world for the rectitude and purity of his intentions, and for the moderation observed in endeavouring to prevent a rupture, by every step which his honour and dignity could permit.

To this public letter was added one *most secret*, of the same date, in which his Lordship signifies the King's pleasure to his Excellency, in case he could not succeed agreeable to his instructions, to come from Madrid forthwith, without taking leave, and to repair to Lisbon, where he would find a ship of war ready to receive him ; a refusal of the satisfaction on the question demanded, or of disavowing any intentions of taking part with the enemy, being to be looked upon as an aggression on the part of Spain, and as an absolute declaration of war.

Another letter that accompanied these, *separate and distinct*, directed his Excellency, *if little or no hopes of succeeding remained*, to take the most secret and expeditious manner of giving immediate notice to Major-General Parflow at Gibraltar, and to all his Majesty's consuls in Spain and Portugal, of the critical situation of our affairs with Spain, and likewise to make the same communication to Sir Charles Saunders ; and if *all hopes were at an end*, and his Excellency's departure from Madrid was inevitable, then to send off a letter to Admiral Saunders, and another to Commodore Keppel, acquainting them with this final resolution ; and lest his Excellency should have reason to apprehend that the messengers with these letters should be intercepted in the dominions of Spain, he is himself directed to set out immediately for the frontiers of Portugal, and from thence to dispatch duplicates of his letters, &c. leaving a person at Madrid to take care of his private affairs.

The next letter in this collection is dated Escorial, November 9. in which the Earl of Bristol gives an account of the military preparations on the part of Spain, particularly that two men of war were ordered from Cadiz, the one to convoy the assogues, and the other to protect some Dutch transports with ammunition and stores for Carthagea and America. Eleven ships of the line, he adds, lie at Ferrol, rigged, manned, and ready to put to sea, with two frigates, one of which is bound to the South Seas, with ball, powder, and implements of war ; that two ships of war, with two large barks under convoy, having three thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder, one thousand five hundred bomb shells, five hundred chests of arms, and a considerable quantity of other warlike stores, were sailed from Barcelona to the West Indies ; and that five battalions of different regiments, making in all about three thousand six hundred men, were waiting at Cadiz for final orders to embark for America.

By another letter, dated Madrid, November 16. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of the secretary's dispatches of the 28th of October ; and adds, that the military preparations of Spain are far from slackening ; that one thousand five hundred men had entered the town

town of Ferrol, with a design soon to embark for the West Indies; that a regiment of foot was gone to Majorca, and another had orders to hold itself in readiness to be sent to the same island; and that in the West Indies they had nineteen ships of war, and not fewer than sixteen frigates to attend them.

His Excellency's letter, dated Escorial, December 14. is more important, he having entered minutely into every argument suggested by the British secretary: "And though," says his Excellency, "I dare not flatter myself with having gained any ground upon the Spanish minister, yet I never before observed M. Wall listen with greater attention to my discourse. When he answered me, it was without warmth; when he applied to me, it was friendly, and after long reasonings on both sides, we parted with reciprocal protestations to each other of our earnest desire to continue in peace." On this favourable opportunity, his Excellency urged the inseparable connection of interest that unites the two crowns, and which could not fail of soon producing a good effect, notwithstanding the mean artifices of France to sow dissensions with a view to drain the royal coffers, without any real regard to the retentions of Spain.

The next paper in this collection is, the translation of a paper delivered by the Count de Fuentes to the Earl of Egremont, being an answer to a memorial delivered by the Earl of Bristol to the court of Spain. This is followed by a letter from Lord Egremont to his Excellency, dated December 22. disclaiming any knowledge of a seizure, which it was reported in the city that Admiral Holmes had made of some Spanish barks, laden with sugar, at Monte Christi, expressing his Majesty's concern upon hearing it, and adding assurances, that if the fact proved true, not a moment should be lost in taking such steps as should satisfy his Catholic Majesty, with regard to the unjustifiable and unauthorized conduct of any of his Majesty's servants upon this occasion, in order to prevent any malicious use which might be made of this unlucky event.

The next letter that follows, is dated Madrid December 11. 1761. which gives the first account of the Earl's final resolution of leaving the court of Spain, and setting forth the difficulties attending the execution of his Majesty's orders in sending the letters to the proper officers by land and sea, for the better security of his Majesty's subjects. He adds, that he was denied post-horses; that he was surrounded with spies; that the roads were almost impassable between Spain and Portugal; that he was himself so ill, as to be unable to travel; but that he had tried a method which he does not chuse to mention, to convey the necessary intelligence to Admiral Saunders, General Parflow, and the consuls; and that M. Porter, seeing how ill his Excellency was, had promised to set out for Lisbon, by whom the letters he had then ready should be forwarded.

Having thus given at large the instructions which the Earl of Bristol received from time to time from the court of Great Britain, relative to his conduct with the Spanish ministry; it remains only to show



shew in what manner his Excellency executed his commission; and the treatment he met with on this memorable occasion.

What passed at the first conference with the Spanish minister, after his Excellency had received final orders to insist on a categorical answer, or to retire from the Spanish Court, is contained in a letter to Lord Egremont, dated Madrid, Dec. 7. 1761, the substance of which is as follows: The messenger, Porter, having arrived at Madrid on the 5th, at night, his Excellency the Earl of Bristol acquainted M. Wall, the next morning, that he had received dispatches from England of the last importance; and M. Wall being confined to his room by an accident that had happened to his foot, appointed one o'clock for a conference in his own apartment. At this conference the Earl began by acquainting the Spanish minister with the astonishment and concern which the unprovoked transition in his language, so diametrically opposite to the pleasing assurances he had formerly received, had occasioned at the British Court, and the rather as the Count de Fuentes had but just given the English ministry the strongest assurances of the King his master's steady resolution to maintain the strictest amity with Great Britain; that, notwithstanding these assurances, his Britannic Majesty, equally attentive to his own dignity, and the interest of his subjects, was determined religiously to adhere to all his solemn declarations; that Spain had done injustice to the purity of the King's intentions, since his Majesty had been particularly delicate in causing such military plans to be concerted, as were not, in the least, likely to give umbrage to Spain; and that in all the Royal Councils, every thing had likewise been avoided that would tend to an interruption of a friendly intelligence between the two Courts. His Excellency proceeded to renew his former inquiries about the treaty lately concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles; and, finally, to ask a categorical answer relative to the intentions of Spain with regard to Great Britain, but with that moderation as could not but express the King's desire to obtain such an answer as might contribute to the continuation of that amicable intercourse which it was equally the interest of both Courts to maintain; adding, however, that this desire did not proceed from any timidity, or apprehension on the King's side, but from the rectitude and humanity of his Royal mind.

It was impossible to listen with more obliging attention than M. Wall did to all his Excellency said; when his Excellency appealed to him on any point, he answered friendly; when he reasoned, he reasoned candidly and minutely; and acknowledged the caution that had been observed in attacking those possessions belonging to our enemies that had any connection with the Spanish territory; but concluded, that the copy he delivered to his Excellency of his § dispatch to the Count of Fuentes, (at the British Court), was the only answer he could give about the treaty in question.

His Lordship observes, that at this visit he had only dwelt in general terms on the intentions of Spain towards England; and his motives

tives for acting in this manner were, that he perceived M. Wall's *soul to be of a conciliating nature*, that he *flattered himself* from thence, that he might obtain the categorical answer he was ordered to demand; that he had observed for some time before, the style of the Spanish ministry to be gradually softening; and that all that sudden wrath and passion which he had discovered, had arisen on the notice of a change which had happened in the English administration, having been occasioned by the measures proposed to be taken against the Spanish Court.

His Excellency, proceeds, in his letter of the 9th, to give an account of his second conference with the Spanish minister, on the same subject. At this conference, which was on the 8th of December, the Spanish minister said, he had received his Catholic Majesty's commands, to inform him, that, with regard to the treaty, and the intentions of Spain, M. Wall's dispatch to the Count of Fuentes was the only answer the Catholic King judged it expedient to give. But, at last, having declared frankly that the British Court expected to have a categorical answer to the following questions: Whether the Catholic King intended to join the French, our enemies, or purposed acting hostilely? or would, in any manner, depart from his neutrality? adding, that Spain's refusal of this satisfaction, would be deemed an aggression, and a declaration of war; the surprise of M. Wall is not to be expressed. He only brought out these words, "What is to follow? you have then orders to withdraw from hence?" Being answered in the affirmative, he said, the categorical answer required was such an attack upon the Catholic King's dignity, that it was impossible for him to give advice to his Sovereign upon so delicate a subject; but being pressed, for the sake of humanity, as the ruin of thousands of thousands, and the distress of nations were now depending, not to let any rash or precipitate measure be taken, M. Wall desired, for greater precision, that what the British minister was ordered to demand, might be put into writing; his Excellency therefore wrote down the following short sentences: Whether the Court of Madrid intends to join the French, our enemies, to act hostilely against Great Britain, or to depart, in any manner, from its neutrality? A categorical answer is expected to these questions; otherwise a refusal to comply will be looked upon as an aggression on the part of Spain, and a declaration of war." It was not till the 10th of December that his Excellency received the Spanish minister's letter, in which it was said, "That the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which dictated this "inconsiderate step, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, still "reigns so much in the British government, is what made, in the "same instant, the declaration of war, and attacked the King's dignity. Your Excellency may think of retiring when, and in the "manner most convenient to you; which is the only answer that, "without detaining you, his Majesty has ordered me to give you." With this letter a friendly note of a private nature was inclosed, in which M. Wall hopes for the honour of seeing his Excellency, and of confirming to him, by word of mouth, the esteem and respect with which



which he was his Lordship's obedient servant : but, notwithstanding, when his Lordship, at his departure, applied for post-horses to facilitate his journey out of Spain, an order for that purpose was refused ; spies were every where planted about his house ; and, in short, he found himself so closely guarded, that though he was ill of a fever, he thought it best to risk all, even at the hazard of his life, in order to quit the dominions of that unfriendly monarch. Such was the treatment of the British minister at the Court of Madrid, when it was no longer in the power of that court to treat under the mask of deceit and treachery. The breach with England had, no doubt, been long determined ; but the time was not yet come when the declaration was to be made. Under the character of friends, they, upon every occasion of dispute, decided in favour of our enemies ; but not yet being in a condition to repel force by force, they chose this notable way of manifesting their intentions, till the preparations they were making should enable them to act without reserve.

The manifesto so often alluded to, which was dispatched by the Spanish ministry to the Count de Fuentes, and by him delivered to the Court of London, with the paper delivered by the Earl of Bristol to M. Wall, November 18. which occasioned it, both follow at large, that the reader may judge on what side that spirit of haughtiness is most manifest, with which the Spanish ministry have charged the British councils.

*Translation of a Paper delivered by the Earl of Bristol, November 18. 1761.*

The King has learned, with particular satisfaction, the justice of his Catholic Majesty, in giving orders for the restitution of the ship the Speedwell ; and his Majesty is equally sensible of the moderation with which the privateer King George had been treated. The Count de Fuentes having given a memorial, complaining of the behaviour of the said privateer, the most exact inquiries are to be immediately begun ; and as soon as the facts are proved, a suitable satisfaction, agreeable to our laws, will be given to the Court of Spain.

Having communicated to the secretary of state, in a dispatch of the month of September last, (agreeable to the assurance I had then received), his Catholic Majesty's intentions to cultivate a good correspondence with the King, I have been expressly ordered to testify the King's pleasure which such a declaration of the sentiments of this Court has occasioned : and I must not omit to assure, that no order has been sent for augmenting the fortifications of Gibraltar ; consequently they have only been working there on the usual repairs.

His Majesty having nothing more at heart than to maintain and strengthen the most cordial and the most sincere friendship with the Catholic King, does not doubt of meeting with the same dispositions as his on the part of Spain ; for there is nothing more evident than  
the

the mutual advantage which must at all times result to the two kingdoms by such a reciprocity.

After this declaration, it is not surprising that the Court of London desires and demands of the Spanish ministers a communication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties; or that they would impart the articles which may be thought relative now, or in future, directly or less immediately, to the interests of Great Britain. These instances do not proceed from any disadvantageous suspicion of the assurances of friendship, so often repeated by Spain to the Court of London: they only tend to obtain some explanation with regard to the language which the King's enemies have affected to hold, namely, that Spain was on the point of taking part in the present war, by joining France against England. Such are the reports which have made so rapid a progress in all Europe; and the King's honour is concerned in putting a stop to them, as far as the interests of his people require their being contradicted; without which, how can his Majesty persuade himself to enter into a negotiation with Spain, for accommodating the differences which have unhappily subsisted, for so long a time, between the two Courts? The Catholic King is informed of all the alliances and engagements of Great Britain; and it would be an unfriendly reserve, at this juncture, not to comply with giving his Majesty this satisfaction on the contents of a treaty, so recently signed with a power actually at war with the King; and especially when France does not cease to give out, that the conditions of this new engagement tend towards hostilities which Spain will very soon manifest against the British nation.

This obstacle once removed, his Majesty is determined, without loss of time, to enter into an amicable discussion of the matters which make the subject of the dispute of the two crowns; not at all doubting but that they may be easily adjusted; and being convinced, that a reciprocal and extensive confidence will not fail to suggest expedients for saving the dignity and honour of the two Kings, and for adjusting, to the reciprocal satisfaction of their Majesties, every thing that has, till now, retarded that solid and permanent harmony, which has always been the object, the wishes, the solicitude, and the desires, of those who with the essential advantages and the true glory of the two monarchs.

In order to prevent every perverse impression which the change that has just happened in the English ministry might occasion, it is necessary to declare, that the most perfect unanimity now reigns in the King's councils; and that it is resolved there to continue the war with all possible vigour: His Majesty, however, only wishing for the moment to put an end to the terrible misfortunes which are the inevitable consequences of it, as soon as he shall find his enemies disposed to make peace, on conditions which may correspond to the successes with which Providence has been pleased to bless the King's arms, and which shall at the same time give appearances of a solid and durable peace, after all the miseries which have been suffered during the course of these last years.

*Translation*



*Translation of a Paper received by Lord Egremont from the Count de Fuentes, December 3. 1761. in answer to the foregoing.*

Most Excellent Sir,

My Lord Bristol delivered to me, some few days ago, the memorial whereof I send you a copy. In the first paragraph is seen the satisfaction of this court at the King's justice, in causing the English ship the Speedwell to be restored, and at the moderation with which the offence of the King George privateer had been chastised; to which there is nothing to reply, only that his Majesty is glad that the ministry acknowledge the uprightness and moderation of his proceedings.

In the second paragraph, my Lord Bristol sets forth, that having wrote in September to his court, the intention he had been assured of by us, in which the King was, of cultivating a good correspondence with the King of Great Britain, he had been ordered to declare the real pleasure such a declaration from us had given. *I do not remember having made it then in a more particular manner than at many other times; nor do I comprehend the motive for their making such a point of it:* however, it is certain, that in the various occasions that have presented themselves, in the lifetime of King Ferdinand (who is in heaven) as well as of the King our Lord (whom God save) the Spanish ministers have repeated the wishes of their court to cultivate the best correspondence with that of London. My Lord add., in the same paragraph, that he can ascertain, that no order has been transmitted for encreasing the fortifications of Gibraltar; which does not surprise the King, as he has given no room for the least mistrust; nor would the contrary surprise him, the English being as much the masters to encrease them, as his Majesty is in any one place of his own.

My Lord Bristol continues, in another paragraph, to express, that there is nothing the King, his master, has so much at heart, as to form a closer and more sincere friendship with the King, our Lord; and that he does not doubt finding the same dispositions on the part of Spain; the mutual advantages that will accrue to both nations therefrom being evident: And all this is in order to come by degrees to what, after such a declaration, was not to surprise us, that his court should desire and ask of the Spanish ministers the communication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties, or the articles that relate to England. Your Excellency knows how easy it would be for the King to give a direct answer; but his own decorum prevents him, from the consideration, that this demand is made as a compulsive condition for commencing a negotiation with Spain, about differences which are confessed to have subsisted so long. Whoever heard speak of commen-

cing a negotiation, would think, that hitherto nothing had been negotiated about our differences; and, besides, would believe that their considering them as worthy of negotiation was doing us a favour. It is a very singular method in that ministry, of misunderstanding so many offices, memorials, and conferences, which have passed for these six years thereupon, and particularly since the King sent your Excellency to that court, proving the incontestible grounds of our complaints and just cares; and repeating, that, without satisfying them, it is impossible to fix the good correspondence of the two monarchies, nor the friendship of the two monarchs, so deserving of each other's love. If all that has been declared by word of mouth, or in writing, the answers and replies that have intervened, the points that have been concluded upon, is not a negotiation, I do not know what is called such.

My Lord Bristol offers, that when the King, our Lord, should declare himself upon the existence or non-existence of the supposed treaty, or upon the articles relating to the English, the King, his master, has determined to enter, without loss of time, into a friendly discussion of the points which occasion our differences; not doubting but that they may be accommodated, and expedients found out, for saving the dignity and honour of the two sovereigns. In this court they must consider only as a mere trifle what they seek after; since, in recompence, they only promise what we are already tired of practising. What greater discussion upon the points of our disputes can be made, than that which has been so long a negotiation? What expedients can be fallen upon now to save the honour of the two Kings, which in arguments and disputes of six years have not occurred?—And if in London they are to be found, *Spain is the creditor for her patience in the pursuit of her complaints and for having seen the various successes of the war the English were carrying on, whilst she only proposed, without offering to impose, conditions upon that account.* The most noble expedient, and which does the greatest honour to kings, as well as to those who are not so, is, not to withhold the property of another unlawfully, but to restore, and even punish, the usurpers, without minding, (if it falls out so) from whom the injured person asks it.

My Lord Bristol concludes with a paragraph entirely foreign to our business, declaring, that a perfect unanimity subsists in the councils of Great Britain; and that the King was resolved to continue the war with all possible vigour, till he had reduced his enemies to a peace adequate to the successes of the English arms, and which might have the appearance of being a firm and lasting one. It is not directly our intention to answer thereto; but the two points which the English desire by the peace are contradicted evidently, by what all the world has just seen. All impartial persons can decide, whether the terms offered by the French, and refused by the English, do not bespeak the advantages of the English arms; and their inadmission will be attributed by them to other views, *which ought not to be indifferent to the other maritime powers, and proprietors of dominions beyond*



yond sea. And it must occasion surprize to them, that if the court of London desires a peace that wears the appearance of being firm and lasting, it should pique itself upon that of Paris's insinuating, how necessary it would be to adjust, at the same time, our differences, to cut off all risk of its renewing the war in favour of us.

My Lord Bristol then, by means of another memorial, asked if France had taken that step with the King's consent, in the same manner he now asks us, whether there is such a treaty or not with France? We answer frankly, Yes; proving the regularity of it: And with this motive we reply to the repeated expressions of the court, about desiring a good correspondence with ours, esteeming them at all times, however, thinking it was necessary, effects should have accompanied them; and as if such a memorial had never been given by us, forgetting it entirely, they present us another, with a new question, with the same general expressions, and the unexpected novelty of offering to commence a negotiation so long discussed, and so well digested, that it has been reduced, during your Excellency's embassy, to the last *yes*, or last *no*.

Your Excellency, being thoroughly informed of every thing I have set forth, may tell it, or give it in writing, if it is necessary, to that ministry, in order that, upon no account, it may charge us with leaving my Lord Bristol's memorial unanswered, and that it may acknowledge the impropriety there is, *that the King should satisfy their curiosity at every turn, whilst no satisfaction is given to his just demands.*

Note 174. A List of the General and Staff Officers and Land Forces sent to the assistance of the King of Portugal, on Spain declaring War against him in Feb. 1762.

Commander in Chief, General James Lord Tyrawley.

Captain de St Amour,

Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper,

Captain Cope,

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith,

} Aides de Camp to ditto.

Second in command, Lieutenant-General John Earl of Loudoun.

Captain Douglas,

Lieutenant Arnot,

} Aides de Camp to ditto.

Major-General Hon. George (now Marquis) Townshend.

{ Colonel Bigoe Armstrong.

{ ——— Hamilton Lambart.

Brigadier-Generals,

{ ——— Cadw. Lord Blaney.

{ ——— Lord Frederick Cavendish.

{ Lieutenant-Colonel John Burgoyne.

Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O'Hara.

Deputy Ditto,

————— Joshua Viscount Allen.

Adjutant-General,

————— John Cosnan.

Deputy Ditto, Major Henry Laws Luttrell.

## HOSPITAL.

Physicians,	{ Dr Cadogan.
	{ Dr Morris.
Director,	Mr William Young.
Surgeons,	{ Mr Maddox.
	{ Mr Tomkins.
Apothecaries,	{ Mr Smith.
	{ Mr Hamilton.
Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions,	Mr Christopher Bath.
Deputy,	Mr Peele.

## LAND FORCES.

<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>
16th Regiment, Light Dragoons,	Major Hon. H. Sommerville.
<i>Infantry.</i>	
3d Regiment, or the Buffs,	Major J. Biddulph.
67th, ———	Lieut.-Col. Shirley.
75th, ———	———— Wren.
83d, ———	———— Reddish.
85th, ——— two battalions,	{ 1. Viscount Pulteney.
91st, ———	{ 2. Major Sir Hugh Williams.
92d, ———	Lieut.-Col. A. Tennant.
	———— Sir Ralph Gore.

*British Officers who went into the Service of Portugal, with the rank they held there.*

## NAVY.

Captains,	{ Joseph Norwood.
	{ Thomas Lee.
	{ P. H. Pascal.

## ARMY.

Colonels,	{ Hon. George Cary,		
	{ John Crawford,		
	{ Simon Fraser,		
	{ Lord Geo. H. Lenox,		
Lieut.-Cols.	{ Park Pepper,		
	{ Francis Maclean,		
Majors,	{ Edward Smith,	60th foot	
	{ Charles Lee,	103d —	
	{ Richard Vaughan,	79th —	
			Colonels.
			Captains.



Captains,	{	Rob. Gordon,	21st foot	} Lieutenant-Colonels.
		W. Keene,	5th —	
		— Webb,	36th —	
		John Macdonnel,	78th —	
Lieutenant,		Bethune Lindsay,	75th —	

Note 175. A List of the Fleet in the East Indies, commanded by Rear-Admiral Cornish, 1761.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Norfolk,	74	{ Samuel Cornish, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Robert Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	{ Rd. Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Isaac Ourry.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
York,	60	Henry Cowell.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Samuel Pitchford.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	William Brereton.
Chatham,	54	Thomas Lynn.
South-Sea Castle,	40	W. Newlome.
Seahorse,	24	Cha. Cath. Grant.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.

Note 176. A List of his Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Commodore Sir James Douglas, together with the Ships of War, who convoyed a body of Troops from North America, commanded by Lord Rollo.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dublin,	74	600	{ Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Gascoigne.
Culloden,	74	600	Barker,
Temple,	70	520	O'Brien.
Raifonable,	64	500	Shulldham.
Belliqueux,	64	500	Saumarez.
Bienfaisant,	64	500	Balfour.
Stirling Castle*,	64	520	Everitt.
Montague,	60	420	Parry.
Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Falkland*,	50	350	Drake.
Sutherland*,	50	350	Legge.
Rochester,	50	350	Burnet.

## FRIGATES.

Danae,	40	250	Capt. H. Martin.
Penzance*,	40	250	Boyd.
Echo,	32	220	Laforey.
Repulse*,	32	220	Allen.
Stag,	32	220	Angel.
Crescent,	28	200	Collingwood.
Lizard*,	28	200	Doake.
Levant,	28	200	Tucker.
Nightingale,	24	160	Campbell.
Fowey,	24	160	Meade.
Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
Rose,	24	160	Banks.
Arundel,	24	160	Innes.
Virgin,	12	100	J. Brisbane.
Antigua,	12	100	N. P. Pott.
Barbadoes,	12	100	Stair Douglas.

The ships marked \* escorted Lord Rollo and the troops from North America.

## DOMINICA ISLAND,

One of the Caribbee islands, lies half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, in Lat. 15. deg. 20 min. N. and W. Long. 61. deg. 34. min. is about thirty miles in length, and about half that number in breadth; and, being nearly of a rectangular form, and not intersected by deep bays, contains more ground in proportion to its circumference than most of the other islands. It was discovered by Columbus on a Sunday; whence its name. It is divided, like all the Caribbee islands, into Basse-Terre and Caves Terre, the former being the leeward, and the latter the windward part of the island. The country has a mountainous appearance, especially towards the sea; but the declivities are commonly gentle; so that the cultivation is not difficult; and the soil being a deep black mould, of exceeding fertility, it largely and speedily rewards the toil of the planter. The island is very woody; but many of the trees are very valuable. In the interior parts, there are many rich and fine vallies, and several spacious plains. The climate is reputed to be very wholesome, and the island is watered by above thirty rivers, some of which are of considerable



siderable magnitude, the rest very commodious for plantations, and abounding in fish. Toward the windward and rugged part of the island, are the remains of the once numerous natives of these islands, the Caribbs: they are supposed to be about two thousand in number, and have a good many negro slaves, that have escaped from the other islands, and taken shelter amongst them. They have peculiar manners, laws, and customs of their own. As they conversed only with the French, they had a dislike to the English; but have given the planters no disturbance since the island was taken. This island, altho' declared neutral at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, was French to all intents and purposes: they appointed the governor; and the produce of the island was either exported to France, or French colonies. It bears, in great plenty, all the woods which are common in the West Indies; and produces what are called ground-provisions in great abundance, such as bananas, potatoes, and manioc, of which cassada is made, which serves as bread to the negroes, and even to many of the Europeans. The pine-apples of this island are said to excel most others in size and flavour. There are some black cattle, and wild and tame hogs; as likewise all sorts of fowl are extremely plenty here. The island likewise produces coffee, cotton, maize, millet, &c. The French would never permit sugar canes to be planted; but since it has been in the hands of the English, sugar canes have been found to thrive exceeding well.

Properly speaking, here are no harbours, but several commodious bays, and good anchorage. The only town in the island, before it was taken, was Roseau, on the leeward part; and here the governor resided. The town was not very large; but it was fortified with several batteries to defend the road; and here Lord Rollo landed when he attacked and took the island. But the best bay is Prince Rupert's bay, on the leeward part of the island likewise. It received its name from the famous Prince Rupert having anchored here. It is spacious and deep, and capable of containing the royal navy of Great Britain. It is sheltered from the wind by very high mountains: near the shore it has a depth of seven fathom water; and a little farther out, from seven to twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and a hundred. In fact, our fleets destined for the West Indies generally come to an anchor in this bay, for the sake of supplying themselves with wood and water; for which no place can be better situated, or have greater plenty. This was the case in 1741, when the fleet and forces destined against Carthagea, under Sir Chaloner Ogle and Lord Cathcart, put in here. His Lordship was unfortunately seized with a dysentery, which carried him off, to the great loss of the nation. A fine town and fort are building in this bay, and the country clearing very fast. It is now made the seat of government; and, by an act of parliament, about six years ago, was declared a free port, under certain restrictions. Some valuable mines are said to be in the mountains; but of this there is no certain account. On the whole, this island is a very important acquisition to Great Britain, whether we consider it on account of itself, or its situation. The vast quantities which,

when fully settled, it will produce, of sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and other valuable West India commodities, and the manufactures, and other goods, which it will take in return, must be a great improvement to the riches, trade, and navigation of the mother-country. Then, by its situation, lying in the centre of the French islands, in case of a rupture with that crown, it will be of infinite advantage to Britain, by enabling her to stop all intercourse between them, and greatly interrupting their commerce with France. This island, with St Vincent and Tobago, were sold in lots, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, for the benefit of the public. This island was originally a member of the government of Grenada; but it has lately been made a separate government, very judiciously in our opinion, both on account of its own importance, which is daily increasing, and its remote situation from all the other islands in the Grenada district.

Note 177. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, 1761.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cambridge,	80	750	Charles Holmes, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Goostrey.
Centaur,	74	700	
Orford,	66	520	Forrest.
Edgar,	64	500	Arbuthnot.
Pembroke,	60	420	Drake.
Defiance,	60	420	Wheelock.
Hampshire,	50	350	Baird.
Deptford,	50	350	Usher.
Centurion,	50	350	Diggs.
			Galbraith.

## FRIGATES.

Renown,	32	220	Capt. Mackenzie.
Alarm,	32	220	Rushworth.
Boreas,	28	200	Uvedale.
Trent,	28	200	Lindsay.
Cerberus,	28	200	Webber.
Huffar,	28	200	Carket.
Glasgow,	24	160	Bickerton.
Lively,	20	160	Maitland.
Merlin,	16	100	R. Carteret.



Note 178. A List of his Majesty's Ships under the command of Commodore Lord Colvill, on the North America Station, 1761.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Northumberland,	70	520	{ Lord Colvill, Commodore. Capt. Bateman.
<i>b</i> Devonshire,	66	520	
<i>a</i> Stirling Castle,	64	520	Everitt.
<i>b</i> Alcide,	64	500	Hankerson.
Intrepid,	60	500	Hale.
<i>a</i> Rochester,	50	350	Burnet.
<i>a</i> Sutherland,	50	350	Legge.
<i>a</i> Falkland,	50	350	Drake.
<i>b</i> Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.
<i>c</i> Antelope,	50	350	T. Graves.
<i>a</i> Penzance,	40	250	J. Boyd.
<i>b</i> Dover,	40	250	Hon. Ph. T. Percival.
<i>a</i> Repulse,	32	220	Allen.
<i>a</i> Lizard,	32	220	Doake.
<i>b</i> Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
<i>d</i> Dolphin,	24	160	Keeler.
Porcupine,	16	100	Harmood.
Racehorse,	16	100	Macartney.

Those marked *a* convoyed the troops under Lord Rollo to the West Indies.

Those marked *b* convoyed the troops under Major-General Monckton to the West Indies.

Those marked *c* protected the Newfoundland trade.

Those marked *d* protected the trade to South Carolina.

Note 179. A List of the King's Ships in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Neptune,	90	{ Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Cap. Hartwell.
Shrewsbury,	74	
Hercules,	74	H. Palliser.
Thunderer,	74	J. H. Porter.
Somerfet,	74	C. Proby.
Modeste,	64	Edw. Hughes.
Anson,	60	Hon. R. Boyle.
		M. Whitwell.

Dunkirk,

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dunkirk,	60	Capt. R. Digby.
Firm,	60	J. Fergusson.
Jersey,	60	And. Wilkinson.
Guernsey,	50	M. Millbank.
Preston,	50	T. Evans.
Ifis,	50	Ed. Wheeler.

## FRIGATES.

Pallas,	36	Capt. M. Clements.
Shannon,	36	Charles Meadows.
Vestal,	32	Sam. Hood.
Minerva,	32	Alex. Hood.
Sheernefs,	24	J. Clerk.
Hind,	20	P. Cosby.

Note 180. A List of the General and Staff-officers, and Land-Forces on the Expedition against Belleisle in 1761; together with a List of the Fleet employed in said Service, the Reinforcements sent during the Siege; Terms of Capitulation; various Returns; and a Description of the Island.

Major-General Studholme Hodgson, Commander in Chief.

Major General Colonel John Crawford.

Brigadier- Generals.	{	Colonel William Rufane.
		Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Lambart.
		_____ Guy Carleton.
		_____ Hon. W. Howe.
		_____ Robert Douglas.
		_____ Philip Jennings.

Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Thomas.

Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Col. Sir Tho. Spencer Wilson, Bt.

## LAND-FORCES.

<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
16th Reg. of Light Drag. 4 troops,	Lt.-Col Burgoyne,	200
<i>Infantry.</i>		
9th Regiment,	Lt.-Col. R. Phillips,	800
19th _____	_____ R. Douglas,	800
21st _____ Royal N. Bri. Fuz.	_____ Ed. Maxwell,	800
30th _____	_____ Ph. Jennings,	800
67th _____	_____ Tho. Shirley,	800
69th _____	_____ Chr. Teafdale,	800
85th _____ Royal Vol. 1st bat.	_____ Vis. Pulteney,	700

Carried forward, 5700



<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
	Brought forward,	5700
76th Regiment, 2 battalions.	Lt.-Col. J. Pomeroy,	1300
90th ——— Light Infantry.	——— Hugh Morgan,	500
97th ——— —	Major Purcell,	600
98th ——— —	Lt.-Col. Stuart,	600
A detachment of the Royal Artillery,	——— Defaguliers,	300
A corps of Marines,	——— Mackenzie,	1000
		<hr/>
Total,		10,000

*Reinforcement of Troops sent :*

3d Regiment, the Buffs,	Major J. Biddulph,	800
36th, — — —	Lt.-Col. W. Preston,	800
75th, — — —	J. Wren,	800
85th, Royal Volunteers, 2d batt.	Major Sir Hugh Williams,	600
		<hr/>
Total,		3,000

*A List of his Majesty's Ships, employed in the expedition against the island of Belleisle, under the command of the Honourable Augustus Keppel, Commodore.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Valiant,	74	{ Hon. A. Keppel, Commodore.
		{ Capt. A. Duncan.
Sandwich,	90	Rd. Norbury.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton,
Torbay,	74	Wm. Brett.
Swiftsure,	70	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Hampton-Court,	64	Carr Scroop.
Effex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	Hon. S. Barrington;

## FRIGATES.

Lynn,	44	Capt. W. Stirling.
Launceston,	44	E. Affleck.
Southampton,	36	H. Antrobus.
Melampe,	36	Wm. Hotham.
Adventure,	32	M. Moore.
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thompson.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

SLOOPS.

## SLOOPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Efcort,	14	C. Ellys.
Fly,	10	G. Gayton.
Druid,	8	Ja. Luttrell.

## BOMB-KETCHES.

Firedrake,	8	Ja. Orrock.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.
Furnace,	8	J. Chaplen.

## FIRE-SHIPS.

Vesuvius,	16	Ja. Chads.
Ætna,	16	M. H. Pascall.

The following ships were sent to reinforce the Fleet under Commo-  
dore Keppel, during the siege of Belleisle.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Hero,	74	600	Capt. Fortescue.
Buckingham,	70	520	Parker.
Burford,	70	520	Gambier.
Chichester,	70	520	Willet.
Monmouth,	64	520	Storr.

They carried out with them anchors and boats for the fleet; flat-bottomed boats, and a great quantity of military stores were likewise sent out to the army.

*Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleisle, made June 7th 1761.*

## PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

The Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, and commander of the citadel of Belleisle, proposes that the place shall surrender on the 12th of June, in case no succours arrive before that time; and that, in the meanwhile, no works should be carried on, on either side, nor any act of hostility, nor any communication between the English besieging, and the French besieged.

ANS. Refused.

ARTICLE I. The entire garrison shall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, with six pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds each. Each soldier shall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers,



cers, serjeants, soldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go along with their husbands.

ANS. Granted; in favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the Chevalier de St Croix.

ART. 2. Two covered waggons shall be provided, and the effects which they carry shall be deposited in two covered boats, which are not to be visited.

ANS. The covered waggons are refused; but care shall be taken to transport all the baggage to the continent the shortest way.

ART. 3. Vessels shall be furnished for carrying the French troops by the shortest way into the nearest ports of France, by the first fair wind.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. The French troops that are to embark, are to be victualled in the same proportion as the troops of his Britannic Majesty; and the same proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and soldiers which the English troops have.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. When the troops shall be embarked, a vessel is to be furnished for the Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, to M. de la Ville the King's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet as commandant in the absence of the Chevalier de St Croix, and to the field-officers, including those of the artillery and engineers; as also for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the soldiers of the Cour Royale, to be transported to Nantz, with their wives, servants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be visited. They are to be victualled in the same proportion as the English officers of the same rank.

ANS. Care shall be taken that all those who are mentioned in this article shall be transported, without loss of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon granted by the first article.

ART. 6. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the first article, a gate of the citadel shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty; at which there shall be kept a French guard of equal number until the King's troops shall march out to embark. Those guards shall be ordered to permit no English soldier to enter, nor no French soldier to get out.

ANS. A gate shall be delivered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty the moment the capitulation is signed; and an equal number of French troops shall occupy the same gate.

ART. 7. A vessel shall be furnished to the commissaries of war, and to the treasurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their secretaries, clerks, and servants, without being molested or visited. They shall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the nearest port of France.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 8. Mess. de Taille, captain-general of the Garde Coste, camp-major, two lieutenants of cannoneers of the Garde Coste, and  
ninety

ninety bombardiers, cannoneers, serjeants, and fuzileers, Gardes Cottes of Belleisle, paid by the King, shall have it in their choice to remain in the island, as well as the other inhabitants, without being molested, either as to their persons or goods. And if they have a mind to sell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within six months, and to pass over to the continent, they shall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they shall have proper assistance, and the necessary passports.

Ans. They shall remain in the island under the protection of the King of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or shall be transported to the continent, if they please, with the garrison.

ART. 9. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treasury of the French troops, the armourers, bourgeois, cannoneers, the store-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleisle with their families, or go to the continent, with the same privileges as above mentioned.

Ans. Granted. To remain in the island upon the same footing as the other inhabitants, or to be transported with the garrison to the continent, as they think proper.

ART. 10. The Roman Catholic religion shall be exercised in the island, with the same freedom as under a French government. The churches shall be preserved, and the rectors and other priests continued; and in case of death, they shall be replaced by the bishop of Vannes. They shall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

Ans. All the inhabitants, without distinction, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The other part of this article must necessarily depend on the pleasure of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. 11. The officers and soldiers who are in the hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they shall be supplied with subsistence and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give.

Ans. Granted.

ART. 12. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given that the commissaries of artillery, engineers, and provisions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the King's magazines, out of which bread, wine, and meat shall be furnished the French troops to the moment of their departure.

Ans. They shall be furnished with necessary subsistence till their departure, on the same footing as the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. 13. Major-General Crawford, as well as all the English officers and soldiers who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation, and shall be disengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, serjeants, and soldiers, who have been prisoners since the 8th of April, shall be set at liberty.

Ans. The English officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel,



del, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed. The French officers and soldiers who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides, and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted.

Ans. Granted.

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides, for the security of the articles of capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

All archives, registers, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the island, shall be faithfully given up to his Britannic Majesty's commissary: Two days shall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the transports necessary for the embarkation shall be ready to receive the garrison and their effects. A French officer shall be ordered to deliver up the warlike stores and provisions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his Most Christian Majesty, to an English commissary appointed for that purpose. And an officer shall be ordered to shew us all the mines and fountains of the place.

S. HODGSON.

A. KEPPEL.

LE CHEVALIER DE ST CROIX.

*The Adjutant-General's Returns of the Loss the British sustained from the 8th of April to the 7th of June, both inclusive.*

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed,	13	9	2	260	284
Wounded,	21	21	6	450	498
	—	—	—	—	—
	34	30	8	710	782

*Return of the Shot expended during the Siege.*

	Shells expended.	Carcasses.	Cannon shot.	
13 inch,	646	5	32 lib.	506
10 —	1407	17	24 —	785
8½ —	2792	3	12 —	221
5½ —	2877		6 —	40
4 —	4210			
	—	—		—
	11932	25		1552

#### BELLEISLE.

It is the largest of all the European islands belonging to the French King, being between twelve and thirteen leagues in circumference.  
The

The middle of it lies in the latitude of 47 deg. 20 min. North, and 3 deg. 10 min. to the westward of the meridian of London.

The town of Palais takes its name from a castle belonging to the Marquis de Belleisle in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel; and the French King keeps a strong garrison in it.

At the mouth of the harbour there is a jetty or pier of cut stone, about thirty feet in breadth and two hundred in length. There are in the island three harbours; the two first, which are those of Palais and Saugon, lie on the north and north-west parts of the island, from the Point des Poulains to that of Locmaria; the third, called Goulfard, is on the south side. In the two first are the lesser and larger boats employed in the Pilchard fishery, which is the only branch of trade cultivated in the island.

A hundred and fifty boats between two and three tons burthen are here employed every year in fishing pilchards. The fishing begins in the month of June, and commonly ends in that of October. Every boat is provided with masts, sails, helms, and oars, as well as ten or twelve nets, which are commonly twenty-two fathoms in length, and two and a half in breadth, with a sufficient quantity of cork disposed along one of the sides, to raise that part of the net to the surface of the water, and a proportional weight of lead to sink the opposite side. They carry so many nets, because the meshes in different nets are of different sizes, and by that means they can always suit their nets to the several sizes of the pilchards. Every boat or sloop has a master, and at least three sailors. They sail from Belleisle early enough to get to one or two leagues distance from the shore by break of day, where they find ten or twelve fathom water. There they spread their nets, and throw the proper bait in the water, which, falling to the bottom, sets the pilchards in motion, and engages them to rise towards the surface of the sea, on which the fishers are continually throwing this bait to allure them into the net. By this means they catch them in such numbers, that it is no uncommon thing to see a sloop come in with twenty-five or thirty thousand pilchards taken at one fishing. Almost all the sloops of the island belong to the merchants residing there, who furnish them completely rigged, and agree with the fishermen that are employed on board. They generally allow a master thirty livres, and a certain quantity of wine, and ten livres to a common sailor, besides their share in fishing.—They also furnish the bait at a certain price agreed upon with the crews of the sloops, and the fish when they are caught are divided in the following manner:

Suppose a sloop, after fishing a whole week, has caught one hundred thousand pilchards, and sold them to the proprietor of the sloop or any other merchant, at the rate of thirty sols the thousand, the price of the whole will amount to one hundred and fifty livres. Take away from this the price of the bait, which may amount to fifty livres, the neat produce of the fishery will be one hundred livres, which is divided into two equal parts, one to the proprietor of the sloop, the other



ether to the fishermen. In common years, a sailor may gain during the fishing, which generally lasts four or five months, eighty or one hundred livres, besides the customary gratuity of wine. A larger sort of sloops or boats, from three to six tons burthen, belonging to different places, come from Belleisle and the river of Vannes, to purchase the pilchards of the fishermen. The owners of these sloops salt the fish they purchase with white salt, and carry them in that condition to Nantz, Bourdeaux, and other places along the coast, from the Loire to the Garonne, where they find vent for them. But the merchants of Belleisle purchase the greatest part of them, and cure them in the following manner: First of all, they salt them with great salt, and let them lie fifteen days in the pickle; after this, they wash them in sea water, and put them in barrels made of beech, with two bottoms, whereof the uppermost has a great many holes in it, to let the water and oil which is in the fish run off. To this purpose they press them with heavy weights for ten days, at the end of which they reckon the pilchards are entirely cleared of the oil. The water and oil thus cleared, are conveyed by a canal into a vessel designed for their reception, whence the oil is afterwards taken and prepared for use. Thirty or forty barrels of fish produce but one of oil. The pilchards thus cured are sent to Bilboa, St Sebastian, Bayonne, and all the towns and villages along the Garonne; to the maritime places of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge; and to Nantz, whence they are sent to the other towns upon the Loire. As to the oil, a part of it is consumed in the island in careening the sloops and other vessels. The common people also use it in their lamps. The rest of it is sent to Bourdeaux and Nantz. Upon the whole, it is said that this trade brings to Belleisle in common years from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty thousand livres.

Here is likewise another small island, called Dumet, about two miles long and one broad, very barren; no inhabitants but the garrison of a small fort. It was taken by Sir Edward Hawke in 1760. It abounds with fine fresh water.

The islands of Houac and Hedic belong to the government of Belleisle. The first lying about the distance of two leagues from it, extends a league in length, and half a league in breadth. The second is almost three leagues distant from Belleisle, and not half so big as the former. They both belong to the monks of the abbey of St Gildas, on the isthmus of Rhuis. They are each of them fortified with a good tower armed with cannons, surrounded with a large ditch, and garrisoned in time of war by a detachment of twenty-four men, under the command of a Lieutenant from the garrison of Belleisle. The great design of fortifying them was to prevent their being places of refuge to the privateers of Jersey and Guernsey, who used to make descents upon them, to lay in stores of water and provisions. These islands produce wheat only; a fourth part whereof is carried away by the abbé and monks of St Gildas; the other three parts are scarce sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. There are about fifty men on the island of Houac, and thirty on He-

dic, who, notwithstanding a life of severe labour and hardship, retain the strength and vigour of the first ages of mankind, being exceedingly well made, and almost all of a gigantic stature. They are generally employed in fishing conger eels, skate, and pilchards, which they sell fresh. The inhabitants of Houac have seven small sloops, those of Hedic four, on board each of which they put six or seven men. There is no harbour in either of these islands; therefore it is their custom to run their sloops and boats ashore, and hawl them beyond high-water-mark.

Note 181. Commodore Keppel having been joined by several men of war, detached Sir Thomas Stanhope with the following Squadron to Basque Road.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Swiftsure,	70	520	Capt. Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Sandwich,	90	750	R. Norbury.
Trident,	64	520	B. Clive.
Buckingham,	64	520	P. Parker.
Monmouth,	64	520	J. Storr.
Nassau,	64	520	M. Suckling.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	S. Wallis.
Asteon,	28	200	P. H. Ourry.
Fly,	14	100	G. Gayton.
Blast,	} Bombs,	8	E. Willis.
Furnace,		8	Chaplain.

Note 182. A List of the Squadron under the command of Captain Buckle, which cruized off Brest, to prevent the enemy sending any succours to the Chevalier de St Croix at Belleisle.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	750	Capt. Matthew Buckle.
Union,	90	750	T. Evans.
Royal William,	84	750	Hugh Pigot.
Princess Amelia,	80	730	John Montagu.
Hero,	74	600	William Fortescue.
Fame,	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.
Cornwall,	74	600	Robert Man.
Mars,	74	600	Richard Spry.
Bedford,	64	520	Joseph Deane.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Jer. Maplesden.
St Florentine,	60	420	Sir William Trelawney.
Lion,	60	420	Edward Le Cras.
Rippon,	60	420	Edward Jekyll.



## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Unicorn,	28	200	Capt. Cha. Douglas.
Tweed,	28	200	Wm. Paston.
Aquilon,	28	200	Chaloner Ogle.

Note 183. King of Spain's Orders for detaining the English Ships; his Britannic Majesty's Declaration of War against the King of Spain, and the King of Spain's Declaration of War against the King of Great Britain.

*Copy of the King of Spain's Orders to the Governors of the sea-port Towns of that Kingdom, for the detention of the English ships. Translated from the original Spanish.*

*Buen Retiro, Dec. 10. 1761.*

His Majesty is pretty sure that the King of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cause hostilities to be commenced against his Majesty's subjects; on this supposition, and until we are informed what conduct the English will observe in their rupture with Spain, which their injustice has occasioned, it is his Majesty's will, that the ships of that nation that shall be found in any of the ports of his dominions shall be detained, declaring, at the same time, that this is only done to keep them as a deposit, and which is to be effected with the precaution that all concerned shall think proper to take for the preservation of the ships and cargoes, till his Majesty finds that the King of England begins the war, agreeable to the regulations established among civilized nations, when they will be set at liberty. To put in execution this his Majesty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is necessary that your Lordship will make seizure of all the English ships, either men of war or merchantmen, that should be found in the ports of your jurisdiction, taking off their rudders, and securing their papers, to prevent their putting to sea. Care shall be taken that no ill treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes; taking what measures should be requisite to the satisfaction of their respective owners for their preservation.

It is likewise his Majesty's pleasure, that an embargo shall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ships or vessels of any nation whatsoever, beginning with the Spanish ships, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide against the danger that, by such information, the Spanish men of war, or merchantmen, now at sea, would run of being seized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obstruction or hindrance shall be put to the departure from this port of any vessel that

Don Juan de Arraiga, or the ministers of the marine department, shall think proper to send out. The King trusts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

*King of Great Britain's Declaration of War against the King of Spain.*

GEORGE R.

The constant object of our attention, since our accession to the throne, has been, if possible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to settle the public tranquility upon a solid and lasting foundation. To prevent those calamities from being extended still farther; and because the most perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain, is, at all times, the mutual interest of both nations; it has been our earnest desire to maintain the strictest amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the disputes between us and that Crown in the most amicable manner. This object we have steadily pursued, notwithstanding the many partialities shown by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the course of the present war, inconsistent with their neutrality; and most essential proofs have been given of the friendship and regard of the court of Great Britain for the King of Spain and his family. After a conduct so friendly, and so full of good faith, on our part, it was a matter of great surprise to us, to find a memorial delivered on the 23d day of July last, by Mons. Bussy, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal Secretaries of State, expressly relating to the disputes between us and the crown of Spain; and, declaring, if those objects should bring on a war, the French King would be obliged to take part therein. Our surprise was increased, when afterwards this unprecedented and offensive step, made by a power at open war with us, was avowed by the Spanish minister to our ambassador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and consent of the King of Spain. But as this avowal was accompanied with the most becoming apologies on the part of the King of Spain, and with assurances, that such memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreseen that we should have looked upon it in an offensive light, and that the King of Spain was at liberty, and ready to adjust all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention or knowledge of France; and soon after we had the satisfaction to be informed by our ambassador at the court of Madrid, that the Spanish minister, taking notice of the reports industriously spread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with us; and as the Spanish ambassador at our court made repeated declarations to the same effect, we thought ourselves bound, in justice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the same tender concern for the welfare of our subjects which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could possibly be avoided, made it necessary for us to know  
with



with certainty, what were the engagements and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information that engagements had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and it was soon after industriously spread throughout all Europe, by the ministers of France, that the purport of these engagements was hostile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambassador to desire in the most friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of such articles thereof as immediately related to Great Britain, if any such there were: or, at least, an assurance that there were none incompatible with the friendship subsisting between us and the Court of Spain. Our astonishment and concern were great, when we learnt, that so far from giving satisfaction upon so reasonable an application, the Spanish minister had declined answering, with reasonings and insinuations of a very hostile tendency: And as, at the same time, we had intelligence that great armaments were making in Spain, by sea and land, we thought it absolutely necessary to try once more if a rupture could be avoided. We therefore directed our ambassador to ask, in a firm but friendly manner, whether the court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hostilely against Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spanish minister avoided to give a clear answer, to insinuate, in the most decent manner, that the refusing or avoiding to answer a question so reasonable, could only arise from the King of Spain's having already engaged or resolved to take part against us, and must be looked upon as an avowal of such hostile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refusal of the court of Spain to give the least satisfaction with regard to any of those reasonable demands on our part, and the solemn declaration at the same time made by the Spanish minister, that they considered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonstration that their resolution to act offensively was so absolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer dissembled or denied. The King of Spain, therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to consider the war as already commenced against us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid, we trust, that by the blessing of Almighty God on the justice of our cause, and by the assistance of our loving subjects, we shall be able to defeat the ambitious designs which have formed this union between the two branches of the House of Bourbon, having now begun a new war, and portend the most dangerous consequences to all Europe; therefore we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war against the said King of Spain; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the said war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our subjects, and the prosperity of our nation, which we are determined at all times to the utmost of our power to preserve and support, are so greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commission-

ers for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility against the said King of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts, willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said King of Spain or his subjects: And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said King of Spain; declaring that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting, or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said King of Spain, the same being taken shall be condemned as good and lawful prizes: And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the subjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spanish subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 2d day of January 1762, in the second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

The same day his Majesty was pleased to order a commission to be made out to authorise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to issue forth and grant letters of marque or commissions to privateers, &c. And on the 5th of January the Lords of the Admiralty gave notice, that such commissions were to be had at their office, on giving the proper security. And on the 26th of July, his Majesty was pleased to publish his royal proclamation, appointing the distribution of prizes taken, and the bounty for taking and destroying ships of war or privateers of the enemy from the time of the declaration of the war against Spain, which is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, with the proclamation for the like purpose on the breaking out of war with France.

On the 18th of January, war was proclaimed at Madrid against Great Britain. The following is the declaration:

#### THE KING.

Although I have already taken for a declaration of war by England against Spain, the inconsiderate step of Lord Bristol, the Britannic King's ambassador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my minister of state, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, that if he did not receive a categorical answer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggression: and although before this provocation was received, my patience was tired out with suffering and beholding, on many occasions, that the English government



vernment minded no other law but the aggrandisement of their nation by land, and universal despotism by sea, I was nevertheless desirous to see whether this menace would be carried into execution, or whether the court of England, sensible of the inefficacy of such methods towards my dignity and that of my crown, would not employ others that would be more suitable to me, and make me overlook all those insults; but the haughtiness of the English was so far from containing itself within due bounds, that I have just learnt, that on the 2d instant a resolution was taken by his Britannic Majesty in council, to declare war against Spain. Thus seeing myself under the hard necessity of following this example, which I would never have given, because it is so horrible, and so contrary to humanity, I have ordered a decree of the 15th instant, that war should likewise be immediately declared on my part, against the King of England, his kingdoms, estates, and subjects: and that, in consequence thereof, proper orders should be sent to all parts of my dominions, where it should be necessary for their defence, and that of my subjects, as well as for acting offensively against the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requisite measures that this declaration of war may be published at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities usual upon such occasions; and that in consequence all kind of hostilities may be exercised towards the English; that those of them who are not naturalised in Spain may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only those who are employed as artificers may be suffered to remain; that for the future my subjects may have no dealings with those of England, nor with the estates of that crown, for any of their productions or fisheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandise; so that the inhibition of this trade may be understood to be, and may be in fact, absolute and effective, and stamp a vicious quality and a prohibition of sale on the aforesaid effects, productions, fisheries, cod, merchandises, and manufactures, of the dominions of England: That no vessels whatsoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours: and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit, and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or deposited in buildings, baggage, warehouses, shops, or houses of merchants, or other private persons, my subjects or vassals, or subjects or vassals of provinces and states with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade, whom, nevertheless, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty and privilege they enjoy by treaty, of carrying on a legal trade in my kingdoms with their ships, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces, and conquests, or the produce of their manufactories.

I also command, that all merchants, who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish, or produce of the dominions of England, shall, in the space of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the same, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court or elsewhere, to the officers who shall be appointed by the Marquis

de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be forthcoming; and such of the said effects, of which a list shall not be so delivered in the space of fifteen days, shall be immediately confiscated: two months, and no more, being allowed for the consumption of those which shall be declared; after which time the merchant shall be obliged to carry the said effects to the customhouses; and where there is no customhouse, to the houses that serve instead thereof, that they may be publicly sold, by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none should be appointed, by the judges, who shall give the produce of the sale to the proprietors; but none of the said merchandises prohibited in the manner just prescribed shall return to the warehouses or shops.

I have given a separate commission, with all necessary powers, to the Marquis de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may see that this prohibited trade be not suffered, and that he may immediately issue such orders and instructions as he shall think necessary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the first instance, in person, and by his sub-delegates, of the disputes which shall arise on occasion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of justice; except, however, what relates to contraband military stores, arms, and other effects belonging to war, particularised in treaties of peace; the cognizance of disputes on these articles belonging to the council of war and the military tribunals.

And I command, that all that is above be observed, executed, and accomplished, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal schedules, issued on like occasions in times past, which are to extend also to all my subjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and estates, without any exception, and notwithstanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war should come as soon as possible to the knowledge of my subjects, as well that they may guard their persons and effects from the insults of the English, as that they may labour to molest them, by naval armaments, and other methods authorised by the law of arms.

Given at Buen Retiro, January 16. 1762.

I THE KING.

#### Note 184. Supplies granted for the Year 1762.

##### I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 seamen, including 19,061 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea-service, for 1762,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for 1762,	272,226	9	1
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for 1762,	200,000	0	0

Carried forward, £.4,112,226 9 1



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,112,226	9	1
For completing the chapel of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, at Haslar, near Gosport, and such other works as may be afterwards found proper to be performed before the whole work is put out of hand,	1,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth,	6,000	0	0
For the charge of transport-service, between October 1. 1760, and September 30. 1761, including the expence of victualling the land-forces within the said time,	835,025	3	8
Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy,	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to discharge the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act of last session for discharging navy debts, and towards naval services, for 1761, and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session,	1,500,000	0	0
	<u>£.7,454,251</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>

II. *For the Land Forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 67,676 land-forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids, for 1762,	1,629,330	18	1
For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1762,	873,780	18	7
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for 1762,	23,284	0	6
For defraying the charge of an augmentation to his Majesty's forces, consisting of 9370 men, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both inclusive,	163,711	12	6
For the pay of the general, and general staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals, for the land-forces, for 1762,	72,896	14	2
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-service, for 1762,	242,745	17	11
Carried forward,	£.3,105,749	1	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.	3,105,749	1	9
For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1761,	299,161	4	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleshire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, being 365 days,	443,952	10	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1762,	60,706	4	1
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing the part of the said militia, now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25. 1762,	20,000	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to November 24, 1761, and not provided for,	1,353,662	4	1
— From November 24. 1761, to December 24. following, and not provided for,	958,384	0	10
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for 1762,	34,383	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1762,	2,952	13	4
For pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before December 25. 1716. for 1762,	1,838	0	0
Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1762,	13,749	10	5
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by them, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his Majesty to merit,	133,333	6	8
Towards enabling the East India Company to defray the expence of a military force, in their			

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Carried forward, £.6,428,871 16 4



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	6,428,871	19	4
settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Aldercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa,	13,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1762; and to assist the King of Portugal, an ancient and natural ally of his Majesty's crown, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, against his Majesty, or his allies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£.7,461,871	19	4

### III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge of—39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbottle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from December 25. 1761, to December 24, 1762, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces,	465,938	16	2½
— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty,	268,360	8	8
— of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, &c. do. troops in do. pay, for 365			

Carried forward, £.733,999 4 10½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	733,999	4	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
days, from January 1. 1761, to December 31. 1762, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty,	147,071	5	2
— of 1444 cavalry, and 2330 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty,	68,008	9	1
— of five battalions serving with his Majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, to Dec. 24. 1762, both days inclusive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	1,000,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling his Majesty to grant a reasonable succour, in money, to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty,	50,000	0	0
	<u>£.2,024,583</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></u>

IV. *For discharging Sums granted by the preceding Session, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session,	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and windows, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 31st George II. and for paying annuities at the Bank, in respect of five millions borrowed towards the supply for 1758,	52,393	19	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 33d George II.	10,540	0	0
— of the duties on strong beer and ale, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 1st George III.	103,906	0	0
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1761,	112,613	5	5
Carried forward,	£.1,279,453	2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>



	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,279,453	2	2½
To make good the like sum issued pursuant to an address of the Commons by his Majesty, to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of the House of Commons, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the last session of parliament, and also towards defraying the expence of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the said journals, which have been already printed,	-	-	-
	1,500	0	0
	<u>£.1,280,953</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2½</u>

*V. For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge,	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1762,	5,684	1	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1761, to June 24. 1762,	4,057	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received into the hospital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1761, exclusive, to December 31. 1762, inclusive, to be issued without fee or any deduction,	41,752	10	0
Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust proposed in them by parliament,	2,000	0	0
To be applied towards new paving the streets of Westminster, &c.	5,000	0	0
Towards enabling the commissioners appointed by an act 33d Geo. II. for repairing and widening roads in Berwickshire, and for building a bridge over the Tweed near Coldstream, to			

Carried forward, £.73.494 1 10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	73,494	1	10
build the said bridge, and to defray such other expences as may be found necessary in relation thereto, - - -	4,000	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ser- vices, &c. - - -	77,494	1	10
Total for the navy, &c. - - -	7,454,251	12	9
Total for the land force., &c. - - -	7,461,871	16	4
Total for foreign subsidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. - - -	2,024,583	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for discharging sums granted by the pre- ceding session, replacing sums borrowed from the sinking fund, &c. - - -	1,280,953	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total of the supplies granted for the year 1762,	£.18,229,153	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note 185. Description of the Philippine Islands; a List of the General and Staff Officers; the Land and Naval Forces destined against Manila; Terms agreed to by the Spaniards for delivering up of Manila and the Port of Cavite, &c.; also the Terms they agreed to, to preserve the City from being sacked; various Returns, &c.

### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Extend from N. Lat. 6. to near 20. and from E. Long. 114. to 126. Their numbers are computed to be 1200, of which 400 are considerable; and form a principal division of that immense Indian Archipelago, which consists of so many thousand islands, some of them the largest, and many of them by nature the richest, in the world. The Philippines form the northernmost cluster of these islands, and were discovered in 1521 by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese gentleman, who had served his native country in the wars in Africa and the East Indies with great fidelity; and finding himself neglected by the government of Portugal, he left it in disgust, and offered his services to the Emperor Charles V. King of Spain, to whom he shewed that there was a probability of discovering a way to the Spice Islands in the East Indies by the west: whereupon he got the command of five small ships, and sailed from Seville on the 10th of August 1519; and standing over to the coast of South America, continued his voyage to the southward to 52 deg. where he fortunately hit upon a streight (since called the Streights of Magellan) which carried him into the Pacific ocean, or South Sea; and then steering northward, repassed the equator; after which he sailed west over that vast ocean, till he arrived at Guan, one of the Ladrone



or Marian islands, on the 16th of March 1521; and soon after sailed to the westward, and discovered the Philippines, which he did on St Lazarus's day; and, in honour of that saint, he called them the Archipelago of St Lazarus. He took possession of them in the name of the King of Spain; but happening to be killed in a skirmish in one of these islands, his people proceeded and arrived at the Moluccas, or Clove Islands, where they left a colony, and returned to Spain by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, being the first men that ever sailed round the world. There was no attempt to settle or subdue these islands, till the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II. (under whom the Spanish monarchy was greatly augmented, but its real strength so impaired, that almost two centuries have not restored it to its former vigour) when Don Lewis de Velasco, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagaspes, with a fleet thither from Mexico, and a force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then King of Spain; and they have remained under the dominion of that crown, till taken by Sir William Draper. The Philippines are scarce inferior to any other islands of Asia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the best situated for an extensive and advantageous commerce. By their position, they form the centre of intercourse with China, Japan, and the Spice Islands; and whilst they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Asiatic and American commerce, and become a general magazine for the rich manufactures of the one, and for the treasures of the other. Besides, they are well situated for a supply of European goods, both from the side of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in some degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their situation; but the Spanish dominion is too vast and unconnected to be improved to the best advantage. The spirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined; its great branch is now reduced to two ships, which annually pass between these islands and Acapulco in America, and to a single port of Manila in the island of Luconia. But of this trade we will speak more at large when we treat of that island.

The principal of the Philippine islands are, Luconia or Manila, Tandago or Samul, Masbate, Mindora, Luban. Paragoa, Panay, Leyte, Bohel, Sibul, Sogbu, Negros, St John, Xolo, and Mindanao. In most of these, the Spanish power prevails, and all are under the governor of Luconia; but there are some in which that nation has little authority, or even influence, such as Mindanao. Luconia or Manila being the largest and principal, we shall confine ourselves to a description of it, from whence a notion may be formed of the rest. Luconia is upwards of three hundred miles in length, and in some places two hundred, and others not eighty miles in breadth. The sea-coast is a fine fertile country, well improved; and the Spaniards have some considerable settlements on it. The interior parts are mountainous, but have fruitful vallies, many lakes abounding in fish,  
and

and large rivers; and in the mountains are some gold mines, and others of great value. For so large and fertile an island, the number of inhabitants is but small; the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of those not a third are in subjection to the Spaniards. The others serve them as vassals or allies, they being a mixture of Chinese, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portuguese, Pintadoes, or painted people, and Mestees, a mixture of all these. From these various origins, they are of different degrees of savageness, according as they have been more or less subdued by religion, or refined by intercourse with strangers. The Roman-Catholic religion is established by the Spaniards; but on account of the many different extractions of the inhabitants, all different modes of Indian worship are tolerated.

They have many trees and plants in this island, which are of great value; plenty of wild buffaloes, whose hides are a great article of their trade with China; deer, wild hogs, goats, and many quadrupeds, natives of the island; besides horses and black cattle, who have multiplied exceedingly; a great number of birds, and plenty of poultry. As the islands are hot and moist, there are a number of venomous creatures; and, notwithstanding the fineness of the climate, and its producing so luxuriously to the wants, both real and imaginary, of men, yet, from the frequent inundations and earthquakes, its pleasures are greatly allayed. They had such a terrible earthquake here in 1627, that it levelled Mount Carvallo; and, in 1645, a third part of the city of Manila was overthrown, and three thousand people buried in the ruins. Many of the inhabitants build their houses on posts, for fear of the inundations. The Spaniards allow no European nations to trade; but they carry on a trade with the Chinese and Japanese to a considerable amount. The island likewise produces all sorts of tropical fruits; and many American, African, and European trees, plants, and roots, thrive here to admiration: loadstones are likewise found in the island; and the water here is said to be the best in the world. The chief harbour or bay is the great bay of Manila, which lies on the western side of the island, and is perhaps the most remarkable in the world, being a large circular basin, near ten leagues in diameter, great part of it entirely land-locked. On the east side of this bay stands the city of Manila, which is the only respectable place in the whole Philippines. The city is fortified in the modern manner, its walls well mounted with brass cannon, and a wet ditch. The town is laid out in the most regular form, with a grand square in the middle. The churches are very rich, and splendidly adorned. The houses and public buildings are mostly of wood, and have as much magnificence as such materials are capable of. The Spaniards are discouraged from building with more durable materials, by earthquakes, the city having been more than once shaken to the ground by them. The natives only cultivate the soil. Within the city may be about three thousand Spaniards; and about ten thousand Chinese, who are the only artificers, occupy a suburb called the Parian. On the conquest of China by the Tartars, in the last century, great  
numbers



numbers fled their country, filling all the considerable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the Moluccas and Sunda islands, with an ingenious and industrious people, who brought with them, and infused into all those countries, the skill of manufacture and spirit of commerce. The conquest of China had near the same effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantz produced in ours. Besides the Parian, there are several other suburbs of great extent contiguous to the city, inhabited by forty thousand native Indians, or by that mixed breed so common in all the Spanish colonies, resulting from that great variety of races of men, who originally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as slaves, into their extensive dominions.

The Spaniards, not actuated with the spirit of industry or commerce, do not improve the fine situation of these islands for trade to the utmost: on the contrary, the trade here is hurtful to the mother-country; for, instead of taking off her manufactures, they trade with the Chinese for spices, silks, stockings, Indian stuffs, calicoes, chintz, and many other articles; and with the Japanese for cabinets, and all sorts of lacquered ware; for all which they pay in gold or silver. All these commodities, together with what the island produces, and great quantities of wrought plate by the Chinese artisans, are collected at Manila, and transported annually in two ships to Acapulco in Mexico. Each of these ships is esteemed worth L.600,000 Sterling; and in the war which began in 1739, and which was not distinguished by such a series of wonderful successes as the last, the taking of one of these galleons which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was considered as one of the most brilliant advantages which we gained. This trade is not laid open to all the inhabitants of Manila, but is confined by very particular regulations, somewhat analogous to those by which the trade of the register ships from Cadiz to the West Indies is restrained. The ships employed are all King's ships, commissioned and paid by him, and the tonnage is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size. These are divided among the convents at Manila, but principally the Jesuits †, as a donation to support their missions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith. Most of the religious are concerned in this trade, and sell to the merchants at a great price what room in the ship they are not to occupy. This trade is by a royal edict limited to a certain value; but it always exceeds it, each ship being generally worth 3,000,000 of dollars. The returns made from America are in silver, cochineal, sweetmeats, together with some European millinery ware for the women, and some strong Spanish wine. It is obvious, that the greatest part of the treasure remitted does not remain at Manila, but is dispersed over India for goods. Many strong remonstrances against this Indian trade to Mexico had been made to the Court of Spain, wherein they urge, that the silk manufactories of Valentia and other parts of

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Spain,

† We do not know who has the Jesuits share, since they were expelled the Spanish dominions.

Spain, the linens from Cadiz, and their other manufactories, are hurt in their sale in Mexico and Peru, by the Chinese being able to afford them goods of the same sort cheaper than they are able; that were this trade laid open, the whole treasure of the new world would centre in Spain, or with European merchants; but now it enriches only the Jesuits and a few private persons. Wise as these arguments are, the Jesuits and priests, versant in intrigue, and the most selfish set of men on earth, had interest enough at court to stop the effect.

At Cavite in this bay are a fort, a town, and a fine dock-yard, where these large galleons are built and repaired, and where they load and unload, together with all the other large ships that trade to this bay.

*A List of the General and Staff Officers at the Siege of the City of Manila.*

Brigadier-General William Draper, Commander in Chief.

Colonel Hon. George Monson, Quarter-Master General.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott, Adjutant-General.

Major Robert Barker, Commandant of the Artillery.

Captains { Stevenson, }  
              { Cotsford, } Engineers.

Ensign Barnard, }

Captain Fletcher, Major of Brigade.

Captains { Moore, } Aides de Camp to the Commander in Chief.  
              { Pemble, }

*Strength of the Army at the Siege of Manila.*

	79th Regiment,	-	-	-	-	-	600
	Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	30
1	Caffres,	-	-	-	-	-	100
2	Topasses,	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Pioneers,	-	-	-	-	-	100
	French and German Deserters,				-	-	200
3	Lascars,	-	-	-	-	-	200
	Seamen, } from the Fleet, {			-	-	-	700
	Marines, }						300
							<hr/> 2330

1 Slaves from Madagascar.

2 Black foot-soldiers, descended from Portuguese.

3 Indian sailors.



*List of his Majesty's Ships on the Expedition against Manila.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Norfolk,	74	600	{ Samuel Cornish, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Elizabeth,	64	480	
Lenox,	74	600	{ Richard Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Isaac Ourry.
Grafton,	68	520	
Weymouth,	60	420	Jocelyn.
America,	60	420	Parker.
Panther,	60	420	Collins.
Falmouth,	50	350	Pitchford.
Argo,	28	200	{ Geo. Ourry, acting cap. for Capt. Newfom.
Seahorse,	20	160	Brereton.
Seaford,	20	160	King.
			Cathcart Grant.
			Peighin.
Total,	578	4330	

*Return of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from each Ship to assist at the Siege of Manila.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Seamen.</i>			<i>Marines.</i>		
	<i>Commis. Officers.</i>	<i>Petty Officers.</i>	<i>Sea-men.</i>	<i>Commis. Officers.</i>	<i>Non-com. Officers.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>
Norfolk,	2	12	96	2	9	34
Lenox,	1	5	119	3	4	38
Grafton,	1	3	100	2	6	32
Elizabeth,	1	2	76	2	3	21
Weymouth,	3	7	80	2	6	26
Panther,	1	2	50	1	5	24
America,	2	2	61	1	4	22
Falmouth,	1	2	50	2	1	11
Argo,	0	0	0	2	3	22
Seahorse,	0	0	0	1	2	26
Seaford,	0	0	0	1	2	28
Total,	12	35	632	19	45	274

*Commanders of the Seamen landed.*

Captains { R. Collins of the Weymouth.  
S. Pitchford of the America.  
G. Ourry of the Panther.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Drowned, on the Expedition to Manila.*

	Officers.			Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		
	Kill.	W <sup>o</sup> .	Drowned.	Kill.	W <sup>o</sup> .	Drowned.
Of the King's } troops, }	3	4	0	7	49	0
Seamen & Ma- } rines, }	1	1	0	13	20	0
Of the Compa- } ny's troops, }	0	0	1	8	37	6
Total,	4	5	1	28	106	6

*Proposals made to their Excellencies his Britannic Majesty's Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land, by his Excellency the Archbishop, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, the Royal Audience, the City and Commerce of Manila.*

ARTICLE I. That their effects and possessions shall be secured to them, under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, with the same liberty they have heretofore enjoyed.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 2. That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, be preserved and preserved in its free exercise and functions, by its pastors and faithful ministers.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 3. That the families which are retired into the country may have free liberty to return unmolested.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. That the same indemnification and liberty may extend to persons of both sexes, inhabitants of this city, without any prejudice or molestation to their interior commerce.

ANS. They may carry on all sorts of commerce, as British subjects.

ART. 5. Having great confidence in the manners and politeness of their Excellencies the British generals, hope they will use their best endeavours in preserving peace and quietness in the city and suburbs, chastising all people who shall dare to oppose their superior orders.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. That the inhabitants of this city may enjoy the same liberty of commerce as they have had hitherto; and that they may have proper passports granted them for that end.

ANS. Answered by the fourth article.

ART.



ART. 7. That the same liberty be granted to the natives of the country for bringing in all manner of provisions, according to their usual method, without the least opposition or extortion, paying for them in the same manner as hath heretofore been practised.

ANS. Granted; but any person coming in with fire arms, or offensive weapons, will be put to death.

ART. 8. That the ecclesiastical government may be tolerated, and have free liberty to instruct the faithful, especially the native inhabitants.

ANS. They must not attempt to convert any of our royal master's Protestant subjects to the Popish faith.

ART. 9. That the use and exercise of the economical government of the city may remain in its same freedom and liberty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 10. That the authority, as well political, as civil, may remain in the hands of the royal audience, to the end, that, by their means, a stop may be put to all disorders, and the insolent and guilty be chastised.

ANS. To be subject to the superior controul of our government.

ART. 11. That the said ministers and royal officers, their persons and goods, be in full security, be maintained in their honours, with a stipend sufficient for their support; his Catholic Majesty being answerable for the same. Upon these conditions the above-mentioned ministers will be under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner as the rest of the inhabitants.

ANS. His Catholic Majesty must pay for their support.

ART. 12. That the inhabitants may have free liberty to reside within or out of the city, as shall be most convenient for them.

ANS. Still to be subject to the revocation of our government, if they find it necessary.

Done at the head-quarters in the city of Manila, this 6th day of October, 1762.

*Man. Ant. Arzp. de Manila,*  
Gov. y Cap. Gen. la las Philippinas.  
*Francis Henriquez de Villacourta.*  
*Manuel Galban y Ventura.*  
*Fran. Leandro de Viana.*

*S. Cornish.*  
*W. Draper,*

*Conditions on which the City of Manila shall be preserved from plunder, and the inhabitants maintained in their religion, goods, liberties and properties, under the government and protection of his Britannic Majesty.*

1. The Spanish officers of every rank shall be esteemed as prisoners of war, upon their parole of honour, but shall have the liberty of wearing their swords. The rest of the troops, of every degree and

quality must be disarmed, and disposed of as we shall think proper. They shall be treated with humanity.

2. All the military stores and magazines, of every kind, must be surrendered faithfully to our commissaries, and nothing secreted or damaged.

3. His Excellency the Governor must send immediate orders to the Fort of Cavite, and the other forts under his command, and dependent upon Manila, to surrender to his Britannic Majesty.

4. The propositions, contained in the paper delivered on the part of his Excellency the Governor and his Council, will be listened to and confirmed to them upon their payment of four millions of dollars; the half to be paid immediately; the other half to be paid in a time to be agreed upon, and hostages and security given for that purpose.

Done in the city of Manila, October 6. 1762, and signed as the foregoing.

All the islands (subordinate to Luconia, and Manila its capital, and which are at present under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty) must be ceded to his Britannic Majesty, who must be acknowledged Sovereign till the fate of these islands is decided by a peace between the two Kings. Their religion, goods, liberties, properties, and commerce, shall be preserved to the inhabitants of those islands who are subjects of Spain, in as ample a manner as they are confirmed to the inhabitants of Manila, and the island of Luconia. All the governors and military shall be allowed the honours of war, but give their parole, as the officers have done at Manila and Cavite, not to serve or take up arms against his Britannic Majesty.

S. Cornish.  
W. Drapers

Man. Ant. Arzp. de Manila,  
Gov. y Cap. Gen. la las Philipinas.  
Fran. Henriquez de Villacourta.  
Manuel Galban y Ventura.  
Fran. Leandro de Viana.  
Manila, Oct. 30. 1762.

*Return of the Brass and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c.  
found in the Town and Citadel of Manila.*

Brass ordnance, serviceable,	312	Shot of all sizes, from 28	} 18,073
Ditto, unserviceable,	8	pounders to 4 ounces,	
Iron ordnance,	108	Grape ditto,	2411
Ditto,	15	Double-headed,	118
Brass mortars 6 inch, & beds,	2	Link,	88
Iron howitzer, 7 inch,	1	Spiked,	39
Carriages,	66	Lead, 1 pound and a half,	1000
Ditto,	85	Shells, from 13 inches to	} 44
Of the above, 4 brass guns and		7 inches.	
7 swivels were spiked, and 8		Hand-granadoes,	848
wounded.		Gunpowder boxes, 38	} 1b. 2280
		computed to contain	
			Car-



Cartridges, filled with } different sizes, 864, }	lb.4989	Spontoons, -	4
Ditto, matt-bags, 141, }	lb.6355	Halberts, -	13
computed to contain }		Bayonets, very old,	200
Muskets, repairable,	270	Sponges with rammer- }	200
Ditto, unserviceable,	257	heads of little use, about }	
Musket-barrels,	360	Bamboo-cartridges, of dif- }	240
		ferent sizes,	

*Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, &c. found at Cavite.*

Brass ordnance, serviceable,	137	Link shot, -	317
Ditto, unserviceable,	1	Grape ditto, -	987
Iron ditto, serviceable,	68	Shells, 13 and 18 inches,	8
Ditto, unserviceable,	24	Powder-boxes, 122, con-	
Iron howitzers and carriages,		taining -	lb.7680
serviceable,	11	Cartridges, 1221, con-	
Carriages, ditto,	96	taining -	lb.7904
Ditto, unserviceable, -	41	Muskets, serviceable,	480
Shot of all sizes, from fifty-		Ditto, unserviceable,	12
four pounders, to three		Bayonets, -	108
pounders,	13,620	Cutlasses, .	28
Double-headed ditto,	411		

*Spanish Prisoners.*

Officers of note and staff-officers,	-	-	8		
Infantry,	{ Captains,	14	Brought forward,	335	
	{ Lieutenants,	13	Of the irre- { Captains,	1	
	{ Ensigns,	12	gular Pam- { Lieutenants,	2	
	{ Adjutants,	2	panges, { Ensigns,	1	
	{ Physician,	1	Of the Cavite, adjutants,	2	
	{ Surgeon,	1	Of the citadel of St Jago,		
Of the ma-	{ Serjeants,	11	adjutants, -	2	
	{ Rank and file,	261	Of the city of Manila, ad-		
	{ Captains,	4	jutants, -	4	
rine,	{ Ensigns,	2	Of ditto, captain and engi-		
	{ Capt. Command.	1	neer, -	1	
Of the Ar-	{ Lieutenants,	2	Of the cadet-company,	5	
	{ Ensigns,	1	The Governor-General's		
	{ Adjutants,	1	life-guard, -	8	
	{ Commissary,	1			
Carried forward,				335	Total 361

The following is an exact account of the distribution made of all the money hitherto received on account of the Manila ransom, &c.

Among the Admiral, General, and Commodore,	£.141,120	12	2
To the Captains of the navy, and Field-officers of the army, each	-	-	1,539 0 8
To the Lieutenants and Masters of the navy, and Captains of the army, each,	-	-	165 4 8
To the Warrant-officers of the navy, and subalterns of the army, each	-	-	89 0 5
To the petty officers of the navy, and non-commissioned officers of the army, each	-	-	30 0 1
To the seamen and soldiers, each	-	-	6 0 3

Note 186. A Description of the Island of Martinico; an Account of the Land-forces brought from North America, &c.; a List of the General and Staff-Officers; the Military and Naval Force on the Expedition against Martinico; the Capitulations of Fort Royal, of the inhabitants, and of the Governor; various Returns, &c.

MARTINICO, *or, as it is called by the French*, MARTINIQUE,

Is one of the Caribbee Islands, and lies in N. Lat. 15. 30. and 61. deg. W. Long. It was called by the natives Madanina. Its length is about sixty miles; but its breadth is extremely unequal, and scarcely any where more than twenty miles. It is divided, as all the Caribbees are, into Cabes-Terre and Basse-Terre. The former being on the windward side of the island, is much indented by deep bays, which the French call Cul de Sacs. Many of them run a considerable way up the country, and form many excellent harbours; others are shallow, and have rocks at their entrance; but all of them are of great service to the French in time of war, as from all these ports numbers of privateers are fitted out; and it is incredible to think what a number of prizes they carry in, where they are sure of protection, as all the bays are very well protected with batteries; and as there are little towns at all these harbours, they never want people sufficient to work their guns.

A lofty ridge of mountains runs throughout the whole island; from whence issue many streams, whose impetuosity in the hurricane season exceeds all description, and have more than once destroyed the best plantations in the island. Basse-Terre is extremely mountainous; and the country is intersected by deep ravines, or gullies, formed by the torrents from the neighbouring mountains. The island is well watered and cultivated, abounding in plantations, and villages along the sea-coast. The soil is for the most part gravelly, which  
though



though it soon swallows the rain, and becomes dry, yet retains the effect, so as to preserve its freshness much longer than a more compact soil, and gives a stronger and more extensive root to whatever is planted. The two principal places in Basse-Terre, are St Pierre and Fort Royal; of which we shall presently speak. The island is divided into twenty-one parishes, viz. ten in the Dominican quarter, four in that of the Jesuits, and seven in that of the Capuchins.

The exports from this island are, sugars white and brown, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits, with coffee, senna, and cassia. They raise manise, all sorts of Indian grain, potatoes, yams, bananas, pine apples, &c. and the most delicious fallads. They have a good many black cattle, horses, and hogs, and plenty of all sorts of poultry; but the inhabitants are so numerous, that all kinds of provisions imported yield a good, and very often an immense profit, such as beef, pork, butter, dried fish, hams, tongues, sausages, cheese, corn, and dried fruit of all sorts that Europe affords, with wax, tallow, wines, brandy, drams, and all things that contribute to the use and pleasures of the table; likewise all sorts of hardware, guns, powder, ball, and every implement necessary for a plantation; together with all sorts of wearing apparel, and household furniture. From all the French islands, a great article of their export is molasses. As rum is absolutely prohibited from being imported into France, (on account that brandy is one of their staple commodities), they make no more rum than what is used by their slaves, the molasses they sell to the Dutch, and they to the New Englanders. This island has few wild quadrupeds, plenty of the feathered creation, and of the reptile kind, with some enormous and venomous serpents, whose bites often prove mortal; they have various kinds of these creatures; some of them lurk in the woods, and others among coffee or bushes, which makes travelling both inconvenient and dangerous, especially in the night. The principal harbour in Martinico is the great bay of Fort Royal, which is large and open, and the entrance free from rocks: On the south side of it, about a league from the entrance, is Isle des Ramiers, or Pigeon Island; it is a very high rock, on the top of which is a fort, mounted with some very heavy cannon. It is one of the defences of the harbour, but situated too much on one side to prevent ships from entering the bay. Along the shore of both sides are several little forts and batteries, and good anchoring ground close to the north shore, from twenty to forty fathoms water; and a little farther out, from a hundred to an hundred and fifty. The great strength of this Bay, and indeed of the whole island, is Fort Royal: it is situated on the north side upon a very high rock, projecting a very considerable way into the bay: it is a peninsula, joined to the island by a neck of low land, over which the rock is at least sixteen fathoms high: Every where else this rock (which is about twenty fathoms broad) is surrounded by the sea. The neck of land is defended by two demi-bastions, and a small half-moon covering the curtain, with a ditch filled with water, a covered-way palisadoed, and a glacis. The gate of the fort is on the

the side of a demi-bastion, opening upon a rock, with a narrow staircase, cut in the rock, leading to a platform, on which are some pieces of cannon. This staircase brings you to another of a similar nature, which conducts you to a second platform mounted with cannon. The side of the fort towards the rock is secured by a double wall well flanked. On the side of the sea is only a parapet, with embrasures: A third platform, on which there is cannon mounted, commands the town and bay. It would be impossible to attack this Fort with ships. As the wind blows always out of the harbour, the ships must frequently tack before they could get near; all which time they must be exposed to the cannon and mortars of the fort; and though the peninsula slopes towards the point, yet it is even there so high that ships could do little execution. On the land-side the fort is commanded by three rising grounds, viz. Morne Tortenson, Morne Garnier, and Morne Capuchin; on these eminences are redoubts; but their chief strength is the difficulty of approaching them. Behind the Fort is an excellent small harbour, called the Carenage, where any ships retire to in case of an attack, and will even admit of a ship of 74 guns, as was the case in 1759. The town of Fort Royal is to the leeward of the Fort, is situated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain at the bottom of it; is extremely well watered by canals cut through the town, and well built. Here the governor of the Fort, with many wealthy merchants reside, and from the commodiousness of the port carry on a very considerable traffic. But the most considerable town in the island, or indeed in any of the Caribbees, is St Pierre, or St Peter's, situated on a fine open bay on the leewardmost part of the island: viewed from the sea, it seems situated at the foot of a steep mountain; but as you approach, the hills remove to a greater distance: it is of the form of a crescent, remarkably well built, and the streets well laid out; towards the middle of it is a small oblong fort, built of good stone, with a strong battery of cannon, which commands the road. The opposite side, where the Place d'Armes lies, is flanked at each end with a round tower, and embrasures for four pieces of cannon. The wall joining these towers is also bored for cannon, but has neither ditch, palisade, nor covered way; the fort is washed by the river Roxolano, or St Peter's river: the gate lies at the east, and opens into a long court, flanked on the north, which looks towards the country, by a palisaded wall; and on the south, or towards the sea, by a wall planted with artillery; within the fort are a chapel, magazines, and barracks for the soldiers. Here the Captain General of all the French Caribbee Islands resides, with all the Royal courts and officers, which of itself would make it a place of prodigious consequence, did not some other circumstances concur to aggrandize it. Its trade is very great, but all the ships loaded with the produce of the French colonies in this part of the world are obliged to repair to this port and clear out, before they dare proceed for Europe. By this means all the produce of their colonies becomes blended under the name of Martinico. The town is divided into three quarters, St Peter's, La Mouillage, and La Galere, before which  
are



are several strong batteries of cannon and mortars. Here are two parish churches, a Dominican convent, another of Jesuits, a nunnery, and several hospitals; the whole is built of a fine white stone, and makes a noble appearance. The road is close to the town, and ships may come close to the Fort, in very safe and good anchorage, except in the middle, where is a sharp rock which cuts the cables.—This place has suffered much by hurricanes and inundations, a quarter of the town being once carried off by a river that runs through it. In the mountains near this place is a redoubt, similar to that of the Dos d'Ane in Guadaloupe. An attempt was made upon this island by the English in 1693, but miscarried. The same success attended the attempt in 1759, under the command of General Hopson.

*A List of the General and Staff Officers, and Land Forces, on the Expedition against the Island of Martinico in 1762.*

Commander in Chief, Major-General the Hon. Robert Monckton.

Colonel William Haviland.

William Rufane.

Brigadier-Generals, { Francis Grant.

Andrew Lord Rollo.

Hunt Walth.

Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Darby.

Quarter-Master-General, Major Alexander Monypenny.

*The Army was composed of several Corps, as follows:*

1st Reg. four companies,

22d —

94th — five companies,

95th — six companies,

77th — 1st battalion,

4th — four companies,

65th — one company,

tooth—

38th — four companies,

69th —————

76th ——— 2 battalions.

90th — Light Infantry,

98th —

Carried forward, 6965

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1992

brought from North America by Lord Rollo.

From the island of Guadalupe.

From the island of Antigua.

From Belleisle.

Brought forward,		6965	
15th Reg.	}	7000	{ From North America by the Commander in Chief.
17th ———			
27th ———			
28th ———			
35th ———			
40th ———			
42d ——— 2d battalion,			
43d ———			
48th			
60th ——— 3d battalion,			
Royal Artillery, two companies,	}		
Engineers, one brigade.			
Total,		13965	

*The Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Rodney, which, when joined by Sir James Douglas, and the convoys to the different embarkations, consisted of the following ships :*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	70	{ G. B. Rodney, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Holwall.
Dublin,	74	
Foudroyant,	84	{ Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Ed. Gascoigne.
Dragon,	74	
Temeraire,	74	Robert Duff.
Culloden,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temple,	70	Matth. Barton.
Vanguard,	70	John Barker.
Modeste,	64	Lewis O'Brien.
Stirling Castle,	64	Rob. Swanton.
Devonshire,	64	Hon. R. B. Walsingham,
Raisable,	64	Mich. Everitt.
Alcide,	64	Geo. Darby.
Nottingham,	60	Mol. Shuldharn.
Rocheſter,	50	Tho. Hankerſon.
Sutherland,	50	Tho. Burnet.
Norwich,	50	Julian Legge.
Falkland,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
		F. S. Drake.

## FRIGATES.

Woolwich,	44	Capt. Wm. Bayne.
Penzance,	44	John Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Echo,	32	John Laforey.
Stag,	32	H. Angel.
Repulſe,	32	J. C. Allen.

Aſeon,



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Aetion,	28	Capt. P. H. Ourry.
Crescent,	28	Tho. Collingwood.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Doake.
Levant,	28	Wm. Tucker.
Nightingale,	28	Ja. Campbell.
Fowey,	20	Jof. Meade.
Greyhound,	20	Tho. Francis.
Rose,	20	Francis Banks.

## SLOOPs.

Antigua,	10	J. N. P. Nott.
Barbadoes,	10	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	16	J. Alms.
Virgin,	12	J. Brisbane.
Zephyr,	12	J. Botherell.

## BOMB-KETCHES.

Basilisk,	8	Robert Brice.
Thunder,	8	R. Hafwell.
Grenada,	8	Ja. Hawker.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.

The crews of the above squadron amounted to near 11,000.

*An Account of all the French Brass and Iron Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, Ordnance, Stores, and Habiliments of War, taken at the different Posts, Batteries, and fortified Redoubts, by his Majesty's Troops, from the time of their landing at St Anne's Bay, the 10th of January, to the Surrender of the Garrison and Citadel of Fort Royal the 5th of February 1762, with the places where taken.*

## St Anne's Bay.

Iron ordnance, 5 eighteen pounders, unserviceable.

## Grand Ance.

Iron ordnance, 3 eighteen pounders, unserviceable.

Round shot, 210, serviceable.

## On three batteries near Cas des Navires.

Iron ordnance, 1 eighteen pounder, serviceable.

Ditto,	1 ditto	} Unserviceable.
Ditto,	4 sixteen ditto,	

## On five batteries at Morne Tartenfon.

Iron Ordnance, 1 twelve pounder, serviceable.

4 four pounders, ditto.

1 eighteen,	} Unserviceable.
1 eight,	
7 four,	

Brass mortars, 2 seven inches, serviceable.  
 Round shot, 25 four pounders, ditto.  
 Muskets of different sorts, 125, ditto.  
 - - - 27, unserviceable.  
 Bayonets, 32, ditto.  
 Powder barrels, 47, serviceable.  
 Musket flints, 1800, ditto.

On or near Morne Garnier.

Iron ordnance, 6 twenty-six pounders, serviceable.  
 2 twelve pounders, ditto.  
 1 twenty-six pounder, } Unserviceable.  
 4 four pounders. }  
 Brass ordnance, 2 six pounders, }  
 Ditto mortars, thirteen inches, 2, }  
 Shells empty, thirteen inch, 162, }  
 Musket balls, 38 cwt. }  
 Ditto flints, 300 cwt. } Serviceable.  
 Powder barrels, 76, }  
 Match, 1 cwt. }  
 Musket cartridges, 2800, }  
 Fuses fixed, 120, inch, }  
 Shot for 6 pounders round fixed, 97, }  
 grape fixed, 24, }

On the river Monsieur, eight redoubts.

Iron ordnance, 2 eighteen pounders, }  
 4 sixteen, }  
 2 twelve, } Unserviceable.  
 2 six, }  
 17 three, }  
 Round shot, 50 eighteen pounders, }  
 365 sixteen, }  
 50 twelve, }  
 20 six, } Serviceable.  
 468 three, }  
 Musket ball, 5 cwt, and a half, }  
 Ditto cartridges, 14,000, }  
 Powder, 5 barrels, }

In Fort-Royal.

Iron ordnance, 13 thirty-six pounders, }  
 30 twenty-four ditto, } Serviceable,  
 24 eighteen ditto, }  
 21 one and a half ditto, }  
 1 thirty-six pounder, }  
 4 twenty-four ditto, } Unserviceable.  
 12 eighteen ditto, }  
 Brass ordnance, 1 eight pounder, serviceable,



Iron mortars, 2 thirteen inches,	}	Serviceable.
1 seven,		
1 two,		unserviceable.
Brass mortars, 1 five and a half,		serviceable.
Powder, including filled cartridges for cannon, 677 bar.		serviceable.
Round shot, 350 forty two pounders,	}	Serviceable.
1600 thirty-six ditto,		
2000 twenty-six ditto,		
2476 twenty-four ditto,		
1500 eighteen ditto,		
550 nine ditto,		
2620 three ditto,		
Shells, 575 thirteen inches,		serviceable.
22 ditto,		unserviceable.
22 ten,		serviceable.
4020 grenades,		ditto.
300 ditto,		unserviceable.
fixed, 35 thirteen inch,	}	Serviceable.
22 nine ditto,		
Musket-balls, 18 tons,		serviceable.
Ditto of different sorts, 1760,		unserviceable.
Axes, unhelved, 150,		serviceable.
Carcasses fixed, 50 thirteen inches,	}	Serviceable.
53 seven ditto.		

*A Return of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, and Ordnance Stores, taken at the several Batteries and Magazines on the Heights and Town of St Pierre, in the Island of Martinico.*

Iron ordnance,	-	173	Musket flints,	-	15,500
Brass mortars,	-	4	Paper cartridges, empty,	-	6665
Barrels of powder,	-	331½	Ditto, filled,	-	1123
Round shot,	-	18,478	Double-headed shot,	-	415
Shells empty,	-	423	Spare standing carriages,	-	12
Ditto filled,	-	70	Langrage shot in bags,	-	1670
Carcasses fixed,	-	102	Muskets of different sorts,	-	725
Musket ball,	-	cwt. 152½	Match,	-	cwt. 4½
Ditto cartridges,	-	110,600	Linestocks,	-	44
Fuzees,	-	420	Powder horns,	-	103
Paterraroës,	-	5	Priming irons,	-	101
Spunges with staves,	-	203	Tin powder-measures, dif-	-	
Ladles with ditto,	-	106	ferent sorts,	-	42
Handspikes,	-	413	Hammers for vents,	-	3
Paper reams, fine,	-	42	Double wood blocks, strap-	-	
Ditto cartridge,	-	12	ped,	-	17
Tarred rope, small coils,	-	12	Suit, small barrels,	-	3

Old fails,	-	2	Truck carriages for carry-	
Oil for painting carriages,			ing mortars,	2
jars,	-	8	Truck wheels, spare,	46
Spades and shovels,	-	50	Furnaces for heating shot,	2
Sheet lead,	- cwt.	5	Triangle guns,	3
Lanterns,	-	5	Small iron ball for langrage,	
Empty flannel cartridges,	850		cwt.	3½
Spunge tacks,	-	2000	Mortar bed, spare, 9½ inch,	1
Wads of different sorts,	2700		Sledge hammers,	2
Iron crows,	-	8	Stink pots,	60
Spare ramrods for muskets,			Musketoon,	45
wood,	-	400	Pistols,	30

*Articles of Capitulation of the Citadel of Fort Royal, in the Island of Martinico, the 4th of February 1762.*

*Article 1.* The commanding officer of the citadel shall march out at the head of the garrison, composed of troops detached from the marine, the royal grenadiers, cannoniers, bombardiers, and Swifs; the different detachments of militia and free-booters, and the other volunteers, with the honours of war, drums beating, lighted match, colours flying, two pieces of cannon, and three rounds of ammunition each.

*Ans.* The troops of his Most Christian Majesty in garrison shall march out with drums beating, colours flying, and two pieces of cannon, two rounds of ammunition, and shall be embarked and sent to France as soon as possible, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.—The militia, free-booters, and others belonging to the island, shall lay down their arms, and be prisoners of war, until the fate of it be determined.

*Art. 2.* The garrison shall be sent to the port of Rochefort in France, by the most short and expeditious way, at the expence and in the ships of his Britannic Majesty.

*Ans.* Answered in the first.

*Art. 3.* The said garrison shall be lodged and maintained in the town of Fort-Royal till their departure, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

*Ans.* They shall be maintained at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, and shall be embarked as in the first article.

*Art. 4.* That it shall be lawful for the officers, creoles, and others, to go into the island, and stay there as long as it shall be necessary to settle their affairs.

*Ans.* A reasonable time will be allowed to the officers to settle their affairs, they behaving according to the rules of war.

*Art. 5.* That the officers and others who have effects in the country shall keep them.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Ans.*



*Art. 6.* That the officers shall take their servants along with them.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Art. 7.* That the militia and other inhabitants, that now make part of the said garrison, may retire to their homes, with their servants likewise.

*Ans.* Answered in the first article.

*Art. 8.* That the volunteers of St Vincent, who came here to the succour of the place, shall be furnished with a boat and provisions, to carry them home again, with their servants, arms, and baggage, as soon as possible.

*Ans.* To remain prisoners of war.

*Art. 9.* That the inhabitants likewise shall be furnished with shallops or boats, to carry them to the different quarters of the island.

*Ans.* Refused.

*Art. 10.* That the sick and wounded shall be removed to the hospital of this city, to be there taken care of by our own surgeons, till they are perfectly recovered; and that the commissary of his Britannic Majesty shall take care to furnish them with subsistence.

*Ans.* They shall be taken the same care of as our own men, and may be attended by their surgeons.

*Art. 11.* That the said hospital shall take away with them their medicines, and all their utensils and effects in general.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Art. 12.* That the chaplain of the troops shall be permitted to administer spiritual succours to the sick, as well as others of the troops, and publicly to bury the dead without molestation.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Art. 13.* That the said sick shall, after their recovery, follow the fortune of their respective corps, as well as those who shall be actually in the hospitals without the town.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Art. 14.* That there shall be a general inventory taken by each party, of the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and other effects within the place.

*Ans.* Granted.

*Art. 15.* That the English prisoners detained in the citadel shall be exchanged for ours. Among others, M. de Caponé, major of this citadel and island, shall be included in the exchange, to follow the fortune of the officers of the place.

*Ans.* Refused.

*Art. 16.* That the effects of the officers and men belonging to the Royal Grenadiers, which were left upon Morne Garnée, shall be restored to them.

*Ans.* It cannot be complied with, as it will be impossible to recover them.

*Art. 17.* That the armed free negroes and mulattoes that entered into the citadel as attendants on the companies of militia, shall go out likewise with the said companies.

*Ans.* They shall remain prisoners of war until the fate of the island is determined.

*Art.* 18. That three days shall be granted for the evacuation of the place, at the end of which time the gate shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, whilst the garrison shall march out.

*Ans.* The gate of the fort shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty this evening; and the French garrison shall march out at nine to-morrow morning.

*Art.* 19. That before the capitulation is settled, the commanding officer of the place shall be permitted to communicate it to the general; and in the mean time there shall be a suspension of arms, and that all the works shall cease on both sides.

*Ans.* After the capitulation is signed, and the gate of the fort possessed by the British troops, the commandant shall be allowed to acquaint his general with it.

DE LIGNERY.

ROBERT MONCKTON.  
G. B. RODNEY.

*Capitulation demanded by the Inhabitants of the Island of Martinico, represented by M. D'Aleffo, Knight, Seign. Defragny La Pierre, Captain of Horse, and Fereyre, Captain of Infantry of Militia, furnished with full powers from Nine Quarters of this Island.*

To their Excellencies Messieurs Monckton and Rodney, Generals by Land and Sea of his Britannic Majesty.

Article I.—The inhabitants shall quit their posts with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, matches lighted, and shall have all the honours of war.

Answer.—The inhabitants shall march out of all their garrisons and posts, (none excepted) with their arms, and colours flying, upon condition that they afterwards lay them down; and that all the forts, garrisons, posts, and batteries of cannon and mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to proper persons appointed by us to receive them.

*Art.* 2.—The inhabitants of the islands of St Lucia and St Vincent, who are come to the assistance of this island, shall have the liberty to retire with their arms and baggage, and shall be furnished with a vessel to carry them to their own islands, with their servants which they have brought with them, as also with provision necessary for the voyage.

*Ans.* They must remain prisoners of war, as those of St Vincent's in the capitulation of Fort Royal.

*Art.* 3.—The inhabitants shall have free exercise of their religion, the priests, friars, and nuns, shall be preserved in their cures and convents, and it shall be permitted to the superiors of the order, to send for



for any of them from France, delivering their letter to his Britannic Majesty's governor.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 4.—They shall be strictly neuter, and shall not be obliged to take arms against his Most Christian Majesty, nor even against any other power.

Ans.—They become subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and must take the oath of allegiance; but shall not be obliged to take arms against his Most Christian Majesty, until a peace may determine the fate of the island.

Art. 5.—They shall preserve their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordonnances; justice shall be administered by the same officers who are now in employment; and there shall be a regulation made for the interior police between the Governor of his Britannic Majesty and the inhabitants; and in case that at the peace the island should be ceded to the King of Great Britain, it shall be allowed to the inhabitants to preserve their political government, or to accept that of Antigua or St Christopher's.

Ans.—They become British subjects (as in the preceding article) but shall continue to be governed by their present laws, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Art. 6.—The inhabitants, as also the religious orders of both sexes, shall be maintained in the property of their effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature soever, and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; their free negroes and mulattoes shall have the entire enjoyment of their liberty.

Ans.—Granted to the religious orders: The inhabitants being subjects of Great Britain, will enjoy their properties, and the same privileges as in the other his Majesty's Leeward Islands.

Art. 7.—They shall not pay to his Majesty any other duties than those which have been paid hitherto to his Most Christian Majesty; and the capitation of negroes on the same footing it is paid at present, without any other charges or imposts; and the expences of justice, pensions to curates, and other occasional expences, shall be paid by the domain of his Britannic Majesty, as they were by that of his Most Christian Majesty.

Ans.—Answered in the 6th article, in what regards the inhabitants.

Art. 8. & 9.—The prisoners taken during the siege shall be restored on both sides; the free mulattoes, as well as the negroes, which shall have been taken, shall be restored as prisoners of war, and shall not be treated as slaves.

Ans.—The inhabitants and mulattoes, now prisoners, will become British subjects, upon the submission of the whole island, and will enjoy the benefit of it. The negroes which have been taken in arms are deemed slaves.

Art. 10.—The subjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in the island for crimes, or condemned to punishments, shall have the liberty of retiring.

Ans.—Refused.

Art. 11.—No others than the inhabitants resident in this island, shall, till the peace, possess any estates, either by acquisition, agreement, or otherwise; but in case, at the peace, the country shall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then it shall be permitted to the inhabitants not willing to become his subjects, to sell their estates, moveables, and immoveables, to whom they please, and retire where they shall think proper, in which case they shall be allowed convenient time.

Ans.—All subjects of Great Britain may possess any lands or houses by purchase. The remainder of this article granted, provided they sell to British subjects.

Art. 12.—In case any exchanges shall be thought of at the peace, their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties are intreated to give the preference to this island.

Ans.—This will depend upon his Britannic Majesty's pleasure.

Art. 13.—The inhabitants shall have liberty of retiring; we say, of sending their children to France for their education. The wives of officers and others, out of the island, shall have liberty of retiring with their effects, and the number of servants suitable to their rank.

Ans.—The liberty of sending their children to France to be educated, depends on the King's pleasure. The rest granted.

Art. 14.—The government shall procure for the inhabitants the vent for their commodities, which shall be looked upon as national commodities, and of consequence shall have entry in England.

Ans.—Granted; the island producing nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. 15.—The inhabitants shall not be obliged to find quarters for the troops, or to do any work on the fortifications.

Ans.—The inhabitants must furnish barracks or quarters for the King's troops in the several districts of the island.

Art. 16. The widows and others, absent by sickness, who shall not have signed the capitulation, shall have a time fixed for doing it.

Ans.—Granted; on condition that they sign the capitulation in one month from this date.

Art. 17.—Vessels shall be granted to the freebooters and others who have effects in this country, and are willing to leave it, to retire.

Ans.—Granted to France, but nowhere else.

Art. 18.—It shall be permitted to give freedom to negro and mulatto slaves, as a recompence for their good services, according to custom.

Ans.—Granted, to servants.

Art. 19.—The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all their privileges of commerce as the subjects of Great Britain.

Ans.—Granted, so that it does not affect the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on trade in any other than British bottoms.

Art. 20.—It shall always be permitted to the inhabitants, to continue to make white and clayed sugar, as they have been used to.

Ans.—



Anf.—Granted, they paying duty in proportion to their superior value to the common quality of the Muscovado sugar.

Art. 21.—The sea-veffels, as well fhips as boats or fchooners, which are funk or afloat, and which have not been taken, fhall remain to their owners.

Anf.—Refufed to all privateers and fhips trading to diftant ports. Granted to fuch as are employed in paffing to and from the different ports of the ifland.

Art. 22.—The money which is now made ufe of fhall remain upon the fame footing, without being fufceptible either of augmentation or diminution.

Anf.—Granted.

*D' Aleffo.*  
*I' Feriere.*

*Lapiere.*  
*Mauboix.*

*Dorienterfack, for*  
*Dorient Hubert, and*  
*Dorient Campagne.*

*Demanded,* All archives and papers, which may be neceffary or relative to the government of the ifland, to be faithfully given up. Leave is granted to the gentlemen of the ifland to keep neceffary arms for the defence of their plantations.

*Robert Monckton.*  
*G. B. Rodney.*

Settled, agreed, and clofed by us, the deputies, representatives, and bearers of the powers from the major part of the quarters compofing this colony, in the city of Fort Royal, Martinico, this feventh day of February 1762.

*D' Aleffo, I' Feriere.*  
*Lapiere.*

*Robert Monckton.*  
*G. B. Rodney.*

Deputies.  
*Dorienterfack. Berland. Mauboix.*

### *Articles of Capitulation for the Ifland of Martinico,*

#### PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

A fufpenfion of arms fhall be agreed on for fifteen days; at the expiration of which the following capitulation fhall take place, if no fuccour arrives.

Answer.—Twenty-four hours fhall be allowed to the General to accede to the terms offered, from the time Mef. de Bournan and De la Touche fhall be fet on fhore at St Peter's; and, if accepted of, the troops of his Britannic Majefty fhall be immediately put in poffeffion of fuch forts and pofts as his Britannic Majefty's General fhall think fit to take.

Article 1.—All the forts and posts of the island shall be evacuated by the troops of his Most Christian Majesty, whether regular or militia, or independent companies of free booters, or livery-servants; they shall march out with four field pieces, their arms, two rounds per man, their ensigns or colours flying, drums beating, and all the honours of war; after which the said forts and posts shall be occupied by the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans.—The troops and inhabitants shall march out of all their garisons and posts with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, and the troops to have four pieces of cannon, with two rounds each, and two rounds per man, upon condition that the inhabitants afterwards lay down their arms, and all the forts, posts, batteries of cannon, or mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, shall be delivered up to proper persons appointed by us to receive them.

Art. 2.—Transport vessels shall be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, sufficiently victualled, to carry to the Grenades the above-mentioned regular troops, and their officers and commanders, with their four pieces of cannon, arms, baggage, and in general all the effects of the said officers and troops.

Ans.—Granted to France only.

Art. 2.—M. Rouille, governor of Martinico, the King's lieutenants of the said island, the officers of the staff, engineers, and sub-engineers, shall return to France in the vessels, and at the charge of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 4.—There shall in like manner be provided, at the charges of his Britannic Majesty, a vessel, and the necessary victualling, to carry to the Grenades M. le Vassor de la Touche, commandant-general for his Most Christian Majesty of the French leeward islands in America, his lady, and all persons with him engaged in the King's service, or belonging to his household, with all their effects.

Ans.—Granted to France, the Grenades being blocked up.

Art. 5.—M. de Rochemore, inspector of the fortifications and artillery in this island, shall, in like manner, be conveyed to the Grenades, in the same ship with the persons of his retinue engaged in the service of the King, their domestics, and effects.

Ans.—Granted to France.

Art. 6.—There shall be made by two commissaries, who shall be named for that purpose, one of each nation, an exact inventory of all the effects which shall be found to belong to his Most Christian Majesty in the arsenals, in the magazines, upon the batteries, and in general, of all arms, utensils, and ammunitions of war, to be delivered up to the commanding officer of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 7.—Merchandizes, not being arms or munitions of war, which may be found lodged in the said magazines, or upon the said batteries, shall not be made a part of the said inventory, unless it be in order to their being restored to their true owners.

Ans.—



Ans.—All military stores, and others employed as such, become his Britannic Majesty's.

Art. 8.—All the prisoners made during the siege, or at sea, before the siege, of whatever nation or quality, shall be restored on either side; and those made in the citadel, if they be troops, shall follow the fortune of the other troops; and if inhabitants, shall follow the fortune of the other inhabitants.

Ans.—The troops, according to the cartel; the inhabitants will be released upon the signing of this capitulation.

Art. 9.—The free negroes and mulattoes made prisoners of war, shall be treated as such, and restored like the other prisoners, in order to continuing to enjoy their liberty.

Ans.—All negroes taken in arms, are deemed slaves. The rest granted.

Art. 10.—The *Sieur Nadau Dutreil*, de la *Potterie*, and *Cornette*, prisoners of state, shall likewise be conducted at the expence and in the ships of his Britannic Majesty, to the island of *Grenades*, to be delivered into the hands of *M. le Vassor de la Touche*.

Ans.—*Messieurs de la Potterie* and *Cornette*, shall be delivered up when taken; but *M. Nadau* having had our promise (immediately upon his being made prisoner) to procure him a passage to France, and to allow him a reasonable time to settle his affairs, he has three months from the date hereof for that purpose.

Art. 11.—The island of *Martinico* shall remain in the hands of his Britannic Majesty, till such time as its condition shall have been determined by treaty made between the two powers, without the inhabitants being compelled, in any case, to take up arms, either against the King of France, or against his allies, or even against any other power.

Ans.—They become subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and must take the oath of allegiance; but shall not be obliged to take arms against his Most Christian Majesty, until a peace may determine the fate of the island.

Art. 12. All the inhabitants of *Martinico*, either present or absent, even those that are engaged in his Most Christian Majesty's service, as well as all religious houses and communities, shall be maintained and preserved in the possession and property of their real and personal estates and effects, being actually in *Martinico*, or in any other island; and the slaves which have been taken from them during the siege shall be restored to them.

Ans.—The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, will enjoy their properties; and as they become British subjects, they will enjoy the same privileges as his Majesty's other *Leeward Islands*. In regard to the slaves, answered in the ninth article.

Art. 13.—The boats or other vessels of *Martinico*, which are actually out at sea, or in neutral ports, whether they be equipped for war or not, shall be permitted to return into the ports or roads of this island, upon the declaration to be made by the owners thereof, of their intending to send them immediate orders to return, and upon

their giving personal security, that the said vessels shall make no attempt upon any English ship. In consideration of which declaration, passports shall be granted them, that they may return in all security.

Ans.—Refused, as foreign to the capitulation; but any applications which may afterwards be made on this head shall be considered according to the rules of justice and war.

Art. 14.—The inhabitants of Martinico shall freely and publicly exercise their religion; the priests, friars, and nuns, shall be maintained in the public exercise of their functions, and in the enjoyment of their privileges, prerogatives, and exemptions.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 15.—The superior, as well as inferior judges, shall likewise be maintained in their functions, privileges and prerogatives; they shall continue to administer justice to the inhabitants of this island, according to the laws, ordinances, customs, and uses which have been followed hitherto. No foreigner shall be allowed to sit in the council as a judge, but if any place of the magistracy becomes vacant, the superior council of Martinico shall dispose of it provisionally only, and the person chosen by them shall perform the duties of it, till the one or the other of the two courts shall otherwise settle it, after the condition of Martinico shall have been fixed by a treaty between them.

Ans.—They become British subjects; but shall continue to be governed by their present laws, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Art. 16.—M. le Baron d'Huart, commanding the troops and militia of this island, as well as M. Bouran, Major-General, shall be conveyed to the Grenades, in the same vessel in which the Royal Grenadiers are to be embarked, together with their domestics and effects, as well as those of all the officers of the same corps. The said officers shall have leave to collect together the effects which are dispersed in divers parts of the island; and the necessary time for the recovery of them shall be allowed them. Orders shall be given to the inhabitants that are indebted to the officers of this corps, to pay them before their departure. The officers shall likewise be bound to discharge the debts they have contracted in the island.

Ans.—They shall be sent to France. The rest granted.

Art. 17.—All the land and sea-officers, who find themselves in the island, either on actual duty or with leave, shall have a year's time to settle all affairs they may have there.

Ans.—A proper time will be allowed to such as have estates upon the island, with the usual restrictions; and such as shall have M. de la Touche, the Governor-General, his leave.

Art. 18.—The nobility shall continue to enjoy all the privileges and exemptions which have always been granted them.

Ans.—Granted; So that is not inconsistent with the British laws.

Art. 19.—The slaves that have been made free during the siege, or to whom their freedom has been promised, shall be reputed and declared free; and they shall peaceably enjoy their state of freedom.

Ans.—Granted.

Art.



Art. 20.—The duties of the poll-tax, those of importation and exportation, and, in general, all the duties established in this island, shall continue to be paid for the future, on the same footing as heretofore.

Ans.—Answered in the fifteenth article.

Art. 21.—As it is suitable to the glory and interest of every prince whatsoever, to make it publicly known, that he honours with a special protection all that bear the character of zeal, love, and loyalty for its king, it has been agreed, that the things furnished by the colony on occasion of the siege, either before or during the same, such as provisions, utensils, ammunition, arms, or money, shall continue to be considered as debts of the colony, just as they were, and ought to be, in its former state; consequently that the amounts of these supplies shall not cease to be reputed as debts of the colony itself, and which it must satisfy, into whatsoever hands it may pass, through the fortune of arms; that, considering the nature and quality of these debts, it is of his Britannic Majesty's dignity to grant them all manner of protection; consequently that they shall be paid out of the first funds that shall arise, as well from the poll-tax as from the duties of importation and exportation on merchandises that are liable to them. To which purpose, the state of these debts shall be settled, and verified by M. Delariviere, Intendant of the American Leeward Islands.

Ans.—Will be settled by the generals on both sides, being foreign to the capitulation.

Art. 22.—In virtue of the same principle, and considering the necessity of speedily bringing provisions to this colony, it has likewise been agreed on, that such merchants of the town of St Pierre, as by orders from the intendant M. Delariviere, have entered into measures and engagements, to bring over thither provisions from the neutral islands, shall be permitted to fulfil their engagements, as well to save them from the damage they would suffer by it, as to procure to this island a more speedy supply; consequently two months shall be granted them, from the day of signing these presents, to complete their undertakings. But to avoid all abuses in this respect, M. Delariviere shall give a note of the nature and quantity of provisions which he had ordered to be procured from the neutrals: And as he promised and granted an exemption of all duties on this importation, the said exemption shall take place in the same manner as it was promised, and as it is actually practised, being a profit in which the colony and merchants have both their shares.

Ans.—All supplies whatever, that were engaged to be thrown into this island by any neutral power, for the support of his Most Christian Majesty's troops and colony, will be deemed legal prize, if taken by his Britannic Majesty's ships; and all engagements with neutral powers for such a supply, made before the reduction of this island, being void, no commerce for the future can be carried on but in British bottoms.

Art. 23.—M. le Vassor De la Touche shall be allowed five of the inhabitants, whom he shall cause to be put on board such of the vessels

fels as are to transport his most Christian Majesty's troops. His reasons for this demand are, that it imports all the powers not to grant any protection to any one who breaks through the allegiance and fidelity a subject owes to a king.

Anf.—Cannot be allowed, as we have already granted them his Britannic Majesty's protection.

Art. 24.—M. Delariviere intendant, and M. Guignard commissary-comptroller, of the marine in this island, shall be allowed time to settle all the parts of their respective administration, and to do whatever is absolutely necessary in that respect. A ship with provisions shall afterwards be furnished, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, in order to convey to the Grenades the said intendant, his wife, children, secretaries, and servants, with all their effects. The said commissary-comptroller of the marine shall go on board the same ship, and shall be conveyed to the same island.

Anf.—Granted; afterwards to be sent to France.

Art. 25.—The persons employed in the administration of the domain of the marine, the classes and the finances of this island, who shall be willing to return to France, shall be transported thither, with their effects, in the vessels and at the charge of his Britannic Majesty.

Anf.—Granted.

Art. 26.—The public records shall be again forthwith deposited in their proper places; and the governor for his Britannic Majesty shall grant all protection in this respect.

Anf.—They must be delivered to such persons as the general shall appoint to receive them.

Art. 27.—With regard to any papers of accounts, they shall again be put into the hands of the proper accountants, that they may be enabled to proceed to the rendering their accounts, and to vouch them by such pieces as are necessary for their discharge.

Anf.—Granted.

Art. 28.—The inhabitants, merchants, and other private persons, resident or not, shall have leave to go to St Domingo, or to Louisiana, with their negroes and effects, in cartel ships, at their own expence.

Anf.—Granted.

Art. 29.—If any of the grenadier soldiers shall have a mind to remain in the island, or to make their escape, a protection and guard shall be granted, to prevent their deserting; and what remains of the said grenadiers shall be embarked complete.

Anf.—Granted, except in particular cases.

Art. 30.—The merchant ships belonging to the French traders in Europe, which are at this time in the harbours and roads of this island, shall be preserved to their true proprietors, with the liberty of selling them, or of clearing them for France in ballast.

At Martinico, February 13. 1762.

LE VASSOR DE LA TOUCHE.

Anf.—



Ans.—Refused to all privateers and ships trading to distant ports. Granted to such as trade to and from the different ports of this island.

Done at Fort-Royal, in the island of Martinico, this 13th day February 1762.

G. B. RODNEY.

ROBERT MONCKTON.

Our loss upon this occasion was inconsiderable, considering the great strength of the country, and the numbers of the enemy. The following is an exact return of it:

	<i>Kill.</i>	<i>Wo.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Officers,	8	33	—	41
Serjeants,	3	19	—	22
Drummers,	—	5	—	5
Bombardiers,	—	1	—	1
Gunners,	—	1	—	1
Matrosses,	—	6	—	6
Rank and File,	87	332	11	430
Total,	98	397	11	506

#### Note 187. Grenada island, and the Grenadines, or Grenadillos.

Grenada island lies in N. Lat. 12. W. Lon. 61. 40. situated forty leagues south of Martinico, and twenty-five from the continent of New Andalusia, to which it is nearer than any other of the Caribbees. It is near ten leagues long, not more than five broad, and upwards of thirty in circumference. Columbus, the first discoverer, gave it the name of Grenada, in honour of a province of that name in Spain. The great bay on the west, which gives it the figure of an irregular crescent, is formed by two points of land that run a good length into the sea, of which the northern is much the widest. The true entrance of this harbour is W. S. W. Its bottom is free from rocks, for the most part level, and so deep, that the vessels may lie close to the shore. This island was by the Caribbeans always preferred to the rest of the Antilles, for its variety of game, and plenty of fish; they made many struggles to keep possession of the island, but were at last drove out of it, and removed to St Vincent. At the harbour on the west side of the island is the town and Fort of St Lewis. Here the governor resides, the courts of justice are held, and the assembly of the island meets. This port is spacious, and the anchorage good, and could contain a great number of ships safe from storms. The town was but indifferent, till it came into the possession of the English, who have made great additions to it. The fort is situated

situated on a high hill, and commands the town and road, but is itself commanded by some eminences not more than four hundred yards distance. It is a regular piece of fortification, but of no great strength. Grenada from its situation, must be very hot; but, as in all other small islands, this heat is greatly tempered by the sea-breeze. Besides, its climate has some advantages peculiar to itself; the dry and rainy seasons are remarkably regular in their periods; the blast has not been hitherto known in the island; and, what is the happiest circumstance of all, it lies out of the tract of hurricanes, which, with respect to the security of the settlements on shore, and the safety of the navigation, is an inestimable benefit in this part of the world. Here are some very high mountains, but they are not many in number; the rest of the country is divided into plains and gentle eminences, which are capable of cultivation to the very top. Amongst the mountains is a medicinal spring, hot, and esteemed efficacious for palsies and weakneses, by bathing in it. The island is extremely well watered, and, which is remarkable, its principal streams proceed from a large lake at the top of a high mountain, situated in the centre of the island, and flow down the sides of the mountain in different directions to the sea. Most of the hills furnish smaller brooks, and there are almost every where fine springs near the sea. River and sea fish, turtles, and wild fowl are here in abundance. Here are plenty of horses and black cattle, and hogs, and all sorts of domestic poultry. The island produces sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo, and all sorts of tropical fruits and roots, and is supposed to contain in sugar-land more than one third of what is Martinico. There is good anchorage ground round the whole island, and on the east and west several small bays and creeks, commodious for vessels, and for landing and shipping goods. It has two excellent harbours, one of which we have already described. The next lies at the south-east extremity of the island, and is divided into the outward and inner port; the entrance into the former is three quarters of a mile broad, but becomes gradually wider, and is above a mile extent within; the entrance into the inner port is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and grows also wider as you advance farther. It is for the most part, about seven fathoms deep, and is excellent holding ground, being every where a soft oozy bottom. The ships here may lie along-side of the warehouses, and take in their loading with great ease and convenience; after which, they can with very little trouble be towed into the outer harbour, which enjoys this peculiar advantage, that ships can sail either in or out with the common trade-wind.

#### GRENADINES, or GRENADILLOS,

The principal of which are, Bequia, or little Martinico, Cannouan, L'Union, Cariaouacou, Des Mouftiques, Frigate, and Le Diamont, with many of lesser note, and form a cluster of islands from Grenada to the island of St Vincent, in a north and by east direction.

Their



Their number is not well known, as many of them are little better than rocks: However, there are said to be twenty-three capable of cultivation, and of producing cotton, coffee, and indigo, and some say sugar. The chief of them is Cariaucou, which still retains its Indian name; it is of a circular form, and is about seven miles in length and breadth. Here is an excellent harbour, and it is now tolerably well settled; its produce is coffee and cotton. They send three members to the assembly of Grenada. The island Bequia is likewise reckoned one of them, though within two leagues of St Vincent. It is the largest of them all, being above twelve leagues in circumference; and is said likewise to be the most fruitful, and to have a good port, in which the vessels navigating between Grenada and Martinico used to take shelter during the late war. This island is said to resemble Martinico in appearance; but it does so in a more disagreeable manner, by having some of the most venomous serpents in it.

Grenada, and the cluster of small islands near it, called the Grenadines, is now, excepting Jamaica, by far the most valuable colony that Great Britain possesses in the West Indies. It exports no less than twenty thousand hogheads of sugar, and a proportionable quantity of rum, esteemed next in goodness to that of Jamaica, and by many thought equal to it. Besides, it produces coffee and cotton in greater abundance than all the rest of our islands taken together; its produce in these two latter articles being esteemed equal in value to one half of its sugars. Hence, it is evident, that its annual exports cannot amount to less than half a million Sterling; and, when it is considered, that this is paid for by the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, and by negro slaves, the property of British merchants, it may be easily conceived, what a mighty accession this new acquisition has made to the riches and trade of the mother country. From these considerations, it is to be lamented that Grenada is the only island (Jamaica excepted) that Great Britain possesses in the West Indies by the right of conquest, out of the great number of valuable ones taken last war, at the expence of so much blood and treasure. In Jamaica, the Spaniards to a man abandoned their settlements.—In Grenada it was quite otherwise; by the treaty of peace the French settlers were allowed a certain time to consider whether they should retain their estates, and become British subjects, or depart the island and sell their estates, provided it was to British subjects. Some have chosen the former, others the latter. Accordingly purchases have been made in the islands of Grenada and Cariaucou, to the amount of considerably more than a million Sterling; and as near one half of the island still remains in the hands of the French, and as it may be easily believed, that what was sold was disposed of at an under price, some judgment may be formed of the immense value of the whole.

Note 188. Description of the Island of St Lucia, and the Terms on which it capitulated.

### St LUCIA ISLAND,

One of the Caribbees, and so named, because it was discovered on St Lucia's day, lies in N. Lat. 14. W. L. 60. 58. is near as large as Barbadoes, and only distant about six leagues from Martinico; the interior parts of the country are very mountainous; two of the mountains terminating in sharp points, are called the Pin-heads of St Lucia; the sea-coast is a fine fertile country, and well watered with rivers from the mountains, which has caused deep ravines or gullies in the lower parts of the country. This island produces the same kinds of vegetables as the other islands, and the coasts abound in good harbours and bays. It was first settled by the English in 1637, but they were expelled by the natives two years afterwards, supposed to be privately abetted to this by the Governor of Martinico. The French took possession of it in 1654, but the English having made a purchase of it from the natives in 1663, they drove off the French; but this new colony having been mostly cut off by diseases, they were obliged to abandon it. In 1719 the French granted the island to M. d'Etrees, but by the representations of the British ambassador at the court of Madrid, the grant was recalled. In 1722, Geo. I. granted this island and St Vincent to the Duke of Montague, who was at the expence of L.40,000 in settling the two islands. But the French came with a considerable force, and drove off his Grace's settlers, who were forced to retire to Antigua, the French asserting the island to be theirs. The island, by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, was declared to be neutral, but the French, with their usual perfidy, settled the island, built a fort, and appointed a governor.

*List of the Fleet sent against the island of St Lucia, under the command of the Honourable Captain Hervey.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Norwich,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
Penzance,	40	J. Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Basilisk,	8	Robert Brice.



*Articles of Capitulation agreed on between the Hon. Augustus Hervey, Commander of a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, employed off the islands of St Lucia and St Vincent, and Monsieur de Longueville, Commander and Governor of his Most Christian Majesty's Forces on the Island of St Lucia.*

Art. 1.—The troops of the Most Christian King, which are in the island of St Lucia, shall be allowed the same capitulation with the island of Martinico: They shall be supplied with a vessel and provisions to remove to the said island; they shall leave St Lucia with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, and a field-piece, and so proceed to Martinico, with ten rounds for said field-piece; and they be allowed two days to bring their baggage from the redoubts.

Ans.—The troops of his Most Christian Majesty shall march out of their garrisons and posts with the honours of war, and be allowed a field-piece of cannon, with four rounds, and lighted match; they shall be allowed forty-eight hours to take their baggage from the redoubts, and then be embarked at his Britannic Majesty's expence for Martinico, and from thence to France as soon as possible.

Art. 2.—The inhabitants of this island ask the same terms which have been granted to those of Martinico, by the late capitulation made with M. le Vassor our general.

Ans.—The inhabitants of St Lucia shall immediately surrender up their arms, send in their names, with the places of their abode, and submit themselves, *at discretion*, to his Britannic Majesty; but they shall not be obliged to take up arms against his Most Christian Majesty.

Art. 3.—All forts, garrisons, posts, cannon, mortars, magazines of ammunition and provisions, and implements of war, shall be delivered up, *bona fide*, to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 4.—The inhabitants shall have free exercise of their religion; the priests and nuns shall be preserved in their cures and convents, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 5.—All archives and papers which may be necessary and relative to the government of the island, to be faithfully given up; as also, all plans of the island, fortifications, harbours, bays, &c.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 6.—All vessels whatsoever, that have been employed on any other voyage, or on any other account, than merely transporting the produce of this island from one place to another in this island, or carrying such produce from this island to the island of Martinico only, shall be seized by his Majesty's ships at St Lucia.

Ans.—Granted.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Dragon at St Lucia, Feb. 26.

1762.

A. HERVEY.  
LONGUEVILLE.

Note

## Note 189. Description of the Island of St Vincent.

## ST. VINCENT'S,

One of the Caribbees, lies in N. Lat. 13. deg. 30 min. W. Long. 61 deg. about eight leagues long, and six broad. This was the usual place of rendezvous for the Caribbeans, when they were to go against their irreconcilable enemies on the continent, the Arovages, or to make incursions on the English settlements. There are a considerable number of the Caribbeans yet on this island, who now live very quietly, in the same manner as those in Dominica. This island is mountainous in the interior parts, but towards the sea-coast the soil is good, and the country more plain and capable of improvement. The warmth of the climate is tempered by the sea-breezes, so that it is accounted very healthy and agreeable. Amongst the hills are several pleasant vallies, and at the bottoms of the mountains some extensive plains. No island is better watered than St Vincent's, many rivulets taking their rise in the mountains, and shaping their courses from both sides to the sea. There are also several fine springs at a small distance from the sea, the slope to which is so easy and regular, that there are hardly any marshes, or standing water in the island. It has, however, one disadvantage, it has no harbours, and but one good bay, called St Antonio, which is deep and sandy, and where ships lie safely and commodiously. The sugar cane seems to be a native of this island, for it grows wild here; indigo thrives to admiration; they have plenty of pine-apples, melons, and all sorts of tropical fruits; plenty of black cattle, hogs, and poultry. When the French were settled here, they raised no sugar at all, but every other commodity peculiar to the West Indies; by the help of which they carried on a considerable trade with the other islands. Since it has been in the possession of the English, large sugar-works have been erected, and considerable quantities exported; and the colony is at present in a very flourishing state. It was first settled by the English, but the French drove them off. In 1722 it was granted to the Duke of Montague, but the French from Martinico the year following drove off the settlers. Although declared a neutral island, the French took possession of it, and appointed a Governor; but it was taken in 1762, and retained at the peace, and added to the government of Grenada.

## Note 190. A List of the French Squadron under M. de Blenac, in the West Indies, in 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Companies of Infantry on board.</i>
Le Duc de Burgoyne,	80	7
Le Defenseur,	74	7
L'Hector,	74	6
Le Diademe,	74	6
Le Prothée,	64	5

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Carried forward, 31



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Companies of Infantry on board.</i>
		Brought forward, 31
Le Dragon,	64	5
Le Brilliant,	64	5
Le Zephyr,	32	3
Le Diligent,	32	3
L'Opale,	26	3
La Calypso,	16	1

—  
51 near 3000 men.

Note 191. A List of the Squadron detached by Rear-Admiral Rodney to Jamaica, under the command of Sir James Douglas, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dublin,	74	{ Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Edward Gascoigne.
Culloden,	74	
Dragon,	74	John Barker.
Temeraire,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temple,	70	Matt. Barton.
Devonshire,	70	Jul. Legge.
Alcide,	66	Samuel Marshall.
Stirling Castle,	64	Thomas Hankerson.
Nottingham,	64	James Campbell.
Sutherland,	60	Thomas Collingwood.
Dover,	50	Mich. Everitt.
Thunder, } Bomb- }	40	Chaloner Ogle, jun.
Grenada, } ketches. }	8	R. Hawell.
	8	

*A List of the Fleet detached under Commodore Hervey by Sir James Douglas, to cruise off Cape François.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. Aug. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	
Stirling Castle,	74	M. Barton.
Alcide,	64	James Campbell.
Defiance,	64	T. Hankerson.
Nottingham,	60	George Mackenzie.
Pembroke,	60	Thomas Collingwood.
Dover,	60	J. Wheelock.
Trent,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Partmahon,	28	John Lindsay.
	24	Thomas Lempriere.

Note 192. A List of the Fleet left under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney at the Leeward Islands, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Foudroyant,	84	Geo. B. Rodney, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Vanguard,	70	Capt. Shuldham. Robert Swanton, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.*
Modeste,	64	Capt. J. C. Allen. J. Holwall.
St Ann,	64	W. Harman.
Rocheſter,	50	F. S. Drake.
Falkland,	50	W. Tucker.
Norwich,	50	W. M'Cleverty.
Woolwich,	44	L. O'Brien.
Stag,	32	W. Baine.
Repulſe,	33	Sir Alexr. Holburne.
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Levant,	28	J. Laforey.
Aquilon,	28	Chaloner Ogle, ſen.
Lynx,	12	W. Garnier.
Virgin,	14	J. Briſbane.

\* Commodore Swanton was appointed a Rear-Admiral in October, and his flag ſent out to him.

*Troops left at the Leeward Iſlands, after Lord Albemarle ſailed for the Havannah.*

<i>Antigua,</i>			
38th regiment,	-	-	600
<i>Guadaloupe,</i>			
4th regiment,	-	-	500
63d,	-	-	700
65th,	-	-	600
<i>At Martinico, Grenada, St Lucia, Dominica, and St Vincent's.</i>			
69th regiment,	-	-	556
76th, two battalions,	-	-	1048

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Carried forward, 4004



				Brought forward,	4004
94th regiment,	-	-	-		387
95th,	-	-	-		585
98th,	-	-	-		370
100th,	-	-	-		356

Total, 5702

Exclusive of a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery.

Note 193. A Description of the Havannah, and other Ports within its Government; a List of the General and Staff Officers; the Naval and Military Force sent against the Havannah; the Capitulation of the Havannah; a List of the Spanish Ships of War taken with the City; Various Returns; and an Account of the Distribution of the Prize Money.

#### HAVANNAH.

This place is not denominated the capital of Cuba; St Jago, situated at the south-east part of the island, has that title; but the Havannah, though the second in rank, is the first in wealth, size, and importance. The harbour, upon which it stands, is, in every respect, one of the best in the West Indies, and perhaps in the world. It is entered by a narrow passage, upwards of half a mile in length, which afterwards expands into a large basin, forming three Cyl de Sacs, and is sufficient, in extent and depth, to contain a thousand sail of the largest ships, having almost throughout six fathom water, and being perfectly covered from every wind. The Havannah is situated near the mouth of this excellent harbour, and lies in 23 deg. 12 min. N. Lat. and 82. deg. 13. min. West Long. from London, and in the most fruitful part of the island, and the only part where there are any farms, the rest being almost destitute of inhabitants. It was built by Diego de Velasquez, who conquered the island of Cuba, and built a little town here in 1511. It was named originally the port of Carenas, but afterwards, when the city by its increase of wealth grew considerable, it was called St Christopher of the Havannah. In 1536, it was of so inconsiderable a value, that being taken by a French pirate, he ransomed the place for the paltry sum of 700 pieces of eight. Sometime after it was taken by the English, and a second time by the French; nor was its value understood, or any care taken to put it in a posture of defence, till the reign of Philip the Second; though what was then done proved insufficient; and most of the fortifications were in a very bad condition, when Francis Coreal was there in 1666, and very little better when he visited it twenty years afterwards. But since the accession of a branch of the House of Bourbon to the Spanish Crown, more pains have been taken to render it a place of

strength. We shall therefore describe it as it was just before it was attacked in 1762.

The Havannah stands on the west side of the harbour, in a very beautiful and pleasant plain, is the residence of the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and of the royal officers, as well as of an assessor, for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the West Indies. The bishop of St Jago de Cuba likewise chuses to fix his residence here. The buildings are elegant, not lofty, built of stone, and make a very good appearance, and some of the grandees' are most superbly furnished. Here are eleven churches and monasteries, and two handsome hospitals. Near the middle of the town is a spacious square, surrounded with uniform buildings. The churches are rich and magnificent; the lamps, candlesticks, and ornaments for the altars being of gold and silver; some of the lamps are of the most curious workmanship, and weigh near an hundred weight. The Recollects church, which stands on the best ground in the city, has twelve beautiful chapels in it, and in the monastery are cells for fifty fathers. The church of St Clara has seven altars adorned with plate, and the nunnery contains an hundred women and servants, all clothed in blue. The church belonging to the Augustines has thirteen altars; that of St Juan de Dios nine, with an hospital for soldiers of 12,000 pieces of eight revenue. It is not a bishop's see, though the bishop of St Jago resides here, the revenue of which prelate is not less than 50,000 pieces of eight a-year. In 1700 the inhabitants were computed at 26,000, and we may very well imagine them to be increased since. They are a more polite and social people than the inhabitants of any of the Spanish ports on the continent, and of late imitate the French, both in their dress and manners. The city is supplied with water, by a small river Lagida, which arises from the hills on the south-west side of the town, and divides itself into three streams, one of which falls into the sea on the east side of the town, but the other two flow through the place, entering the walls near the middle of the city.

We shall now speak of the fortifications of this place. We remarked that the entrance to the harbour is by a narrow gut near half a mile in length: this passage is strongly defended on the east side by a strong castle called El Moro, situated on a high rock; the fortifications are of stone, irregular, and it is nearly of a triangular form: on the walls and bastions of this are mounted forty pieces of cannon. Under the faces of the south-west bastions of the Moro, and more within the entrance of the harbour, is a battery of stone, called the Twelve Apostles, almost level with the water, and whose guns carry each a ball of thirty-six pounds. A little higher, and opposite to the Point gate, is the La Divina Pastora, or the Shepherd's Battery, of 14 guns, level with the water. On the west side of the entrance, at the point, is a square fort called the Punta, with four bastions well mounted with cannon, about two hundred yards distant from the Punta gate of the town. On the bastions of the town, next the harbour, are a number of cannon; and about the middle of the city is another  
for



fort, called El Fuerte, a square fort with four bastions, mounted with twenty-two pieces of cannon, of no great strength; but in this last the Governor resides, and in it the King of Spain's treasures are deposited till the arrival of the galleons.

On the land-side, from the Punta gate to the dock-yard, there is a rampart with bastions, faced with stone, and earthen parapets with a ditch, which in several places has fallen in, and almost filled up, particularly behind the Punta and land-gates, near the stone quarries, which, if joined to one another, might be of great detriment to the place in case of a siege, as a lodgement might be made in them. The ground here rises with an easy ascent to the land-gate, and is either open pasture, or garden ground, well stored with the cabbage-tree. Before the land-gate is a ravelin. The hill on a rising ground from this gate, (which is the highest part of the town), to the dock-yard, is steeper than on the other side.

Such are the fortifications of the Havannah, which are the best the Spaniards have in the West Indies, as indeed the place is of the greatest importance; but though strong, they have many defects; and from the situation of the town and forts, are commanded by many eminences, of which an enemy could not fail to take advantage. On the east side of the harbour, the Cavannas, on a part of which the Moro is built, commands in a great measure that fort, but absolutely commands the Punta, El Fuerte, and whole north-east part of the city, which is the best fortified. On the west side of the city, runs a suburb, called Guadaloupe, whose church is situated on an eminence about half a mile from the land gate, with which it is on a level, and higher than any other part of the fortifications. From the north side of this rising ground, the Punta gate may be flanked; and from the south-east side the dock-yard is commanded. Along the north side runs an aqueduct, which falling into the ditch at the land-gate, runs down to the dock-yard, both for watering the ships and turning a saw-mill. About half a mile from the church, is a bridge made over a rivulet that runs into the bay about a hundred yards. That road leads to the centre of the island, and extends to Baracoa, above six hundred miles distant. From this bridge to the Lazaretto, is about two miles, with a rising ground betwixt them. A trench thrown up between the two places would cut off the communication with the town by land. From these observations it will plainly appear, that the Havannah, though well fortified, is not impregnable.

The Havannah has greatly contributed to the maritime strength of the crown of Spain, many ships having been built here within these few years, from sixty to eighty guns, the island furnishing the finest materials, such as oak, pine, cedar, and mahogany.

The only defect of the harbour is the narrowness of its entry: for though free from bars and shoals, yet only one ship at a time can enter it; from which circumstance the galleons have more than once been insulted, and some of them taken, at the mouth of the harbour, the forts there not being able to afford them any assistance. We shall mention one instance, as mentioned by Father Gage, who was a

sufferer. In 1629, the flota, on its return from La Vera Cruz, fell in, off Cape St Antonia, the most western point of Cuba, with the famous Dutchman, called by the Spaniards *Pie de Pelo*, or *Wooden-Leg*, (and as much feared by them as Sir Francis Drake), who waited there for them; and after he had saluted them with a broadside or two, the Admiral Don Juan de Gusman y Torres, called a council of war, wherein it was resolved to fly from the enemy, as the surest means to save the King's treasure, which amounted to six or seven millions, according to their own account, and to make directly for the bay of Matanzas, imagining that the Dutch would not venture in after them. But the misfortune was, they could not get far in themselves, the bay being too shallow for such large ships as the galleons. This obliged them to run their ships aground; after which the richer sort endeavoured to escape to land with what wealth they could in cabinets and bags. But the Dutch coming swiftly upon them, soon stopped their flight with the cannon from their ships: so that, except a few cabinets that were hidden, all the rest of the treasure became the Hollanders prize. Two friars, who had fleeced their sheep of 30,000 ducats, (one of whom was Gage), were also fleeced themselves. Thus lightened of their burdens, the fleet went to Spain, where, Gage says, the Admiral was imprisoned, and lost his senses for a while; which having recovered, he was afterwards beheaded.

Had not the entrance of the harbour of Havanna had the above defect, the whole Spanish flota might have escaped by steering for it; but conscious of it, they fled to the Matanzas, where they were plundered.

The city of Havannah is of the greatest importance to Spain, being the rendezvous for all their fleets to return from America to Europe, lying at the mouth of the gulph of Florida; through which they are all obliged to pass. Here the navy of Spain stationed in the West Indies, ride, and here the galleons\*, the flota,

\* The first port the galleons enter is Carthegena, where they wait till advice is received of the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama; upon which they sail for Puerto Velo, or, as it is commonly called, Porto Bello, where a prodigious concourse of people from all the Spanish provinces are assembled, waiting their arrival. As soon as the ships are moored in the harbour, the sailors erect, in the square of the town, a large tent with the sails, where they deposit the cargoes. These bales are drawn on sledges by the crews of the several ships, and the money paid for their labour is equally divided among them all. While the seamen and European traders are thus employed, the roads are covered with droves of mules from Panama, loaded with chests of gold and silver, on account of the merchants of Peru; but notwithstanding the hurry and confusion attending such prodigious crowds, no loss nor disturbance is ever known. The conveyance of the King's treasure, and the merchandise from Chili and Peru, landed at Panama, thence to Porto Velo, is performed two ways: The first is in summer, by land, which is a journey of about fourteen Spanish leagues, upon mules, through the towns of Maria Enrique. Venta de Camillilla, Venta de Chagres, San Juan, Pueblo de Indios, Pequeni, and Boqueron; in winter, to Santa Cruz, or Venta de Cruces, on the Rio de Chagre, near five leagues from Panama, from whence it is conveyed down the river, in flat-bottom boats, in three days, if the water be high, else they may



ta\*, and other merchant-ships from other ports†, both of the continent and islands, meet in September, to take in provisions and water, with great part of their lading, and for the convenience of returning to Spain in a body. A continual fair is held till their departure, which generally happens before the end of the month, when proclamation is made, forbidding any person belonging to the fleet to stay in town on pain of death; and accordingly, on firing the warning gun, they all retire on board.

The commerce carried on in this port, which is very considerable, we will, for the sake of perspicuity, divide into the particular commerce of the island of Cuba, and that more general by the galleons and flota. The former consists in hides, usually styled of the Havannah, which are excellent, and of great value; sugar, tobacco, admirable in its kind, &c. Though strangers are prohibited to trade, yet a contraband commerce is carried on brisker here than at La Vera Cruz. Some little trade is carried on by other ports of Cuba; but it is very inconsiderable. As to the general commerce, this port is the place of rendezvous (as already mentioned) for all ships, particularly from Carthagena, Puerto Velo, and La Vera Cruz, which return to Spain from the Indies. The Havannah is regularly supplied with European goods only by the register ships from Cadiz and the

B b 4

Canaries,

be from six to twelve days, or more, the river being full of shelves, and very shallow in summer: in this case, the treasure may be carried through a level country to Embarcadero, on the Rio de la Trinidad, and there embarked for Porto Velo. The ships being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the President of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpose the deputies of the several parties repair on board the ship of the commodore of the galleons, where, in his and the president of Panama's presence, the former as patron of the Europeans, the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the several kinds of merchandise are settled, and the contracts are signed and made public, that every one may by them regulate the sale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchases and sales, as well as the exchanges of money, are transacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant begins to dispose of his own goods. The Spanish brokers embark their chests of money, and those of Peru send away the goods they have purchased, by vessels up the river Chagré; and thus the fair of Porto Velo ends. The galleons, having now got on board the King's and merchants treasure and effects, return to Carthagena, where having taken in provisions and water, they proceed to the general rendezvous at the Havannah.

\* The flota brings to Europe the treasures of New Spain and Mexico, as the galleons do that of Chili and Peru. The flota proceeds directly to La Vera Cruz in the audience of Mexico, where it winters: here they unlade the goods from Old Spain, and take on board those of Mexico, as well as the merchandises that come from the Philippine islands, by the Acapulco ships. A fair is opened in this town, which lasts many weeks, sometimes till the ships are ready to depart: then this town may be said to be immensely rich; but the most wealthy merchants not only reside at the city of Los Angeles the far greater part of the year, but also keep their silver there, till such time as the flota is just ready to get off; which ought regularly to be in May, but is sometimes detained till August, when it proceeds for the Havannah.

† A good many ships from St Jago de Cuba, from the Canaries, and other parts, who trade in the commodities of the country.

Canaries. The flota and galleons bring there no more than the refuse of their cargoes, which they had not been able to dispose of at Carthagena, Puerto Velo, or La Vera Cruz. When the fleet is in the harbour, provisions are excessively dear on shore, and money so plenty, that a Spaniard expects half a piece of eight a-day from a male slave, and a quarter from a female, out of what they earn for their labour. The fleet generally sails from thence, through the channel of Bahama, in the month of September; and is the richest in the world; since, in silver and merchandise, there is seldom less than thirty millions of pieces of eight on board, or six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of our money.

It is natural to imagine, that a port of so much consequence as the Havannah ought to be well fortified. Since it has been restored to Spain by the peace in 1762, many new works have been added, to prevent, if possible, a similar disaster befalling it.

#### BAHIA DE MATANZAS

Is the only port belonging to the district of the Havannah, and to the eastward of the city, that the English got possession of in consequence of the surrender of the Havannah. It is a fine deep bay, and one of the largest in Cuba, opposite Bahama channel, about twenty-four leagues east from the Havanna, hardly fit for large ships, but very convenient for small vessels to anchor and take in fresh water. At the bottom of the bay is the small town of San Carlos, and a fort to guard the road. There is here a very great snuff manufactory.

*Ports in the Island of Cuba to the westward of the Havannah, and in its district.*

#### BAHIA HONDA,

Or deep bay, is large enough to contain a very considerable fleet. Here is plenty of fish and sweet water: and near to the shore, is a good conveniency for watering. Its entrance lies to the south, and clear, without any obstruction. In the bay (which is asserted by some to be very little inferior to the Havannah) is very good anchoring ground, near Wood island. This bay lies very conveniently for protecting the navigation of the gulph of Florida, being distant not above twenty-three leagues west from the Havannah.

#### PUERTO CAVANNAS

Is a fine bay, and known at sea by a round hill, with a small break within land; has a little wood at the top, and another high hill, called Pan de Cavannas, or the Loaf of Cavannas, and near the sea-coast a double row of little hillocks, like unto shepherd's cottages,  
from



from which they take their name. These run to the east of Bahia Honda, where the Loaf of Cavannas is over the middle of these hills. Here lies the Puerto Cavannas, which is fit for vessels of small burden, having at the entrance, and within the harbour, from four to six fathom water. It lies six leagues from Bahia Honda, and seventeen west from the Havannah.

### PUERTO DE MARIEL

Lies ten leagues west from the Havannah, and thirteen east from Bahia Honda. This place affords very good shelter, and sufficient depth for any vessel: to enter which they must keep over to the lee-shore till they are within the entrance, and then anchor to the windward side of Puerto de Mariel, where there is safe shelter from the sea-wind, and on which side there is fine sweet water that runs clear from a rock.

*A List of the Fleet under the Command of Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, on the Jamaica Station, 1762.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	{ Sir George Pocock, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Harrison.
Valiant,	74	
Cambridge,	80	{ Hon. Augustus Keppel, Com- modore. Capt. Adam Duncan.
Culloden,	74	
Temeraire,	74	J. Barker.
Dragon,	74	M. Barton.
Centaur,	74	Hon. A. Hervey.
Dublin,	74	T. Lempriere.
Marlborough,	70	Ed. Gascoigne.
Temple,	70	T. Burnet.
Orford,	66	J. Legge.
Devonshire,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Belleisle,	64	S. Marshal.
Edgar,	64	Jos. Knight.
Alcide,	64	F. W. Drake.
Hampton Court,	64	T. Hankerson.
Stirling Castle,	64	Alex. Innes.
Pembroke,	60	Ja. Campbell.
Rippon,	60	J. Wheelock.
Nottingham,	60	Ed. Jekyll.
Defiance,	50	T. Collingwood.
Intrepid,	60	Geo. Mackenzie.
Centurion,	50	J. Hale.
Deptford,	50	Ja. Galbraith.
Sutherland,	50	D. Digges.
Hampshire,	50	M. Everitt.
		Ar. Uther.

FRIGATES.

## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Penzance,	40	Capt. Ph. Botteler.
Dover,	40	Chal. Ogle.
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinstone.
Alarm,	32	Ja. Alms, <i>acting</i> .
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Banks.
Trent,	28	J. Lindsay.
Cerberus,	28	C. Webber.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Mercury,	24	S. G. Goodall.
Rose,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Portmahon,	20	Rich. Bickerton.
Fowey,	20	S. Mead.
Glasgow,	20	Rich. Carteret.
Bonetta,	16	L. Holmes.
Cygnets,	16	Hon. C. Napier.
Merlin,	16	W. Fr. Bourk.
Porcupine,	16	H. Harmood.
Barbadoes,	14	J. Hawker.
Viper,	14	J. Urry.
Port Royal,	14	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	14	P. Clark.
Lurcher cutter,	14	Walker.

## BOMB-KETCHES.

Thunder,	8	Capt. R. Hafwell.
Grenada,	8	Frazer.
Basilisk,	8	Lowfield.

Beside Store-ships, Hospital-ships, Victuallers, and Transports.

*Note.*—The Centaur, Alcide, Sutherland, and Cerberus, joined after the siege was commenced. The Intrepid escorted the first division, and the Lizard and Porcupine, the second division of troops from North America. The Centurion, (Sir James Douglas) and Enterprize, escorted the first, and the Cambridge and Penzance, the second Jamaica fleet to England.



*A List of the General and Staff-Officers, and Land Forces, &c.  
employed at the Siege of Havannah.*

Commander in Chief, George Earl of Albemarle.

Lieutenant-General, George Augustus Elliot.

Major-Generals, { John Lafaulle.  
                          { Hon. W. Keepel.

Brigadier-Generals, { William Haviland.  
                          { Francis Grant.  
                          { John Reid.  
                          { Andrew Lord Rollo.  
                          { Hunt Walsh.

Adjutant-General, Hon. Col. William Howe.

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Col. Dudley Ackland.

Quarter Master-General, Col. Guy Carleton.

Deputy ditto, Major Nevinston Poole.

Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Lieut.-Col. John Hale.

Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col. Patrick M'Kellar.

Director-General and first Physician, Sir Clifton Wintringham.

Deputy-Director-General, Richard Huck.

Three Physicians, four surgeons, four Apothecaries, forty-four Surgeons Mates.

BRIGADES.

1st. *Brigadier-General Haviland.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>No. of Companies.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
1st, Royal, St Clair's,	4	Capt. Benj. Gordon.	320
56th, Keppel's,	9	Lt.-Col. Ja. Stewart,	933
60th, Roy. Americans, } Haviland's,	10	{ Lt.-Col. Prevost.	587

2d. *Brigadier-General Walsh.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>No. of Companies.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
9th, Whitmore's,	9	Lt.-Col. Philips.	977
28th, Townshend's,	10	Major Corry.	378
48th, Webb's,	10	Lt.-Col. Teesdale.	525
27th, Blakeney's,	10	Lt.-Col. Massey.	536

3d. *Brigadier-General Reid.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>No. of Companies.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
75th, Amherst's,	9	Major Irving.	423
43d, Talbot's,	10	Lt.-Col. Dalling.	380
35th, Otway's,	10	Lt.-Col. Fletcher.	471
34th, Cavendish's,	9	Major Farmer.	976

Carried forward, 6506

Brought forward, 6506

4th. *Brigadier-General Grant.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>No. of Companies.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
17th, Monckton's,	10	Lt.-Col. Campbell.	535
42d, 1st bat. } Murray's, {	10	Lt.-Col. Reid.	540
42d, 2d bat. }	10	Lt.-Col. Graham.	484
77th, Montgomery's,	9	Major Merrie.	605
65th, Malpas's,	1	Capt. Jenkins.	104
4th, Duroure's,	1	Capt. Kennedy.	225

5th. *Brigadier-General Lord Rollo.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>No. of Companies.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
22d, Gage's,	10	Major Loftus,	602
72d, Richmond's,	9	Major Troughear,	986
90th, Grant's,	5	Lt.-Colonel Stuart,	465
40th, Armiger's,	9	Lt.-Col. Grant,	380
Royal Artillery,		Lt.-Col. Alex. Leith,	377
Independent Corps,		Major Feronne.	217
Engineers,		Major P. Mackellar.	15

Total, exclusive of the reinforcements from North America under Brigadier-General Burton, and a detachment from Jamaica, which together amounted to upwards of 2000 men, } 12,041

*Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between their Excellencies Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, and the Earl of Albemarle, commanding the Fleets and Army of his Britannic Majesty, on their Parts; and by their Excellencies the Marquis of Real Transporte, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of his Most Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havannah, for the surrender of the City, and all its Dependencies, with all the Spanish Ships in the Harbour.*

## PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

Fort la Punta, and the land-gate, shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's troops to-morrow morning the 15th of August, at 12 o'clock, at which time it is expected the following articles of capitulation shall be signed and ratified.

Art.—



Article 1.—The garrison, consisting of the infantry, artillery-men, and dragoons, the different militia of the towns of this island, shall march out of the land-gate the 20th instant, provided in that time no relief arrives so as to raise the siege, with all the military honours, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, six field-pieces, with twelve pounders each, and as many rounds to each soldier; and likewise the regiments shall take out with them their military chest.—And the governor shall have six covered waggons, which are not to be examined on any pretence whatever.

Answer.—The garrison, consisting of the regular troops, the dragoons dismounted, (leaving their horses for his Britannic Majesty's service) in consideration of the vigorous and gallant defence of the Moro Fort and the Havannah, shall march out of the Punta gate with two pieces of cannon, and six rounds for each gun, and the same number for each soldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war; the military-chest refused; the governor will be allowed as many boats as are necessary to transport his baggage and effects on board the ship destined for him. The militia without the town, as well as those within, to deliver up their arms to his Britannic Majesty's commissary, who shall be appointed to receive them.

Art. 2.—That the said garrison shall be allowed to take out of this city, all their effects, equipage, and money, and transport themselves with it to another part of this island; for which purpose shall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the said city, all beasts of burden, and carts. And this article is to extend to, and include, all other officers belonging to his Majesty, employed in the administration of justice, intendant of marines, commissary of war, and treasurer general, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

Ans.—The officers of the above garrison will be allowed to carry with them all their private effects and money on board the ships which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to transport the garrison to the nearest port of old Spain. The intendant of marine, commissary of war, and those employed in the management of his Catholic Majesty's revenues, as soon as they have delivered over their accounts, shall have liberty to leave the island, if they desire it.

Art. 3.—The marines, and the ships crews, in this harbour, who have served on shore, shall obtain on their going out, the same honours as the garrison of the city; and shall proceed with those honours on board the said ships, that they may, together with their Commander in Chief Don Gutierrez de Heveia, Marquis del Real Transporte, and Commander General of his Catholic Majesty's naval forces in America, sail in their said ships, as soon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to some other port belonging to the dominions of Spain; in doing which, they will oblige themselves, that during their navigation to their destined port, they shall not attack any squadron, or single ship, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, nor merchant-vessels belonging to his subjects; and likewise, they are not to be attacked by any squadron, or single ship, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, nor any of his allies.

Likewise

Likewise liberty shall be given to go on board the said ships, the aforementioned troops, and ships crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, with the equipages and effect, in specie, of gold or silver, belonging to the said Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices; granting them likewise every thing that should be necessary to protect them and their ships, as well as in the fitting them out from his Catholic Majesty's stores; and whatever more should be wanted, at the current prices of the country.

Ans.—The Marquis del Real Transporte, with his officers, sailors, and marines, as making part of the garrison, shall be treated in every respect as the governor and regular troops. All ships in the harbour of the Havannah, and all money and effects belonging to his Catholic Majesty, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle to receive them.

Art. 4.—That all the artillery, stores, and ammunition and provisions belonging to his Catholic Majesty, (except such as are well known to belong to the squadron) an exact inventory shall be made thereof, by the assistance of four persons, subjects of the King of Spain, which the governor shall appoint, and by four others, subjects to his Britannic Majesty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who shall keep possession of all till both sovereigns come to another determination.

Ans.—All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval stores, without reserve, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle.

Art. 5.—That as by mere accident were residing in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, major-general of his Majesty's forces, and late governor of Carthagena, both here in their return to Spain; these gentlemen and their families shall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing them to possess their equipages and other effects belonging to them, and to grant them vessels to transport them to Spain.

Ans.—The Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Knight of the order of St James, major-general, and late governor of Carthagena, shall be conveyed to old Spain in the most commodious ships that can be provided, suitable to the rank, dignity, and character of those noble persons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at such time as may be most convenient for themselves.

Art. 6.—That the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion shall be maintained and preserved in the same manner and form as it has hitherto been, in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majesty, without putting the least restraint to any of the public worship which actually



actually are the rites of the church, and practised in and out of their temples, to which, as well as the solemn days celebrated therein, there shall be the due regard they have hitherto had; and that the ecclesiastical body, the convents, monasteries, hospitals, and the different orders, universities, and colleges, shall remain in the full enjoyment of their rights, together with their effects and rents, moveables, or tenements, in the same manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Anf.—Granted.

Art. 7.—That the Bishop of Cuba is to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives, that as such belong to him, for the direction and spiritual instruction of those of the same Catholic religion, with the nomination of curates, and other ecclesiastical ministers, with the annexed jurisdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his bishopric; which privileges shall extend likewise to all other ecclesiastics in those shares belonging to them.

Anf.—Granted, with a reserve, that in the appointment of priests, and other ecclesiastical officers, it shall be with the consent and approbation of his Britannic Majesty's governor.

Art. 8.—That within the monasteries of religious men and women, shall be observed and kept the same interior government as hitherto, under subordination to their real superiors, agreeable to the establishment of their particular institutes, without any novelty of variation.

Anf.—Granted.

Art. 9.—That in the same manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, is to be shipped on board the squadron in this harbour, to transport the same to Spain, all the tobacco which likewise belongs to his Catholic Majesty; and also shall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majesty, the purchase of tobacco on the said island, in the district subject to the King of Great Britain, at the established prices, and the free exportation of the same to Spain in Spanish or foreign vessels; and for which purpose, and receiving, and keeping and curing the same, shall be kept and possessed the warehouses, with all other buildings, which are destined for that purpose; and likewise shall be allowed and maintained here, all such officers as should be necessary to manage the same.

Anf.—Refused.

Art. 10.—That, in consideration that this port is situated by nature for the relief of those who navigate in those parts of Spanish and British America, that this port shall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in such refreshments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their vessels, paying the current prices for every thing; and that they are not to be insulted nor interrupted in their navigation by any vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or his subjects or allies, from the Capes Catoocha, on the coast of Campeche, and that of St Antonio, to the westward of this island; nor from the Tortuga bank to this port; and from hence till they get  
into

into the latitude of 33. north, till both their Majesties agree to the contrary.

Ans.—Refused.

Art. 11.—That all the inhabitants, Europeans, and Creoles, in this city, shall be left in the free possession and management of all their offices and employments, which they have by purchase, as well as of their estates, and all other effects, moveables or tenements of any quality or kind whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than those on which they did to his Catholic Majesty.

Ans.—Granted. And they shall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themselves properly.

Art. 12.—That the said officers shall preserve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed; and they shall be governed in his Britannic Majesty's name, under the same laws and administration of justice, and under such conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominion of Spain, in every particular, appointing their judges and officers of justice, agreeable to their usual custom.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 13.—That to any of the foresaid inhabitants of this city who should not chuse to stay, it shall be permitted them to take out their property and riches, in such specie as should be most convenient to them, and to dispose of their estates, or to leave them under the administration of others, and to transport themselves with them to such of his Catholic Majesty's dominions as they chuse; granting them four years to execute the same, and vessels to transport them, either upon purchase or on freight, with the necessary passports, and authority to bear arms against the Moors and Turks, upon this express condition, That they shall not use them against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or his allies, who are not to insult them, nor abandon them; and that this and the two foregoing articles are to comprehend and admit to be included all his Catholic Majesty's ministers and officers, as well civil, marine, and military, who are married and established with families and estates in this city, in order that they may obtain the same privileges as the other inhabitants.

Ans.—The inhabitants will be allowed to dispose of and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions, in vessels at their own expence, for which they will have proper passports. It is understood, that such officers as have property in this island shall have the same indulgence allowed to the rest of the inhabitants.

Art. 14.—That to these people no ill-will shall arise on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being enlisted in the militia, on account of the necessity of war; neither shall the English troops be permitted to plunder; but, on the contrary, they shall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, allowing them to return, without the least hindrance or impediment, from the country into the city, with all their families, equipages, and effects, as they went out of the city on account of this invasion, and who are to be comprehended in the present



sent articles; and that neither of them shall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houses; but that they shall be lodged in particular quarters, as has been practised during the Spanish government.

Ans.—Granted; except that, in cases of necessity, quartering the troops must be left to the direction of the governor. All the King's slaves are to be delivered up to the persons who will be appointed to receive them.

Art. 15.—That the effects detained in the city belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different register-ships, and in which are interested all the European nations, a sufficient passport shall be granted to the supercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the same with the register-ships, without running the risk of being insulted in their passage.

Ans.—Refused.

Art. 16.—That those civil or other officers, who have had charge of the management of the administration, and distribution of the royal treasure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature, from his Catholic Majesty, are to be left with the free use of all those papers which concern the discharge of their duty, with free liberty to carry them to Spain for that purpose; and the same shall be understood with regard to the managers of the Royal Company established in this city.

Ans.—All public papers to be delivered to the secretaries of the admiral and general for inspection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majesty's officers, if not found necessary for the government of the island.

Art. 17.—That the public records are to remain in custody of those officers who possess them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being mislaid, as it may be productive of great prejudice, not only to the public, but also to many private people.

Ans.—Answered in the foregoing article.

Art. 18.—That the officers and soldiers who are sick in the hospital shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be granted horses or vessels to transport themselves where the garrison goes, with every thing necessary for their security and subsistence during the voyage; and before which they shall be provided with such provisions and medicines as shall be demanded by the hospital-keepers and surgeons thereof; and all others under them, who are included in this capitulation, are to stay or go, as they prefer.

Ans.—Granted; the governor leaving proper commissaries to furnish them with provisions, surgeons, medicines, and necessaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, while they remain in the hospital.

Art. 19.—That all the prisoners made on both sides, since the 6th of June, when the English Squadron appeared before the harbour, shall be returned reciprocally, and without any ransom, within the term of two months, for those who were sent away from the city to other

towns in the island, which was done for want of proper places of security here; or before, if they can.

Ans.—This article cannot be concluded on till the British prisoners are delivered up.

Art. 20.—That as soon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hostages given on each side for the performance thereof, the land-gate shall be delivered into the possession of his Britannic Majesty's troops, that they may post a guard there; and the garrison shall have one themselves, until the place is evacuated, when his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle will be pleased to send some soldiers as a safe-guard to the churches, convents, and treasuries, and all other places of consequence.

Ans.—The number of safe-guards required for the security of the churches, convents, and other places, shall be granted. The rest of the article is answered in the preliminary article.

Art. 21.—That it shall be allowed the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Squadron, to dispatch a packet-boat with advice to his Catholic Majesty, as well as to the other people who have a right to the same advice, to which vessel there shall be granted a safe and secure passport for the voyage.

Ans.—As the troops are to be sent to Old Spain, a packet is unnecessary.

Art. 22.—That the troops of the Punta Castle shall have the same honours as the garrison of the town, and that they shall march out by one of the most practicable breaches.

Ans.—Granted.

Art. 23.—That the capitulation is to be understood liberally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever, of making reprisals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing.

Ans.—Granted.

ALBEMARLE.

G. POCOCK.

EL MARQUIS DEL REAL TRANSPORTE.

JUAN DE PRADO.

Head Quarters near the Havannah, 12th August 1762.

*State of the Garrison of Fort Moro, when taken by storm July 30. 1762.*

STAFF. Commander in Chief, and Colonel, Don Lewis de Velasco, mortally wounded.

Second in Command, and Colonel, Marquis Gonzales, killed.

2 Fort Majors, 2 Fort Adjutants, 1 Engineer.

REGULAR TROOPS. 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, 280 Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Privates.

Officers of the Marine and Seamen; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 300 Marines.

Officers of the Works; 2 second Lieutenants.

Negroes; 2 Officers, 94 Negroes.

*Return*



*Return of the Spaniards, Killed, Wounded, Drowned, or Taken, at the Assault of Moro.*

Killed,	-	-	-	130
Wounded,	-	-	-	37
Prisoners,	-	-	-	310
Officers ditto,	-	-	-	16
Drowned, or killed in their boats,	-	-	-	213
				<hr/>
				Total, 706

*Return of the Numbers under Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of the 90th Regiment, at the Assault of Fort Moro, July 30. 1762.*

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Lt.-Colonels.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>	<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Rank &amp; File.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Royals, - -			1	4	1	5	102	318
Marksmen, - -		1	3	4		8	129	
90th Regiment, - -	1		1	5	1	2	50	
35th Regiment to sustain them,		1	4	10	2	14	150	332
Sappers, - -			1				150	
Total, -	1	2	10	23	4	29	581	650

Of these, 2 lieutenants, 12 rank and file killed.

1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 23 rank and file wounded.

*State of all Kinds of Officers, Serjeants, Drums, Private, and Families belonging to the Garrison of the Havannah, embarked on board his Majesty's Vessels.*

	FIELD & STAFF-OFFICERS. OFFICERS. TROOPS.										FAMILIES.					
REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Serj.-Major.	Aid-de-Camps.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Private.	Officers Wives.	Children.	Soldiers Wives.	Children.	
2d Regiment of Spain,	-		I	I	I		5	15	16	11	317	4	8	6	3	
2d Regiment of Arragon,	-		I	I	I		2	7	9	9	137					
Havannah Regiment,	-	I	I	I	I		3	21	2	2	131	8	17			
Companies of Artillery,	-						I	4	I	I	10	2	2			
Edinburgh Dragoons,	-	I	I	I	I	I	6	9	8	6	130	2	3	I		
Havannah Dragoons,	-	I	I						2		53	I				
Total,	-	3	2	2	4	4	3	17	56	38	29	778	17	30	7	3

N. B. The prisoners on board our men of war, and the sick and wounded left in the town, are not included in the above Return.

*A List of the Spanish Ships of War that were in the harbour of the Havannah, under the command of the Marquis del Real Transporte, Commodore, and Commander in Chief of all his Catholic Majesty's ships in America, and surrendered with the City August 12. 1762.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>a</i> Tigre,	70	{ El Marq. del Real Transporte.
<i>a</i> Reyno,	70	{ Don Juan Ygnacio Madariaga.
<i>a</i> Soverano,	70	Lon Louis de Velasco.
<i>a</i> Infante,	70	Don Juan del Postigo.
<i>b</i> Neptuno,	70	Don Francisco de Medina.
<i>a</i> Aquilon,	70	Don Pedro Bermudas.
<i>b</i> Asia,	64	El Marquis Gonzales.
<i>a</i> America, †	60	Don Francisco Garganta.
<i>b</i> Europa,	60	Don Juan Antonio.
<i>a</i> Conquistador,	60	Don Joseph Vincente.
<i>a</i> San Genaro,	60	Don Pedro Castejon.
<i>a</i> San Antonio,	60	{ New ships, and no Captains ap-
		{ pointed.

FRIGATES.



## FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>d</i> Vinganza,	26	Don Diego Argote.
<i>c</i> Thetis,	22	Don Joseph Porlier.
<i>d</i> Marte,	18	Don Domingo Bonechea.
<i>c</i> Phoenix storeship,		

N. B. Two men of war on the stocks, not finished ; and several large merchant ships of considerable value.

- a* Surrendered with the city.
- b* Sunk in the entrance of the harbour.
- c* Taken by the Alarm in the old Streights of Bahama, June 3. 1762.
- d* Taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762.
- † Was afterwards named the Moro.

*Return of Guns, Mortars and Principal Stores, found in the Moro Fort, City of Havannah, and Punta, August 14. 1762.*

Brass- Ordnance	42 pounds	1	Iron Ordnance.	36 pounds	2
	36	4		26	26
	32	3		24	68
	26	11		18	67
	24	1		16	47
	20	3		14	16
	18	8		11	6
	16	14		8	18
	15	5			
	12	31			
	10	6			
	8	3			
	7	1			
	6	6			
	5	3			
	4½	1			
	4	3			
Total, 104					

Total, 250		
Brass- Mortars.	one	9 inches.
	one	8
	three	5
Iron- Mortars.	four	1½
	one	13
	one	12

Powder, quintals,	537	Empty shells, of forts,	460
Muskets of different cali- bres,	4157	Round-shot, 24 pounds,	7600
Ditto cartridges filled,	125000	18	1613
Hand grenades, fixed,	500	16	5650
Musket-ball, quintals,	30	12	1458
		8	80

Besides a great quantity of small stores.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, Died of Wounds, Missing, and Dead since the Army landed on the Island of Cuba, to the 13th of August 1762.*

	<i>Kill.</i>	<i>Wo.</i>	<i>Dead of Wounds.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Dead.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Officers,	11	19	4	—	39	73
Serjeants,	15	19	—	1	14	49
Drummers,	4	6	1	4	11	26
Rank and File,	260	576	51	125	630	1642
<b>Total,</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1792</b>

*List of the Prize Goods taken at the Havannah, exclusive of the Treasure.*

5841 chests of sugar.	4876 serons of snuff.
3384 serons, and three casks of cocoa.	59213 pieces of logwood.
123 serons, Jesuit's bark.	2003 ditto fustic.
8363 hides, in hair.	78 ditto timber.
3900 tanned ditto.	8 cedar planks.
475 bales of tobacco.	7 serons cochineal.
	2 casks tortoise-shell.

*Abstract*



## Abstract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Army at the Havannah.

Officers of the Army in the several Ranks.	1. & 2. Dividends		3d Dividend.		4th Dividend.		5th Dividend.		Total.	
	L.	s. d.	L.	s. d.	L.	s. d.	L.	s. d.	L.	s. d.
Commander in Chief,	86030	17 2	20000	0 0	10000	0 0	6666	13 4	122697	10 6
Lieut.-Gen. Elliot.	17206	3 5	4000	0 0	2000	0 0	1333	6 8	24539	10 1
1 Major-General,	4779	9 10	1111	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	555	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	370	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6816	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 more,	4779	9 10	1111	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	555	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	370	7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6816	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Brigad.-General,	1365	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	317	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	16 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1947	11 7
6 more,	8193	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1904	15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	952	7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	634	18 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11685	9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Field-Officer,	393	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	6 8	46	13 4	31	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	564	14 6
50 more,	19680	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4573	6 8	2286	13 4	1524	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	28064	13 11
1 Captain,	129	3 6	30	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	184	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
184 more,	23768	5 8	5525	10 6	2762	15 3	1841	16 10	33898	8 3
1 Subaltern,	81	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	19 3	9	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 2	116	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
598 more,	48668	8 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11314	7 5	5657	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3771	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	69412	8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Serjeant,	6	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18 8
762 more,	4773	4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1109	13 1	554	16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	369	17 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6807	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Corporal,	4	15 8	1	2 3	0	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 5	6	16 6
748 more,	3579	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	832	4 5	416	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5105	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Private,	2	17 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	13 4	c	6 8	0	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12099 more,	34648	9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8034	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4027	8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2684	19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	49415	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fractions on the whole,	0	0 3	0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total,	258092	11 6	60000	0 0	30000	0 0	20000	0 0	368092	11 6

*Abstract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Navy at the Havannah.*

<i>Officers of the Navy in the several Ranks.</i>	<i>1. &amp; 2. Dividends.</i>		<i>3d Dividend.</i>		<i>4th Dividend.</i>		<i>5th Dividend.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Admiral,	86030	17 2	20000	0 0	10000	0 0	6666	13 4	122597	10 6
Commodore,	17206	3 5	4000	0 0	2000	0 0	1333	6 8	24539	10 1
1 Captain,	1109	10 6	267	16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1600	10 10
41 more,	45490	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10982	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5491	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3660	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65624	10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Lieutenant,	164	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	2 6	12	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
182 more,	29946	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6961	14 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3480	17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2320	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42709	9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Warrant-Officer,	82	19 0	19	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
362 more,	30027	17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6980	14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3490	7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2326	18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42825	16 9
1 Petty-Officer,	12	2 1	2	16 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	5 3
1302 more,	15760	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3663	17 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1831	18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1221	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22477	5 3
1 Seaman,	2	13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
12090 more,	32258	18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7082	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3541	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2360	18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	45243	18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fractions on the whole,	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 1
Total,	258092	11 6	60000	0 0	30000	0 0	20000	0 0	368092	11 6

Note



Note 194. A Description of Newfoundland; the Correspondence between Colonel Amherst and Comte d'Hauſſonville; with the Capitulation of Fort St John; Various Returns, &c.

### NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND

Is of a triangular form, about the bigness of Ireland, and nine hundred and thirty miles in circuit. On the north, it is separated from Terra Labrador, or New Britain, by the Streights of Belleisle; on the west, it is washed by the gulph of St Lawrence; and on the south and east, by the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Race, the most southerly point of the island, lies in lat. 46. 47. N.; the most northern in 51. 30. N.: and Cape Raye, its westernmost point, in 47. 35. West long. between 53. and 59.;—being 350 miles long, and 200 broad. The island is full of hills and mountains covered with pines; so that the country can be traversed only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads through the woods. The trees of this species of pine seldom exceed eighteen or twenty feet in height, except those growing in the vallies, where they are sheltered from the piercing winds, which often are forty feet high. The cold during the winter is excessive here; and the frosts, which are remarkably severe, set in about the middle of November; and soon after the harbours and bays are entirely frozen.

The whole circuit of the island is full of spacious bays and harbours, well sheltered by the mountains, except their entrance; so that vessels lie in perfect security. Some of these harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, having several rivers and brooks of excellent water falling into them from the adjacent mountains. They are also very near each other, being only separated by a point of land, seldom above two leagues in breadth; so that the whole coast of the island is a succession of harbours. But it must not be imagined that there are town or villages at every harbour; these are only to be found on the larger and more commodious bays, where the nature and disposition of the country are most convenient for a settlement, the inhabitants being few in number, considering the great extent of the coast. Cod-fishing is the only business followed here; and the inhabitants, besides their dwellings, have large storehouses for preparing and laying up their fish till the time arrives for sending them to Europe on their own account, or bartering them for European goods, with the ships that frequent the island for that purpose. None of these villages are without a fort or battery for their security in time of war, it being common for small privateers to visit them.

Newfoundland was formerly peopled by a savage race of Indians, who have since retired to the continent, but sometimes pay a visit to their ancient abodes. These Indians generally live by fishing and hunting;

hunting; and both Newfoundland and Cape Breton abound with bustards and wild geese. Here are also foxes, bears, beavers, and other quadrupeds, found in Canada, though not in any great plenty; the continual search after them, for the sake of their furs, having greatly lessened their number.

Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, the inhabitants are not destitute of horned cattle, though they find it difficult to procure food for them during the severity of the winter. The inhabitants have also their small kitchen-gardens for summer herbs; but all the other species of provisions, flour, salt, meat, &c. are brought from Boston, Pennsylvania, and other colonies to the southward. With regard to goods of other kinds, they are brought from England.

Tho' all the coasts of Newfoundland may be said to abound in cod, yet in some parts it is found in greater plenty than in others. This is owing to the quality of the bottom; for where it is sandy, the fish are far more numerous than where it is rocky; but if the bottom be muddy, fish are very scarce. The depth of water should also be considered; for though cod may be found in all depths, yet they are not taken in such plenty as between thirty and forty fathom.

When a ship has taken her station, she is immediately unrigged, and at the same time a proper place chosen for securing the fish as prepared. Huts are likewise run up for the men who work ashore, so as to form a kind of village; and at the water's edge a large stage or scaffold is erected. Here the number of shallops destined for the fishery is got ready, and, when the season is over, left there till the next year; when he who first enters the bay has the liberty of applying them to his own use. Every thing being ready, the whole ship's company, officers included, without any exception, are divided into as many classes as there are different occupations; some fish, some cut off the heads, some gut the fish, and others have the care of salting and laying them up. The fishers go out early in their boats, that they may be at their station by day-break, and do not return till the evening, unless they happen to have loaded their boat before. This fishery is wholly carried on with a hook; and every boat is provided with a sufficient quantity of fishing tackle, in case of any accident in breaking their lines, or losing their hooks. On their return, the fish is delivered to those who open them; and that this may be done with the greater dispatch, a boy stands by to hand the fish to them, and take them away when finished. This work is done in a very methodical manner; for he that beheads them does nothing else. They are opened with one cut length-ways, the back-bone and all their entrails taken out, and the offals thrown into the water. While some open the fish, others are employed in salting, and others in laying them in heaps. The next day, or when the salt appears to have penetrated the fish, they wash them, to take off the scum extracted by the salt; afterwards, that the water may drain off, they are piled up on little boards; then they are stretched out, one by one, with the skins upwards for drying, and turned three or four times. When thoroughly dry, they are piled up in small parcels, that they may not entirely  
lose



lose the heat communicated to them by the first salt; and now, being salted a second time, they are piled up in regular heaps on the stage, where they remain till the time of shipping them. As the boats go constantly every day, the work of the several classes may be imagined to be hard and fatiguing. On the return of the boats, they immediately begin with opening and salting the fish, which takes up the greater part of the night; and the succeeding parts of the cutting above mentioned necessarily employs them the following day, when the return of the shallops calls upon them to renew their task; so that they have few hours left for sleep and refreshment.

What is called the Great Bank of Newfoundland is, properly speaking, a vast mountain under water, above five hundred and thirty miles in length, and two hundred and seventy-two in breadth. The depth of the water is very unequal, from fifteen to sixty fathoms. The bottom is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, which are here in amazing plenty; for though two or three hundred vessels have been annually loaded with them, during the last and present centuries, yet the prodigious consumption has not lessened the plenty. And we cannot help observing, this fishing is a mine of greater value than any of those in Mexico or Peru.

This island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, for Henry VII. King of England, in 1497, about four years after Columbus had discovered the new world. Settlements, (in the next reign), after repeated attempts, were at last effected. The English had been in possession of Newfoundland near sixty years before the French made any settlements on the island. In a war with England, they took Placentia, and some other settlements; but after various disputes about the property, the island was entirely ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French reserved a liberty of taking and drying fish in the island; and by the last treaty of peace, they still continue the same liberty, though in some measure restricted.

The principal places in the island are, St John's, Placentia, and Bonavista. St John's is situated on a fine bay or harbour, capable of containing three hundred sail of ships. The entrance is not above half musket-shot over, lies between two high mountains, and is defended by a small battery. Here is a small fort, with a feeble garrison, and a little town, containing about sixty families. The fort is scarcely capable of making any resistance; and therefore has always submitted to any force that has been sent against it. Considering the importance which the island is of to Great Britain, it is to be wondered, that the fortifications have not been put on a more respectable footing; for the same is the case with Placentia, whose bay is ten leagues deep, and its harbour is at the bottom of the bay; which is very commodious; and here the vessels fish as in a river. Placentia is a better town than St John's. Bonavista is but a poor place, on a fine bay; and from its natural strength, more than its fortifications, it has never changed masters.

Many

Many advantages accrue to Great Britain and her colonies from this fishery; for, at the lowest computation, they annually employ three thousand small craft; on board of which, and to cure and dry the fish ashore, are at least fifteen thousand hands: so this fishery is not only a valuable source of trade to the merchant, but finds a livelihood to many thousands of poor people; and is a most excellent nursery to the royal navy; and, lastly, this fishery is computed to encrease the national stock L.300,000 a-year in gold and silver, remitted to us for the cod we sell in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Levant.

*Colonel Amherst wrote the following Letter to M. d'Haussonville.*

SIR,

*Camp before St John's, Sept. 16. 1762.*

Humanity directs me to acquaint you of my firm intentions.— I know the miserable state your garrison is left in, and am fully informed of your design of blowing up the Fort on quitting it; but have a care, for I have taken measures effectually to cut off your retreat; and so sure as a match is put to the train, every man of the garrison shall be put to the sword.

I must have immediate possession of the fort in the state it now is, or expect the consequences.

I give you half an hour to think of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

WM. AMHERST.

*To the Officer commanding in St John's.*

*Translation of a Letter from Count d'Haussonville to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherst, dated St. John's, September 16. 1762.*

With regard to the conduct I shall hold, you may, Sir, be misinformed. I wait for your troops and your cannon; and nothing shall determine me to surrender the Fort, unless you shall have totally destroyed it, and that I shall have no powder to fire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble,

and most obedient servant,

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

The 17th a mortar battery was completed, and a battery begun for four twenty-four pounders, and two twelve pounders, about five hundred yards from the Fort. At night, the mortar battery opened with one eight-inch mortar, seven cohorns, and six royals. The enemy fired pretty briskly from the Fort, and threw some shells. The 18th  
in



in the morning, M. d'Haussonville sent out the following letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherst.

SIR,

Under the uncertainty of the succours which I may receive, either from France or its allies, and the fort being entire, and in a condition for a long defence, I am resolved to defend myself to the last extremity. The capitulation which you may think proper to grant me will determine me to surrender the place to you, in order to prevent the effusion of the blood of the men who defend it.

Whatever resolution you come to, there is one left for me, which would hurt the interests of the Sovereign you serve.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,  
LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

*Fort St John, Sept. 17. 1762.*

Colonel Amherst returned him the following Answer :

SIR,

*Camp before St John's, Sept. 17. 1762.*

I have just had the honour of your letter. His Britannic Majesty's fleet and army co-operating here, will not give any other terms to the garrison of St John's, than their surrendering prisoners of war.

I don't thirst after the blood of the garrison ; but you must determine quickly, or expect the consequences, for this is my final determination.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,  
*To Count d'Haussonville.*

WILLIAM AMHERST.

To this determinate letter of Colonel Amherst's, M. d'Haussonville returned the following answer.

*St John's, September 18. 1762.*

I have received, Sir, your letter, which you did me the honour to write to me.

I am as averse as you to the effusion of blood. I consent to surrender the Fort in good condition, as I have already acquainted you, if the demands, which I inclose herewith, are granted to my troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and most obedient Servant,

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

As Lord Colville was at this time some distance from the coast, and the wind not permitting him to stand in, to give his concurrence to the capitulation, Colonel Amherst thought it best to determine it, without his Lordship's presence, as no time was to be lost in so advanced a season.

## ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

*Demands of the Garrison of St John, and, in general, of the Troops that are in it.*

Article 1.—The French troops shall surrender prisoners of war.

Ans.—Agreed to.

Art. 2.—The officers and subaltern officers shall keep their arms, to preserve good order among their troops.

Ans.—Agreed to.

Art. 3.—Good ships shall be granted to carry the officers, grenadiers, and private men, either wounded or not, to France, in the space of one month, on the coast of Brittany.

Ans.—Agreed to. Lord Colvill will, of course, embark them as soon as he possibly can.

Art. 4.—The goods and effects of both the officers and soldiers shall be preserved.

Ans.—His Britannic Majesty's troops never pillage.

The gate will be taken possession of this afternoon, and the garrison will lay down their arms.

WM. AMHERST.

This to be signed by Lord Colville, but it will remain at present, as afterwards, in full force.

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

*The French Garrison consisted of*

1 Colonel.	13 Lieutenants.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	4 Ensigns.
1 Major and Adjutant.	27 Serjeants.
1 Engineer.	45 Corporals.
1 Surgeon Major.	40 Sub-Corporals.
1 Chaplain.	12 Drummers.
13 Captains.	533 Fusileers.

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Total, 683

Our loss upon this occasion amounted to—1 Lieutenant, and 11 Rank and File, killed; 3 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 32 Rank and File, wounded.



*A List of the Land-Forces sent against St John's, Newfoundland.**Artillery.*

1st, or Royal reg.	4 companies,	237	Four 24 pounders,
45th reg.	4 ditto,	395	Six 12 ditto.
77th reg.	3 ditto,	158	Two light 6 ditto.
Draughted from different corps,		191	Four 6 ditto.
Provincials,		520	Two ten-inch mortars.
Royal Artillery,		58	One 8 ditto ditto.
			Six Royals.
			Six cohorns.
			Four howitzers.
Total,		1559	

Formed into two battalions commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Tuliken and Major Sutherland.

Note 195. A List of the French Squadron under M. de Ternay, that took St John's, Newfoundland, in 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Robuste,	74	M. de Ternay.
L'Eveill�,	64	
La Garonne,	44	
Le Licorne,	32	
A bomb-ketch.		

They had 1500 troops on board commanded by M. d'Hauſſonville.

*A List of the Ships of War under the command of Captain Rowley, when he fell in with M. de Ternay's Fleet.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	74	Capt. Joshua Rowley.
Gosport,	44	John Jervis.
Danae,	38	Henry Martin.

*A List of the Squadron under the command of Lord Colville.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Northumberland,	70	{ Al. Lord Colville, Commodore. Capt. Nath. Bateman.
Antelope,	50	
Gosport,	44	Thomas Graves.
Syren,	24	John Jervis.
Armed ship,	20	Charles Douglas.

*A List of the Ships sent from England to reinforce Lord Colville.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Shrewsbury,	74	Capt. Hugh Palliser.
Superb,	74	Joshua Rowley.
Bedford,	64	William Martin.
Minerva,	32	Joseph Peyton.

Note

Note 196. A List of his Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders, in 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Blenheim,	90	Vice-Admiral Sir C. Saunders, K. B.
Newark,	80	Capt. Broderick Hartwell. Commodore Sir Piercy Brett.
Arrogant,	74	Capt. Inglis. Amherst.
Hercules,	74	Porter.
Thunderer,	74	Proby.
Warspight,	74	Willet.
Dorsetshire,	70	John Campbell.
Chichester,	70	Elliot.
Africa,	64	A. Hood.
Belliqueux,	64	Edwards.
Bienfaillant,	64	Balfour.
Somerset,	64	E. Hughes.
Anson,	60	Whitwell.
Dunkirk,	60	Digby.
Firme,	60	Fergusson.
Jersey,	60	Wilkinson.
Montagu,	60	Parry.
Isis,	50	C. Meadows.
Preston,	50	T. Evans.

## FRIGATES.

Pallas,	36	Clements.
Quebec,	32	Gower.
Thetis,	32	Moutray.
Brune,	32	Tonyñ.
Vestal,	32	S. Hood.
Montreal,	32	Howe.
Active,	28	Sawyer.
Sheerness,	24	J. Clarke.
Gibraltar,	24	Griffith.
Favourite,	18	Pownel.
Shannon,	36	Stirling.



*Account of the Sale, Charges, and net Proceeds of the Ship La Hermione, a Spanish Register Ship, condemned in the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, September 14. 1762.*

By the sale of 550 bags of dollars to fundries, containing 476,518 oz. at 63½d.	-	L.126,078	14	3
By 1346 ditto, to fundries, 1,165,652 oz. at 63d.	-	305,983	13	0
Oct. 11. By 28 bags of gold coin to Bank of England, weighing 22,974 oz. 2 dwt. 18 gr. at 78s. 6d.	-	90,173	13	8
By 4 ingots of gold, at their various essays rendered 621 oz. 1 dwt. 14 gr. standard, at 78s. 6d.	-	L.2,437	14	8
By 1 ditto as above, 11 oz. 15 dwt. 9 gr. at 79s.	-	46	11	3
			2,484	5 11
By 34 ingots silver as above rendered 18,863 oz. 3 gr. standard, at 64d.	-	L.5,030	3	5
By 3 ditto as above, 527 oz. 1 gr. at 65d.	-	142	14	10
By 6 oz. 6 dwt. 2 gr. fine gold in two ingots at 86s.	L.27	5	3	
Deduct expences of parting 445 oz. gilt silver, at 4d.	-	7	8	4
			19	16 11
By fundry trinkets, &c. sold to fundries for	-	5,192	15	0
Oct. 7. By 427 ferons, and 306 bags Guiaquil cocoa, sold at Garraway's Coffee-house, by public sale, in 60 lots, weighing together net 1029 cwt. 6lb. at various prices, from 101s. to 109s. per cwt.	-	424	7	7
Discount, 2½ per cent.,	-	L.5371	19	2
		134	6	4
			5,237	12 10
Nov. 11. By 1939 blocks of tin sold this day as above, in 39 lots, to fundries, weighing net 1065 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. at various prices, from 92s. to 100s. per cwt. and produced	L.5168	0	9	
Discount 2½ per cent.,	-	129	4	0
			5,038	16 9
Carried forward,	L.540,614	0	0	

	Brought forward,	540,614	0	0	
By 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpalca wool, sold at public sale in 9 lots to sundries, weighing net 545 lb. from 3½d. to 7s. 4d. per lb.	L.141	8	0		
By 9 bolts canvas, sold as above, at 30s.	13	10	0		
By 1 case saddle-cloths, ditto,	-	0	10	0	
		<hr/>			
	L.155	8	0		
Discount 2½ per cent.,	-	3	17	8	
		<hr/>			
		151	10	4	
		102	0	0	
By 61 barrels gunpowder, containing 34 cwt. at 60s.					
By a launch belonging to the ship, sold by Thomas Mayne and Company at Gibraltar, for ps. 51. 1. 6. at 40d.	-	-	8	10	6
1763. March 4. By the ship Hermione, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, guns, stores, &c. sold this day at public sale, for	-				
			3,010	0	0
May 16. By a bounty bill for 165 men, dated January 1763, at 51. is	-	L.825	0	0	
Deduct sold at 7½ discount, L.61	17	6			
Brokerage, ⅙,	-	1	1	0	
		<hr/>	62	18	6
		<hr/>			
			762	1	6
		<hr/>			
Total amount,	-	L.544,648	1	6	

*Charges.*

For freight of the treasure from Gibraltar,	-	L.5303	6	0
For duties paid on the cargo at the custom-house, with officers-fees, and amount of the subsidy 1747, on the cocoa not drawn back,	-	3030	6	0
For brokerage paid on selling the treasure, cargo, and ship,	-	747	5	0
For all charges of lighterage, landing, and wharfage, and warehouse rent, &c. on the cargo, &c. expences paid on the ship at Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatever,	-	1685	4	6
For commission on the gold and silver coin,	-	L.13055	18	0
For ditto on remaining produce of the prize,	1120	12	0	
		14176	10	0
		24,942	11	6
Net proceeds,	-	L.519,705	10	0
		Distri-		



Distribution of the foregoing net proceeds, viz.

To the Admiral and Commodore, - L.64,963 3 9

*Active's Share.*

To the Captain,	-	-	-	-	65,053	13	9
To 3 Commission-Officers, at L.13,004	14	1	each, is	39,014	2	3	
To 8 Warrant ditto,	-	4,336	3	2	34,689	5	4
To 20 Petty ditto,	-	1,806	10	13	36,130	17	8
To 158 Seamen, &c.	-	485	5	4½	76,132	13	0

*Favourite's Share.*

To the Captain,	-	-	-	-	64,872	13	9
To 2 Commission-Officers, at L.12,974	10	9	each, is	25,949	1	6	
To 7 Warrant ditto,	-	4,324	16	11	30,273	2	5
To 16 Petty ditto,	-	1,802	0	4	28,132	6	3
To 110 Seamen, &c.	-	484	2	5	53,253	14	4

L.519,705 10 0

London, 22d July 1763.—Errors excepted,

(Signed)	Herbert Sawyer,	T. Mayne.	} Agents.
	Rich. Dacres,	Tho. Tierney,	
	Hen. Blankley,	Sam. More,	

N. B.—The Active being entitled to the whole bounty-money, occasions the difference in the shares between the two ships.

Note 197. A Description of Buenos Ayres, in the River de la Plata.

Buenos Ayres is the principal sea-port the Spaniards have in South America, on the Atlantic Ocean. It lies in W. Lon. 57. 32. S. Lat. 34. 30. in the province of La Plata, upon the south side of the river of that name, called by the Spaniards Rio de la Plata, or the River of Plate. It is situated upon a rising ground fifty leagues from the entrance of the river, which is here seven leagues broad, and is navigable a considerable way higher; but some cataracts in the river, about sixty leagues above the town, prevent the navigation of it with ships any farther up. The Spaniards discovered this country in 1515, by sailing up the river, and founded Buenos Ayres, so called from the excellence of the air, and pleasantness of the situation. The town consists of two principal streets, crossing each other; has six churches, one of which is the cathedral, and four others belonging to four different monasteries. It is the see and seat of a Bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Charcas, who has under him three canons and other clergy. It is the residence of the Spanish Governor, who lives in the fort, on the walls of which are mounted forty cannon, and the garrison consists generally of five hundred regular troops. There are a great many shallows in the river, which make it of very difficult navigation; which perhaps is the reason why the Spaniards do not send a regular fleet here from Europe, as they do to other ports.—

Two or three register-ships make the whole of their intercourse with Spain. There are a good many merchants from Europe and Peru settled here, who make very considerable returns to Europe of the gold and silver of Chili and Peru, sugar, and hides. The traffic of the two former is carried on by means of the Paraguay and Parana, and other rivers, which fall into the Rio de la Plata. This is the first place of note belonging to Spain to the southward of Brazil, and from the contiguity of the Portuguese settlements, a very considerable contraband trade is carried on with the Spaniards; but since a settlement has been effected by us on Falkland's islands, it is to be hoped that we will come in for our share of this beneficial commerce. The winters here are very rainy, frequent storms of wind, with thunder and lightning, which often do much mischief. The summers are exceeding hot, and would become intolerable, if not alleviated by a cooling breeze from the river, which begins about eight in the morning, and continues till evening.

The country about Buenos Ayres differs from most others of America, as it is almost destitute of wood; but they have the finest and most fruitful plains in the world, covered with innumerable quantities of horned cattle and horses running wild. By this they drive a considerable trade in hides. The territory about Buenos Ayres in possession of the Spaniards is of great extent, is very fertile in fruits of all sorts, and would be still more so, if properly cultivated, especially with corn; but the people are lazy, and content themselves with what the soil produces without much labour. They had formerly vines here, from which they made most exquisite wine, besides a vast quantity of grapes dried for use; but as most of the vines were destroyed one year by insects, the laziness of the inhabitants is such, that they have not been at the trouble to get fresh plants.

The country is not in a condition to make great defence in case of an attack; and as possession of Buenos Ayres would entirely command the river, it would give a mortal wound to the Spanish trade in this part of the world; and in case we are to have a war with Spain, it is to be hoped that our ministry will think of attacking the Spanish settlements here, which are in a most defenceless state.

Note 198. A List of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Spry, cruising off Brest, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Mars,	74	{ Richard Spry, Commodore. Capt. J. Luttrell.
Ocean,	90	
Fame,	74	Langdon.
Burford,	70	Byron.
Revenge,	64	Gambier.
Effex,	64	Vernon.
Lion,	60	Schomberg.
Aquilon,	28	Le Cras.
		Ogle.

Note



Note 199. A List of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Denis, in Basque Road, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Bellona,	74	{ Commodore Denis. Capt. Charles Ellys,
Sandwich,	90	
Royal William,	84	R. Norbury.
Hero,	74	Hugh Pigot.
Buckingham,	70	Hon. S. Barrington.
Monmouth,	64	P. Parker.
Prince Frederick,	64	J. Storr.
Trident,	64	Jer. Maplesden.
Dreadnought,	60	B. Clive.
Phoenix,	44	M. Moore.
Boston,	32	Chr. Bethel.
Mermaid,	24	Sir Tho. Adams.
		George Watfon.

Note 200. A List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	{ Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Bennet.
Princess Amelia,	80	
Prince,	90	{ The Duke of York, Rear-Ad- miral of the Blue. Capt. Lord Viscount Howe.
Ocean,	90	
Magnanime,	74	Ben. Marlow.
Hero,	74	W. Langdon.
Lancaster,	66	C. Saxton.
Nassau,	64	Hon. S. Barrington.
Effex,	64	M. Suckling.
Revenge,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Prince of Orange,	60	A. Schomberg.
Achilles,	60	Edward Vernon.
Launceston,	40	S. Wallis.
Æolus,	36	J. Faulknor, <i>acting</i> .
Tartar,	28	Edm. Affleck.
		W. Hotham.
		John Knight.

Note 201. A List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Union,	90	Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Evans. R. Highness the Duke of York, Rear Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Richard Viscount Howe.
Princess Amelia,	80	
Royal George,	100	
Prince,	90	W. Bennet.
Ocean,	90	Ben. Marlow.
Magnanime,	74	W. Langdon.
Hero,	74	Charles Saxton.
Lancaster,	66	Hon. S. Barrington.
Revenge,	64	Maur. Suckling.
Nassau,	64	Edward Vernon.
Effex,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Prince of Orange,	60	Alex. Schomberg.
Achilles,	60	Samuel Wallis.
Launceston,	40	J. Faulknor, <i>acting</i> .
Æolus,	32	Edm. Affleck.
Tartar,	28	Will. Hotham.
		Hon. H. St John.

Note 202. A List of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Man, off Brest, in Summer 1762.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cornwall,	74	Capt. Robert Man, Commodore. John Luttrell. Wm. Brett. Hon. J. Byron. Ja. Gambier. Jer. Maplesden. Ed. Le Cras. Rob. Carpenter. C. Fielding. Richard Knight.
Mars,	74	
Torbay,	74	
Fame,	74	
Burford,	70	
Prince Frederick,	64	
Lion,	60	
Coventry,	28	
Unicorn,	28	
Liverpool,	28	



Note 203. A List of French and Spanish Ships of War, taken, destroyed, or lost, from the commencement to the conclusion of the War.

*French Ships taken during the War.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>By whom taken.</i>
1755.		
Esperance,	74	{ The Orford and Revenge, in the Bay of Biscay.
Alcide,	64	
Lys,	64	{ By the Dunkirk and Defiance, two of Admiral Boscawen's fleet, in North America.
1756.		
Arc-en-Ciel,	50	{ Litchfield and Norwich, in North America.
Royal Chariot,	36	
Pondicherry*,	24	Dover.
1757.		
Duc d'Aquitaine,*	64	Eagle and Medway, off Lisbon.
Bien Acquis,	38	Sheerness and Chichester.
Emeraud,	28	Southampton, off Brest.
Hermione,	28	Unicorn.
A new sloop,	16	Phoenix privateer of Jersey.
1758.		
Foudroyant,	84	{ By Admiral Osborne's squadron, in the Mediterranean.
Orphée,	64	
Raisnable,	64	By the Dorsetshire, in the Bay of Biscay.
Belliqueux,	64	By the Antelope, in the Bristol channel.
Bienfaisant,	64	By the boats of the fleet at Louisburg.
Loire,	44	By the St Alban's, in the Mediterranean.
Diana,	36	{ By the { Boreas, } two ships of Admiral Boscawen's squadron at Louisburg.
Echo,	28	
Galathée,	22	By the Effex, off Brest.
Guirland,	22	Rocheſter and Renown, off Cherburg.
Robuſte, <i>ſtute</i> ,	24	{ By the Alcide and Acteon, in the Bay of Biscay.
Duc d'Hanovre,	14	
1759.		
Formidable,	80	{ Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, on the 20th of November.
Temeraire,	74	
Centaure,	74	{ Admiral Boscawen's fleet, off Cape Lagos.
Modeste,	64	
Duc de Chartres,*	60	By the Windsor.
Compte de St Florentine,†	60	{ Achilles.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>By whom taken.</i>
Danae,	38	Southampton and Melampe.
Bellone,	32	Vestal.
Arethusa,	32	Chatham, Venus, and Thames.
Hermione,	26	} Admiral Cotes' squadron at Jamaica.
Hardi,†	20	
Valeur,†	24	Favourite sloop.
Mignone,	20	Æolus and Ifis.
Berkeley,	20	Crescent.
1760.		
Marthal de Belleisle,	44	} Æolus, Pallas, and Brilliant.
Blonde,	32	
Terpsichore,	26	} Boreas, } two of Admiral Holmes' squadron,
Syrenne,	32	
Valeur,	20	} Lively, } at Jamaica.
Epreuve,	14	
1761.		
Courageux,	74	Bellona and Brilliant.
Bertin,*	64	Hero and Venus.
St Ann,	64	} Admiral Holmes' squadron on the Jamaica station.
Warwick,	60	
Ore flame,	50	Ifis.
Achille,	64	} Sir Charles Saunders' squadron in the Medi-
Bouffon,	32	
Entreprenant,†	44	Vengeance.
Vestale,	32	Unicorn.
Comette,	32	Bedford.
Baleine,*	32	} By the boats of the fleet under Admiral
Hermione,*	28	
Brune,	32	Stevens, off Pondicherry.
Bien Amist†,	20	Venus and Juno.
Pheasant,	16	Trent, in the West Indies.
Subtile,*	16	Albany.
Anemoine,	14	} Mars and Orford, in the Bay of Biscay.
Sardoine,	14	
1762.		
Zephyr,	26	Torbay and Lion.
Opale,	26	Phoenix.
Oiseau,	26	Brune.
Tyger,†	26	King George privateer, of Bristol.
Boulogne,*	20	Venus.
Boutin,*	20	Blonde.
Escuriel,	10	Fame.
Crozen,	6	Venus.

Those marked thus\*, belonged to the French East India Company.

Those marked thus†, were merchant ships armed for war.



*Recapitulation of the above List.*

2 of 80 guns.	4 of 28 guns.
4 — 74	6 — 26
1 — 64	3 — 24
3 — 60	2 — 22
2 — 50	7 — 20
7 — 44	2 — 16
2 — 38	4 — 14
2 — 36	1 — 10
9 — 32	1 — 6

*Spanish Ships taken during the War.*

1762,		
Tigre,	70	} Surrendered with the city of Havannah.
Reyno,	70	
Soverano,	70	
Infante,	70	
Aquilon,	70	
America,	60	
Conquestador,	60	} Sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Havannah.
San Genaro,	60	
San Antonio,	60	
Neptuno,	70	
Asia,	64	
Europa,	60	
Santissimo Trinidad,	60	} Taken at the Manilas, by the Panther and Argo.
Ventura,	26	
Vinganza,	24	} By the Defiance, in Mariel harbour.
Marté,	18	
Thetis,	22	} By the Alarm, in the Old Streights of Bahama.
Phoenix,	18	

*Recapitulation of the above List.*

6 of 70 guns.	1 of 24 guns!
1 — 64	1 — 22
6 — 60	2 — 18
1 — 26	

*List of French Ships destroyed during the War.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Where and by whom destroyed.</i>
Le Soleil Royal,	80	} Burnt by Sir Edward Hawke the day after the action off Belleisle.
L'Heros,	74	
L'Ocean,	80	} Burnt by the fleet under Admiral Boscawen near Lagos in Portugal.
Le Redoutable,	74	
Le Thesée,	74	} Sunk in the engagement on the 20th of November, off Belleisle.
Le Superbe,	70	
Le Prudent,	74	} Burnt during the siege of Louisburg.
L'Entreprenant,	74	
Le Capricieux,	64	
Le Celebre,	64	
Le Bien Aimé,	74	} Received so much damage in the engagement with Admiral Pocock, that the enemy were obliged to run her ashore.
L'Apollon,	50	
La Fidelle,	36	} Sunk at the entrance of Louisburg harbour,
Le Chevre,	16	
Le Biche,	16	} Burnt on the stocks at St Malo.
—————,	50	
L'Alcion,	50	} Sunk by the Huffar.
L'Aquilon,	48	
La Rose,	36	} Run ashore and destroyed by the Antelope. Malta, by the Monmouth.
Le Rhinoceros,	36	
—————,	36	} Taken and afterwards burnt by the Isis. Burnt at St Malo.
La Nymphe,	36	
Le Felicité,	32	} Run ashore and destroyed on the island of Majorca by the Hampton Court.
Le Prince Edouard,	32	
Le Fleur de Lys,	32	} Destroyed on the coast of Holland by the Richmond.
Le Machault,	32	
Le Bienfaissant,	22	} In the West Indies by Admiral Holmes's squadron.
Le M. de Marloy,	18	
La Pomone,	36	} In the Bay de Chaleur by Capt. Byron.
L'Atalante,	32	
		} At Quebec by Commodore Swanton, in 1760.



*French Ships lost by accident during the War.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Where.</i>
Le Juste,	74	At the mouth of the Loire.
L'Opiniatre,	64	} In Conquet road, (French account).
Greenwich,	50	
L'Aigle,	50	} Lost coming through the Streights of Belleisle in North America.
Le Leopard,	60	
		} Burnt at Quebec, having the plague on board.
Le Dragon,	64	
La Junon,	40	Lost going into Cape François.
L'Hermione,	32	Lost off Mahon.
La Zenobie,	26	Lost coming out of Dunkirk.
La Mutine,	24	Lost on the island of Portland.
La Minerve,	24	Lost on the Dogger Bank.
		Lost near Villa Franca.

*Recapitulation of the two foregoing Lists.*

*Ships of the Line destroyed.*

2 of 80 guns.
6 of 74 —
1 of 70 —
2 of 64 —
3 of 50 —
—
14

*Frigates destroyed.*

1 of 48 guns.
5 of 36 —
4 of 32 —
2 of 28 —
1 of 22 —
1 of 18 —
2 of 16 —
—
16

*French Ships of the Line lost by accident.*

1 of 74 guns.
2 of 64 —
1 of 60 —
2 of 50 —
—
6

*Frigates lost by accident.*

1 of 40 guns.
1 of 32 —
1 of 26 —
2 of 24 —
—
5

*Total Loss of the French Navy during the War.*

Ships of the line taken,	22	Frigates taken,	46
destroyed,	14	destroyed,	16
lost,	6	lost,	5
—	—	—	—
Total,	42	Total,	67

Note

Note 104. A List of the British Ships of War taken, destroyed, or lost, during the War from 1755 to 1763; to which are added the Names of the Captains of the Navy who were killed in Battle, died of their Wounds, or were drowned.

*British Ships of War taken.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Where.</i>
1755	Blandford,	20	Off Brest, but afterwards restored;
1756	Warwick,	60	In the West Indies.
1757	Greenwich,	50	Ditto.
	Merlin,	10	Off Brest, retaken next year.
1758	Winchelsea,	20	{ Convoying the South Carolina fleet, soon after retaken.
	Stork,	10	
1759	Hawke,	12	Off Cape Clear, retaken in 1761.
1760	Virgin,	12	West Indies, retaken the end of the year.
	Penguin,	20	{ Taken on the coast of Portugal, and afterwards sunk.
1761	Speedwell ct.	10	
1762	Grammont,	18	In the harbour of St John's, Newfoundland,
1763	Basilisk bomb,	8	By the Audacieux privateer.

*Recapitulation of the above List.*

Ships of 60 guns,	2	Ships of 12 guns,	2
50 ———	1	10 ———	3
20 ———	3	8 ———	1
18 ———	1		—
		Total,	12

*British Ships of War destroyed, or lost.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Where.</i>
1755	Mars,	64	Going into the harbour of Halifax.
1757	Tilbury,	60	On the rocks near Louisburg.
	Ferret,	12	Foundered off ditto.
1758	Bridgewater,	20	{ Run ashore at Fort St David in the East Indies, to prevent their falling into the enemies hands.
	Triton,	20	
	Pr. George,	80	Burnt going to the Mediterranean.
	Invincible,	74	Lost near St Helen's.
	Litchfield,	50	On the coast of Africa.
1759	Resolution,	74	{ On the Four Bank, in pursuit of the enemy.
	Effex,	64	
	Tartar's Prize,	24	Sprung a plank in the Mediterranean.
	Falcon, bomb,	8	In the West Indies.

*Ships*



	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Where and by whom destroyed.</i>
1760	Ramillies,	90	On the Bolt head.
	Conqueror,	70	On St Nicholas island, near Plymouth.
	Cumberland,	56	Near Goa in the West Indies.
	Harwich,	50	West Indies.
	Griffin,	28	On the island of Barbuda.
	Lyme,	28	North Sea.
	Lowestoffe,	28	} River St Lawrence.
	Eurus,	20	
	Mermaid,	24	Near Bahama.
1761	D. d'Aquitaine,	64	} Foundered off Pondicherry.
	Sunderland,	60	
	Newcastle,	50	} Wrecked near Pondicherry.
	Queenborough,	20	
	Pheasant,	16	Foundered in the Channel.
1762	Raisonable,	64	At Martinico.
	Marlborough,	70	} Foundered on their passage from the Ha-
	Temple,	70	
	Chesterfield,	40	In the old Streights of Bahama.
	S. Sea Castle,	40	At Manila.
	Humber,	40	On the Happesborough Sands.
	Huffar,	28	In the West Indies.
	Biddeford,	20	On the Hazeborough Sands.
	Scorpion,	16	Irish Sea.
	Peregrine,	16	Foundered on her voyage to W. Indies.
	Savage,	8	Loft in Torbay.
	Epreuve,	14	In her return from South Carolina.

*Recapitulation of the above List.*

Ships of 90 guns, 1	Ships of 40 guns, 3
80 — 1	28 — 4
74 — 2	24 — 2
70 — 3	20 — 5
64 — 4	16 — 3
60 — 2	14 — 1
56 — 1	12 — 1
50 — 3	8 — 2
—	—
Total ships of the line, 17	Total frigates, 21

*Total Loss of the British Navy during the course of the War.*

British ships of the line taken, 2	British frigates taken, 7
destroyed, 0	destroyed, 3
lost, 17	lost, 21
—	—
Total, 19	Total, 31
	<i>List</i>

*List of Captains Killed in Action, Mortally Wounded, or Lost with their Ships.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Manner of Death.</i>
1755	Hon. S. Hamilton,	Lancaster,	Drowned.
1756	T. Andrews,	Defiance,	Killed.
	T. Noel,	Princess Louisa,	Died of wounds.
	Ja. Holburne,	Dispatch sloop,	Killed.
1757	J. Rawlins,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	H. Barnsley,	Tilbury,	Drowned.
	Fr. Upton,	Ferret,	Ditto.
1758	Ar. Gardiner,	Monmouth,	Killed.
	Ja. Hume,	Pluto fire-ship,	Ditto.
1759	Colin Michie,	Newcastle,	Ditto.
1760	Whitt. Taylor,	Ramillies,	Drowned.
	Lancelot Skinner,	Biddeford,	Killed.
	Edward St Loe,	Virgin sloop,	Ditto.
	George Miller,	Racehorse,	Blown up.
1761	Edward Wheeler,	Ifis,	Killed.
	Joseph Hunt,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	T. Nelson,	Pheasant sloop,	Drowned.
	Sir William Hewit,	Duc d'Aquitaine,	Ditto.
	Hon. James Colvill,	Sunderland,	Ditto.
1762	W. Goostrey,	Cambridge,	Killed.
	R. Man,	Milford,	Ditto.
	— Walker,	Lurcher,	Ditto.
	Edward Knowles,	Peregrine sloop,	Drowned.
	T. Gordon,	Biddeford,	Ditto.
	P. Blake,	Epreuve,	Ditto.
	Richard Tiddeman,	Elizabeth,	Ditto.
1763	Lowfield,	Basilisk bomb-ketch,	Killed.
	————,	Scorpion,	Drowned.
	————,	Wolf,	Ditto.

Note 205. A Complete List of the Royal Navy, with the Captains of such Ships as were in Commission at the Conclusion of the War, in December 1763.

FIRST RATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal Ann *,	100	
Britannia *,	100	
Royal George,	100	Capt. William Bennet.
Royal Sovereign,	100	{ Francis Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt Rob. Hathorn.



## SECOND RATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Barfleur,	90	
Blenheim,	90	{ Sir Cha. Saunders, Vice-Adm. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Duke *,	90	
Namur,	90	John Harrison.
Neptune,	90	James Cranston.
Ocean,	90	William Langdon.
Prince,	90	Benjamin Marlow.
St George,	90	{ John Moore, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Thomas Warwick.
Sandwich,	90	
Union,	90	{ Sir Cha. Hardy, Vice-Admiral. Capt. Thomas Evans.

## THIRD RATES.

Royal William,	84	Hugh Pigot.
Foudroyant, F.	84	{ George Rodney, Rear-Admiral. Capt. M. Shuldhham.
Formidable, F.	80	
Cambridge,	80	Richard Carteret.
Princess Amelia,	80	{ Duke of York, Vice Admiral. Capt. Viscount Howe.
Boyne *,	80	
Newark,	80	{ Sir P. Brett, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Charles Inglis.
Princess Caroline *,	80	
Arrogant,	74	J. Amherst.
Bellona,	74	{ Peter Denis, Commodore. Capt. Charles Ellys.
Centaure, F.	74	
Cornwall,	74	T. Lempriere.
Courageux *, F.	74	R. Man.
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Dublin,	74	Edward Gascoigne.
Fame,	74	Hon. J. Byron.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Berrington.
Kent,	74	R. Faulknor.
Lenox,	47	R. Jocelyn.
Magnanime, F.	74	J. Montagu.
Mars,	74	{ Richard Spry, Commodore. Capt. Hon. J. Luttrell.
Norfolk,	74	
Shrewsbury,	74	{ S. Cornish, Vice-Admiral. H. Palliser.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	74	Capt. Joshua Rowley.
Temeraire, F.	74	Richard Bickerton.
Terrible,	74	Peter Parker.
Thunderer,	74	C. Proby.
Torbay,	74	William Brett.
Monarch,	74	L. Leslie.
Valiant,	74	{ Hon. A. Keppel, Rear-Admi- ral.
Warspight,	74	{ Capt. A. Duncan.
Buckingham,	70	W. S. Willet.
Burford,	70	Edward Le Cras.
Chichester,	70	James Gambier.
Dorsetshire,	70	J. Elliot, senior.
Grafton,	70	J. Campbell.
Northumberland,	70	{ Hyde Parker.
Royal Oak *,	70	{ Hon. Lord Colville, Rear-Ad- miral.
Swiftsure,	70	{ Capt. N. Bateman.
Vanguard,	70	{ Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Tigre *, S.	70	{ Robert Swanton, Rear-Admi- ral.
Reyno *, S.	70	{ Capt. J. C. Allen.
Moro *, S.	70	
Infante, S.	70	J. Elphinstone.
Soverano *, S.	70	
Aquilon *, S.	70	
Devonshire,	66	M. Barton.
Lancaster,	66	Maurice Suckling.
Orford,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Africa,	64	Alexander Hood.
Alcide, F.	64	T. Hankerson.
Bedford,	64	William Martin.
Belleisle, F.	64	Joseph Knight.
Bellicieux, F.	64	Richard Edwards.
Captain,	64	J. Brooks.
Bienfaisant,	64	George Balfour.
Edinburgh *,	64	
Elizabeth,	64	Isaac Ourry.
Essex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Maplefden.
Edgar,	64	Francis William Drake.
Hampton Court,	64	A. Innes.
Modeste, F.	64	J. Holwall.
Monmouth,	64	J. Storr.
Nassau,	64	James Sayer.



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Revenge,	64	Capt. Edward Vernon.
Stirling Castle,	64	Hon. C. Napier.
Somerfet,	64	Edward Hughes.
Yarmouth *,	64	

## FOURTH RATES.

Achilles,	60	Jon. Faulknor.
America,	60	J. Pitchford.
St Ann, F.	60	William Harman.
Anfon,	60	M. Whitwell.
St Antonio *, S.	60	
Augusta *,	60	
Conquestador *, S.	60	
Defiance,	60	George Mackenzie.
Dreadnought,	60	Matt. Moore.
Dunkirk,	60	R. Digby.
Eagle *,	60	
Firm,	60	J. Fergusson.
St Florentine, F.	60	J. Stanton.
Jersey,	60	Andrew Wilkinson.
Intrepid, F.	60	J. Hale.
Exeter *,	60	
Lion,	60	John Knight.
Princess Louisa *,	60	
Princess Mary,	60	James Shirley.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Montagu,	60	William Parry.
Nottingham,	60	T. Collingwood.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Panther,	60	William Newfom.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Plymouth *,	60	
Rippon,	60	Edward Jekyll.
Rupert *,	60	
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
Windfor,	60	Archibald Cleveland.
Worcester *,	60	
York,	60	H. Cowell.
St Alban's,	60	
Canterbury *,	60	
Antelope,	50	T. Graves.
Assistance,	50	W. Norton.
Bristol *,	50	
Centurion,	50	James Galbraith.
Chatham,	50	Thomas Lynn.
Chester,	50	William Hay.
Colchester,	50	R. Roddam.

## APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Deptford,	50	Capt. Dud. Digges.
Falkland,	50	William Tucker.
Falmouth,	50	William Brereton.
Gloucester *,	50	
Guernsey,	50	{ James Young, Rear-Admiral. Capt. James Smith.
Hampshire,	50	
Nonfuch,	50	Arthur Usher.
Isis, F.	50	Philips Cosby.
Norwich,	50	William M'Cleverty.
Preston,	50	J. Evans.
Rocheſter,	50	Fr. S. Drake.
Romney,	50	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Ruby *, F.	50	
Sutherland,	50	M. Everitt.
Wincheſter,	50	J. Dalrymple.

## FIFTH RATES.

Angleſey *,	44	
Prince Edward,	44	T. Willis.
Feverſham *,	44	
Gosport,	44	J. Jervis.
Launceſton,	44	Edm. Affleck.
Glory *,	44	
Lynn,	44	Archibald Millar.
Mary galley,	44	
Penzance,	44	Ph. Botteler.
Ludlow Caſtle,	44	T. Hallum.
Phoenix,	44	Chr. Bethel.
Rainbow,	44	M. Robinſon.
Dover,	40	L. Holmes.
Eltham *,	40	
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Hafterings *,	40	
Hector *,	40	
Love,	40	Taylor Penny.
Pearl *,	40	
Pool *,	40	
Torrington,	40	Richard Smith.
Woolwich,	40	Lucius O'Brien.
Danae, F.	38	Hen. Martin.
Brilliant,	36	James Loggie.
Melampe, F.	36	John Clarke.
Shannon,	36	Charles Meadows.
Venus,	36	T. Harriſon.
Pallas,	36	M. Clements.



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Aurora,	36	Capt. S. Scot.
Adventure,	32	C. Middleton.
Alarm,	32	Charles Wolfley.
Arethusa,	32	Hon. Raley Vane.
Æolus,	32	William Hotham.
Baleine, F.	32	Ph. Affleck.
Bologne,	32	George Collier.
Boston,	32	Sir Thomas Adams.
Blonde,	32	Archibald Kennedy.
Diana,	32	William Adams.
Juno, F.	32	Hon. George Falconer.
Lark,	32	T. Shirley.
Minerva,	32	Jof. Peyton.
Montreal,	32	William Howe.
Niger,	32	Thomas Cornewall.
Quebec,	32	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Repulse, F.	32	Sir Alexr. Holburne.
Renown,	32	Hon. F. Maitland.
Richmond,	32	Stair Douglas.
Sapphire,	32	Sir J. Strachan.
Southampton,	32	C. Antrobus.
Stag,	32	William Bayne.
Thames,	32	John Elliot junior.
Thetis,	32	J. Moutray.
Tweed,	32	William Paston.
Vestal, F.	32	S. Hood.

## SIXTH RATES.

Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Active,	28	H. Sawyer.
Aquilon,	28	C. Ogle.
Argo,	28	Richard King.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Cerberus,	28	Charles Webber.
Coventry,	28	Robert Carpenter.
Crescent, F.	28	Robert Brice.
Emerald, F.	28	Tim. Edwards.
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Hermione, F.	28	H. Parker, junior.
Levant,	28	John Laforey.
Liverpool,	28	Edward Clark 2d,
Lizard,	28	Francis Banks.
Maidstone,	28	W. Varlow.
Milford,	28	J. Reynolds.
Solebay,	28	J. Wilson.
Tartar,	28	Hon. H. St. John.
Trent,	28	J. Lindsay.
Unicorn,	28	Charles Fielding.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Amazon, F.	26	Capt. B. Keith.
Arundel,	20	W. Mainwaring.
Deal Castle,	20	George Tindal.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thomson.
Fowey,	20	Jos. Mead.
Garland,	20	Francis Reynolds.
Gibraltar,	24	Wal. Griffith.
Glasgow,	24	
Greyhound,	20	Thomas Francis.
Hind,	20	George Johnstone.
Kennington,	24	Robert Barbor.
Lively,	20	Hon. K. Stewart.
Mercury,	24	S. G. Goodall.
Nightingale,	20	Lord William Campbell.
Portmahon,	20	J. Hinxman.
Rose,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Rye,	20	James Innes.
Sphinx*,	20	
Dolphin,	24	Robert Keeler.
Experiment*,	24	
Success,	20	J. Botterell.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.
Sheerness,	20	J. Clerk.
Syren,	20	C. Douglas.
Squirrel,	20	James Cranston.
Surprize,	20	Jos. Frain.
Terpsichore, F.	26	Hon. J. Ruthven.
Valeur, F.	24	R. Lambert.
Wager,	24	T. Fitzherbert.

## SLOOPS.

Albany,	14	— Brograve.	Fly,	8	G. Gayton.
Alderney,	10	T. Male.	Fortune,	14	S. Cockfield.
Antigua,	10		Grampus,	14	J. Gill.
Badger,	12	H. Scott.	Gorée,	8	J. Hicks.
Baltimore,	16	C. Buckner.	Happy,	8	H. Bromedge.
Barbadoes,	10	Ja. Hawker.	Hazard,	8	D. Every.
Bonetta,	16	Ja. Bremer.	Hornet,	14	Jer. Morgan.
Cruizer,	8	Cha. Leslie.	Hound,	14	R. Carre.
Cygnets,	18	W. Truscott.	Hunter,	14	J. Fergusson.
Diligence,	12	W. Osborn.	Jamaica,	14	G. Burdon,
Dispatch,	14	J. Hodges.	King's-fisher,	10	J. Worth.
Druid,	10	Ja. Thorpe.	Laurel,	8	Fr. Grant.
Escort,	14	J. Bogster.	Lurcher,	8	P. Clarke.
Favourite,	16	B. Glover.	Lynx,	10	C. Leslie.
Ferrét,	18	James Alms.	Merlin,	18	W. F. Bourk.
Flamborough's	8	— Lind.	Nautilus,	18	P. Forbes.
Prize,			Otter,	10	F. Davis.

*Ships*



<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Peggy,	8	C. Hudson.	Spy,	10	W. Hayward.
Pomona, F.	18	J. Milligen.	Swallow,	16	J. Mackenzie.
Pelican,	14	Mountford.	Swift,	14	W. Cornwallis.
Porcupine,	14	J. Harmood.	Swan,	14	J. Lobb.
Postillion,	18	Dalrymple.	Tamer,	16	T. Lee.
Ranger,	8	Douthwaite.	Trial,	14	J. Cunningham.
Racehorse,	16	J. Macartney.	Vulture,	14	J. M <sup>c</sup> Bride.
Saltafh,	14	M. Kearney.	Wasp,	8	W. Webster.
Savage,	8	G. Peard.	Weasel,	14	J. Boles.
Scorpion,	16		Wolf,	6	W. Long.
Senegal,	16	W. Foster.	Zephyr,	10	J. L. Gidoin.
Sardoine,	14	L. Shuldharn.	Viper,	14	J. Urry.
Speedwell,	8	W. Kite.			

BOMB-KETCHES.

Blast,	8	J. Hay.	Infernal,	8	C. Roche.
Carcass,	8	R. Fanthaw.	Mortar,	8	J. Symons.
Firedrake,	8	J. Orrock.	Terror,	8	St J. Chinnery.
Furnace,	8	J. Chaplen.	Thunder,	8	R. Hafwell.
Grenada,	8	T. Frazer.			

FIRE-SHIPS.

Ætna,	8	H. Pascall.	Roman Emp.	8	W. Locker.
Cormorant,	8	J. Hamilton.	Proserpine,	8	G. Talbot.
Lightning,	8	J. Norwood.	Salamander,	8	W. Williams.
Pluto,	8	W. Allen.	Strombolo,	8	M. Pattison.
Raven,	8	A. Gardener.	Vesuvius,	8	J. Chads.

STORE-SHIPS.

Crown,	18	J. Fettus.	S.-Sea Castle,	18	W. Sherwood.
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YACHTS.

Dorset,	10	Williamson.	R. Charlotte*,	10
Katharine,	8	Henry Marth.	Will. & Mary*,	8
Augusta,	8	C. Wray.	Mary*,	8
Fubbs,	8	H. R. Dubois.		

S. Ships taken from Spain.

F. ————— France.

\* Ships not in commission at the peace.

The following ships were added to the Royal Navy after 1756, but were either taken or lost during the course of the war.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Fate.</i>
Resolution,	74	Wrecked.
Temple,	70	Foundered.
Conqueror,	70	Wrecked.
Duc d'Acquitaine,	64	Foundered.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Fate.</i>
Raisnable,	64	Wrecked.
Emeraud,	28	Worn out.
Unicorn's Prize,	28	Ditto.
Tartar's Prize,	28	Sprung a plank, and sunk.
Griffin,	28	Wrecked.
Huffar,	28	Ditto.
Penguin,	20	Taken.
Eurus,	20	Wrecked.
Pheasant,	16	Ditto.
Epreuve,	14	Foundered.

Note 206. A complete List of the Spanish Navy as it stood in 1759.

<i>Ships. Names.</i>	<i>No. of Guns.</i>	<i>Where Built.</i>	<i>When Launched.</i>	<i>Builders Names.</i>
Ferdinando,	60	Ferrol.	Sept. 8. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Afia,	60	_____	Mar. 17. 1752.	_____
El Oriente,	68	_____	Aug. 15. 1753.	_____
El Leola,	68	_____	_____ 28. _____	_____
El Aquilon,	68	_____	Mar. 10. 1754.	_____
El Neptune,	68	_____	July 6. _____	_____
El Brillante,	68	_____	Aug. 20. _____	_____
El Glorioso,	68	_____	Feb. 5. 1755.	_____
El Guerrero,	68	_____	Mar. 27. _____	_____
El Vencedor,	68	_____	May 11. _____	_____
El Soberano,	68	_____	Aug. 8. _____	_____
El Hector,	68	_____	Sept. 22. _____	_____
El Galardo,	68	_____	Oct. 18. _____	_____
El Magnaminte,	68	_____	Nov. 30. _____	_____
El Dichofo,	68	_____	_____	_____
El Diligente,	68	_____	Sept. 25. 1756.	_____
El Triumphante,	68	_____	_____	_____
El Monarcho,	68	_____	Jan. 27. 1758.	_____
El Champion,	58	_____	_____	_____
El Serio,	68	_____	Dec. 10. 1753.	_____
El Arogante,	68	St Andero,	_____	D. Howel.
El Superbe,	68	_____	_____	_____
El Podoroso,	68	_____	_____	_____
El Contento,	68	_____	Nov. 6. 1755.	_____
El Hercules,	68	_____	Oct. 21. _____	_____
El Principe,	68	_____	Building.	Rich. Rooth.
El Victorioso,	68	_____	_____	_____
El Septentrion,	60	Carthagenas,	Nov. 26. 1751.	Ed. Bryant.
El Tridente,	58	_____	July 15. 1754.	_____
El Terrible,	68	_____	Nov. 16. _____	_____
El Atlante,	68	_____	Sept. 28. _____	_____



<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>No. of Guns.</i>	<i>Where Built.</i>	<i>When Launched.</i>	<i>Builders Names.</i>
Africa,	68	Cadiz,	Nov. 20. 1752.	Mat. Mullan.
El Firme,	68	—	June 22. 1754.	—
El Aquilles,	68	—	Sept. 5. —	—
El Espana,	62	—	—	—
El Conquistador,	58	—	—	—
El Phoenix,	80	Havannah,	1751.	—
El Rayo,	80	—	—	—
Ea Reyna,	70	—	Rebuilt 1757.	—
El Tigre,	70	—	Launched 1751.	—
La Princeffa,	70	—	—	—
La Gallicia,	70	—	—	—
El Infante,	70	—	—	—
El San Philipe,	70	—	Repaired.	—
El America,	60	—	Repairing at Carthagena.	—
El Dragon,	60	—	— at Cadiz.	—
El Europa,	60	—	Built 1727.	—
La Castilla,	60	—	— 1729.	—
El Fuerte,	50	—	—	—
El Astuto,	50	—	Building.	—
Galgo,	22	Ferrol.	Mar. 2. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Mars,	16	—	Aug. 9. —	—
Gitano, xebec,	18	Carthagena,	Ap. 21. 1723.	Ed. Bryant.
Adventurero, do.	30	—	May 12. —	—
La Palas,	26	—	Feb. 14. 1755.	—
La Dorado,	22	—	Feb. 15. 1753.	—
La Esmeraldo,	30	—	May 12. —	—
La Perla,	22	—	Feb. 14. —	—
La Estrea,	26	—	—	—
La Juno,	26	—	Aug. 30. 1755.	—
La Venganza,	24	Cadiz.	1753.	Mat. Mullan.
La Victoria,	24	—	—	—
La Ermiona,	24	—	—	—
La Aquila,	22	—	—	—
La Flecha,	22	—	—	—
El Mercurio,	18	—	April 2. —	—
El Jupiter,	18	—	—	—
La Ventura,	26	—	Oct. 21. 1755.	—
La Venus,	26	—	Sept. 13. —	—
La Industrea,	26	—	June 12. —	—
La Liebre,	26	—	July 26. —	—
El Andalufia,	30	—	— 29. 1759.	—
La Flora,	20	—	—	—
El Diligente,	—	—	—	—
El Jason,	20	French built, employed as a store-ship.		
La Concepcion,	20	—	—	—
El Esterope,	16	} Bomb-ketches.	—	—
El Bronse,	16		—	—

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>No. of Guns.</i>	<i>Where Built.</i>	<i>When Launched.</i>
El Pieramonte,	16	Bomb-ketches.	
El Bulcano,	16		
El Truexo,	}	Fire-ships.	
El Relampazo,			
El Rayo,			
El Gazotta,	22	Haveques.	
El Catalan,	22	_____	
El Ibicinco,	22	_____	
El Gabillan,	20	_____	
El Volante,	18	_____	
El Cafador,	18	_____	
El Lubre,	16	Majorca,	} Since the peace.
El Galgo,	16	_____	
El Majorquin,	16	_____	
El Valenciano,	14	_____	
El St Fernando,	60	Havannah,	Serves as a hulk at Cadiz.

Note 207. Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King, which were signed at Fountainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762.

*In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.*

The King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, animated with a reciprocal desire to re-establish union and good understanding between them, as well for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states and subjects, having reflected, soon after the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, on the state of the negotiation of last year, (which unhappily had not the desired effect), as well as on the points in dispute between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; their Britannic and most Christian Majesties began a correspondence, to endeavour to find means to adjust the differences subsisting between their said Majesties. At the same time the Most Christian King having communicated to the King of Spain these happy dispositions, his Catholic Majesty was animated with the same zeal for the good of mankind, and that of his subjects, and resolved to extend and multiply the fruits of peace, by his concurrence in such laudable intentions. Their Britannic, Most Christian, and Catholic Majesties, having, in consequence, maturely considered all the above points, as well as the different events which have happened during the course of the present negotiation, have, by mutual consent, agreed on the following articles, which shall serve as a basis to the future treaty of peace. For which purpose, his Britannic Majesty has named and authorised John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, &c. Minister of State to the King of Great Britain. Lieutenant-



tenant-General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the Most Noble order of the Garter, and his Britannic Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; his Most Christian Majesty, Cæsar Gabriel de Choiseul, Duke of Praslin, Peer of France, Knight of the Most Christian King's Orders, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Counsellor in all his Councils, and Minister and Secretary of State of his Commands and Finances; and his Catholic Majesty has likewise named and authorised Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the Most Christian King's Orders, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Catholic Majesty in Employment, and his Ambassador-Extraordinary to his Most Christian Majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, and between his said Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea, and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects, of the three powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what is past; of which their sovereigns give them the order and example: And, for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given, on each side, for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the respective possessions of the three powers.

Art. 2.—His Most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might have formed, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts; and guarantees the whole of it, with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Most Christian Majesty cedes, and guarantees, to his said Britannic Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands in the gulph and river of St Lawrence, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from this cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to trouble Great Britain in the possessions above mentioned. His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant to the inhabitants of Canada the liberty of the Catholic religion: he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire, in all safety and freedom, wherever they please; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art.

Art. 3.—The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing, and drying, on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht;\* which article shall be confirmed and renewed by the approaching definitive treaty, except what regards the island of Cape Breton, as well as the other islands in the mouth and in the gulph of St Lawrence; and his Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the Most Christian King's subjects the liberty to fish in the gulph of St Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery out of the said gulph, his Most Christian Majesty's subjects shall not exercise the fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton.

Art. 4.—The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St Peter and of Miquelon,† in full right, to his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter for the French fishermen; and his said Majesty obliges himself on his Royal word, not to fortify the said islands; to erect

\* The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and useful for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France, to catch fish, and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bona Vista, to the northern part of the said island; and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Point Reche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, and in the gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong in right to the French; and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there. *Utrecht treaty, art. 13.*

† Those two isles, which, together with another lesser one, at no great distance, go all under the name of the isles of St Peter, lie to the south of Newfoundland. Of the three Miquelon, or (as it is called in the English maps and books of geography) Maguelon, is by much the largest, being, according to computation, about three leagues in length. The soil of this island is more even, as well as the face of the country more level, than that of the other two; the isles of St Peter being full of very steep mountains, covered with moss, under which, some say, is found a very beautiful kind of porphyry. They all of them contain some arable land, which induced the French to make settlements here a few years ago, on their rendering themselves masters of these islands, by means of their establishment at Fort St Louis.



erect no buildings there, but merely for the conveniency of the fishery; and to keep there only a guard of fifty men for the police.

Art. 5.—The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former treaties: the cunette shall remain as it now is, provided that the English engineers, named by his Britannic Majesty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his Most Christian Majesty, verify, that this cunette is only of use for the wholesomeness of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

Art. 6.—In order to re-establish peace on the most solid and lasting foundations, and to remove for ever every subject of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, and those of his Most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world, shall be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source, as far as the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and to this purpose, the Most Christian King cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty, the river and port of Mobile, and every thing that he possesses, or ought to have possessed, on the left side of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the island on which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and that part expressly which is between the island of New Orleans, and the right bank of the river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated, that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation, shall not be stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, inserted in the 2d article, shall also take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

Art. 7.—The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the islands of Guadaloupe, of Marigalante, of Desirade, of Martinico, and of Belleisle; and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when they were conquered by the British arms: provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to his Britannic Majesty's subjects who may have settled in the said islands, and other places restored to France by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained, on account of their religion, or under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions.

Art. 8.—The Most Christian King cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty, in full right, the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, with the same stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this colony,

colony, as are inserted in the 2d article for those of Canada: and the partition of the islands called Neutral is agreed and fixed, so that those of St Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain in full right to England, and that of St Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same in like manner, in full right: The two crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the partition so stipulated.

Art. 9.—His Britannic Majesty shall restore to France the island of Gorée, in the condition it was when conquered: and his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right, and guarantees to the King of Great Britain, Senegal.

Art. 10.—In the East Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France the several comptoirs which that crown had on the coast of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and also in Bengal, at the commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his Most Christian Majesty renounces the acquisitions which he has made on the coast of Coromandel, since the said commencement of hostilities between the two companies in the year 1749.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his side, shall restore all that he shall have conquered from Great Britain, in the East Indies, during the present war; and he also engages not to erect any fortifications, or to keep any troops in Bengal.

Art. 11.—The island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannic Majesty, as well as Fort St Philip, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the Most Christian King; and with the artillery that was there at the taking of the said island, and of the said fort.

Art. 12.—France shall restore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Hesse, to the Duke of Brunswick, and to the Count of Lippe Buckeburg, which are, or shall be occupied by the arms of his Most Christian Majesty: the fortresses of these different countries shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery which shall have been carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number, of the same bore, weight, and metal. As to what regards hostages exacted or given during the war, to this day, they shall be sent back without ransom.

Art. 13.—After the ratification of the preliminaries, France shall evacuate, as soon as it can be done, the Fortresses of Cleves, Wezel, and Guelders, and in general all the countries belonging to the King of Prussia; and, at the same time, the British and French armies shall evacuate all the countries which they occupy, or may then occupy, in Westphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire; and each shall retire into the dominions of their respective sovereigns: and their Britannic and most Christian Majesties farther engage and promise, not to furnish any succour of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall continue engaged in the present war in Germany.

Art,



Art. 14.—The towns of Ostend and Nieuport shall be evacuated by his Most Christian Majesty's troops, immediately after the signature of the present preliminaries.

Art. 15.—The decision of the prizes made on the Spaniards by the subjects of Great Britain, in time of peace, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformable to the rules established among all nations; so that the validity of the said prizes between the British and Spanish nations, shall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation who shall have made the capture.

Art. 16.—His Britannic Majesty shall cause all the fortifications to be demolished which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and his Catholic Majesty shall not, for the future, suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and, for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects; and his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated.

Art. 17.—His Catholic Majesty desists from all pretensions which he may have formed to the right of fishing about the island of Newfoundland.

Art. 18.—The King of Great Britain shall restore to Spain all that he has conquered in the island of Cuba, with the fortress of the Havannah; and that fortress, as well as the other fortresses of the said island, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannic Majesty's arms.

Art. 19.—In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic Majesty cedes, and guarantees, in full right to his Britannic Majesty, all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America, to the east, or to the south-east, of the river Mississippi. And his Britannic Majesty agrees to grant to the inhabitants of this country, above ceded, the liberty of the Catholic religion; he will, in consequence, give the most exact and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majesty farther agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of the Catholic King in the said countries, may retire, in all safety and freedom, wherever they please, and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts, or criminal prosecutions: the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification

cation of the definitive treaty. It is further stipulated, that his Catholic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects that belong to him, either artillery or others, to be carried away.

Art. 20.—The King of Portugal, his Britannic Majesty's ally, is expressly included in the present preliminary articles. And their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties engage to re-establish the ancient peace and friendship between them and his Most Faithful Majesty: and they promise,

1. That there shall be a total cessation of hostilities between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spanish and French troops, on the one side, and the Portuguese troops, and those of their allies on the other, immediately after the ratification of these preliminaries; and that there shall be a like cessation of hostilities between the respective forces of the Most Christian and Catholic Kings, on the one part, and those of the Most Faithful King, on the other, in all other parts of the world, as well by sea as by land; which cessation shall be fixed on the same epochs, and under the same conditions as that between Great Britain, France and Spain, and shall continue till the conclusion of the definitive treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal.

2. That all his Most Faithful Majesty's fortresses and countries in Europe which shall have been conquered by the Spanish and French armies, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when they were conquered; and that, with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America or elsewhere, if any change shall have happened in them, all things shall be put again on the same footing they were before the present war. And the most faithful King shall be invited to accede to the present preliminary articles as soon as shall be possible.

Art. 21.—All the countries and territories which may have been conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of their Britannic and most Faithful Majesties, as well as by those of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties, which are not included in the present articles, either under the title of cessations, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

Art. 22.—As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the British and French troops shall proceed, immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries, to the evacuation of the countries which they occupy in the empire, or elsewhere, conformably to the 12th and 13th articles.

The island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

Guadaloupe, Desirade, Marigalante, Martinico, and St Lucia, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done.

Great Britain shall likewise, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into possession of the river and of the port of Mobile, and of all that



is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the side of the river Mississippi, as they are specified in the 6th article.

The island of Gorée shall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty; and the island of Minorca by France, at the same epoch, or sooner if it can be done. And according to the conditions of the 6th article, France shall also enter into possession of the islands of St Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months.

The comptoirs in the East Indies shall be restored six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The island of Cuba, with the fortrefs of the Havannah, shall be restored, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done: and at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain according to the 19th article.

All the fortresses and countries of his most faithful Majesty, in Europe, shall be restored immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and the Portuguese colonies which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West Indies, and of six months in the East Indies, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 23.—All the treaties, of what nature soever, which existed before the present war, as well between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, as between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, as also between any of the above-named Powers and his Most Faithful Majesty, shall be, as they are in effect, renewed and confirmed, in all their points which are not derogated from by the present preliminary articles, notwithstanding whatever may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties; and all the said parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to subsist contrary to the treaties above confirmed.

Art. 24.—The prisoners made respectively by the arms of their Britannic, Most Christian, Catholic, and Most Faithful Majesties, by land and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ransom, paying the debts they shall have contracted during their captivity. And each crown shall respectively pay the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be furnished on each side.

Art. 25.—In order to prevent all causes of complaint, and disputes, which may arise, on account of ships, merchandises, and other effects, which may be taken by sea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships,  
mer.

merchandises, and effects, which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be reciprocally restored on each side.

That the term shall be six weeks for the prizes taken from the Channel, the British seas, and the North seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, either in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean.

Three months from the said Canary islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

Lastly, six months, beyond the said Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or other more particular description of time and place.

Art. 26.—The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten ministers-plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.)

CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

(L. S.)

EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI.

(L. S.)

*Declaration, signed at Fountainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by the French Plenipotentiary, relating to the 13th Article of the Preliminaries.*

His Most Christian Majesty declares, that, in agreeing to the 13th article of the preliminaries, signed this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquitting his debts to his allies; and that the remittances which may be made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the subsidies of preceding years, are not to be considered as an infraction of the said article.

In witness whereof, I, the underwritten minister-plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of my arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.





















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